



General Assembly

February Session, 2024

Raised Bill No. 426

LCO No. 2768



Referred to Committee on JUDICIARY

Introduced by:
(JUD)

AN ACT CONCERNING COURT OPERATIONS.

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

1 Section 1. Subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 4a-60 of the
2 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
3 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2024*):

4 (1) The contractor agrees and warrants that in the performance of the
5 contract such contractor will not discriminate or permit discrimination
6 against any person or group of persons on the grounds of race, color,
7 religious creed, age, marital status, national origin, ancestry, sex, gender
8 identity or expression, status as a veteran, status as a victim of domestic
9 violence, intellectual disability, mental disability or physical disability,
10 including, but not limited to, blindness, unless it is shown by such
11 contractor that such disability prevents performance of the work
12 involved, in any manner prohibited by the laws of the United States or
13 of the state of Connecticut; and the contractor further agrees to take
14 affirmative action to ensure that applicants with job-related
15 qualifications are employed and that employees are treated when
16 employed without regard to their race, color, religious creed, age,

17 marital status, national origin, ancestry, sex, gender identity or
18 expression, status as a veteran, status as a victim of domestic violence,
19 intellectual disability, mental disability or physical disability, including,
20 but not limited to, blindness, unless it is shown by such contractor that
21 such disability prevents performance of the work involved;

22 Sec. 2. Subsection (b) of section 14-140 of the general statutes is
23 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*
24 *2024*):

25 (b) If any person so arrested or summoned wilfully fails to appear for
26 any scheduled court appearance at the time and place assigned, or if any
27 person charged with an infraction involving the use of a motor vehicle,
28 or with a motor vehicle violation specified in section 51-164n, wilfully
29 fails to comply with remote events and deadlines set by the court for
30 infractions and violations specified in section 51-164n or fails to pay the
31 fine and any additional fee imposed or send in his plea of not guilty by
32 the answer date or wilfully fails to appear for any scheduled court
33 appearance which may be required, or if any person fails to pay any
34 surcharge imposed under section 13b-70, any fee imposed under section
35 51-56a or any cost imposed under section 54-143 or 54-143a, a report of
36 such failure shall be sent to the commissioner by the court having
37 jurisdiction. The provisions of this section shall be extended to any
38 nonresident owner or operator of a motor vehicle residing in any state,
39 the proper authorities of which agree with the commissioner to revoke,
40 until personal appearance to answer the charge against him, his motor
41 vehicle registration certificate or operator's license, upon his failure to
42 appear for any scheduled court appearance. Any infractions or
43 violations, for which a report of failure to appear has been sent to the
44 commissioner under this subsection, that have not otherwise been
45 disposed of shall be dismissed by operation of law seven years after
46 such report was sent.

47 Sec. 3. Subsection (c) of section 29-38c of the 2024 supplement to the
48 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
49 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2024*):

50 (c) A risk protection order issued under subsection (a) of this section,
51 may issue only on an affidavit sworn to by the complainant establishing
52 the grounds for issuing the order. A risk warrant issued under
53 subsection (a) of this section may issue only on an affidavit sworn to by
54 the complainant before the judge, either in person or electronically with
55 simultaneous sight and sound, establishing the grounds for issuing the
56 warrant. Any such affidavit shall be part of the court file. In determining
57 whether there is probable cause for a risk protection order and warrant,
58 if applicable, under subsection (a) of this section, the judge shall
59 consider: (1) Recent threats or acts of violence by such person directed
60 toward other persons; (2) recent threats or acts of violence by such
61 person directed toward such person's self; and (3) recent acts of cruelty
62 to animals as provided in subsection (b) of section 53-247 by such
63 person. In evaluating whether such recent threats or acts of violence
64 constitute probable cause to believe that such person poses a risk of
65 imminent personal injury to such person's self or to others, the judge
66 may consider other factors including, but not limited to (A) the reckless
67 use, display or brandishing of a firearm or other deadly weapon by such
68 person, (B) a history of the use, attempted use or threatened use of
69 physical force by such person against other persons, (C) prior
70 involuntary confinement of such person in a hospital for persons with
71 psychiatric disabilities, and (D) the illegal use of controlled substances
72 or abuse of alcohol by such person. In the case of a complaint made
73 under subsection (a) of this section, if the judge is satisfied that the
74 grounds for the complaint exist or that there is probable cause to believe
75 that such grounds exist, such judge shall issue a risk protection order
76 and warrant, if applicable, naming or describing the person, and, in the
77 case of the issuance of a warrant, the place or thing to be searched. The
78 order and warrant, if applicable, shall be directed to any police officer
79 of a regularly organized police department or any state police officer.
80 The order and warrant, if applicable, shall state the grounds or probable
81 cause for issuance and, in the case of a warrant, the warrant shall
82 command the officer to search within a reasonable time the person,
83 place or thing named for any and all firearms and other deadly weapons
84 and ammunition. A copy of the order and warrant, if applicable, shall

85 be served upon the person named in the order not later than three days
86 prior to the hearing scheduled pursuant to subsection (e) of this section,
87 together with a notice informing the person that such person has the
88 right to a hearing under this section, the telephone number for the court
89 clerk who can inform the person of the date and time of such hearing
90 and the right to be represented by counsel at such hearing.

91 Sec. 4. Subsection (a) of section 46b-3 of the general statutes is
92 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
93 *passage*):

94 (a) The [judges of the Superior Court] Chief Court Administrator
95 shall appoint such [domestic relations officers and other] family
96 relations personnel as [they deem] the Chief Court Administrator deems
97 necessary for the proper operation of the family relations sessions. The
98 salaries and duties of such officers shall be determined by the judges of
99 the Supreme Court in accordance with the compensation plan
100 established under section 51-12. For the purposes of any investigation
101 or pretrial conference the judge presiding at any family relations session
102 may employ the services of any probation officer, including those under
103 the direction of Adult Probation Services, physician, psychologist,
104 psychiatrist or family counselor. [Each person serving on July 1, 1978, in
105 the Court of Common Pleas appointed under the provisions of section
106 51-156c, revised to 1975, shall continue to serve in the Superior Court. In
107 no event shall the compensation of such person be affected solely as a
108 result of the transfer of jurisdiction provided in section 51-164s.] The
109 Chief Court Administrator may assign, reassign and modify the
110 assignments of such family relations personnel as [he] such
111 administrator deems necessary to be in the best interest of the
112 disposition of family relations matters. [Such family relations personnel
113 shall also be available to assist the courts of probate in cases involving
114 judicial consent to marriage of a minor.]

115 Sec. 5. Section 46b-123 of the general statutes is repealed and the
116 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

117 The [judges of the Superior Court, or in the discretion of the Chief
 118 Court Administrator, a committee of said judges designated by the
 119 Chief Court Administrator,] Chief Court Administrator shall appoint
 120 such probation officers, probation aides, clerks, detention personnel,
 121 clerical assistants and other personnel, including supervisory staff, as
 122 [they deem] the Chief Court Administrator deems necessary for the
 123 treatment and handling of juvenile matters within the venue districts
 124 established under section 46b-142, as amended by this act. The Chief
 125 Court Administrator may assign, reassign and modify the assignments
 126 of such personnel and assign such duties within the Superior Court as
 127 [he] the administrator deems necessary for the efficient operation of the
 128 courts. [Any person serving in any such capacity in the Juvenile Court
 129 on July 1, 1978, shall continue to serve in the Superior Court at the
 130 compensation he was receiving in the Juvenile Court under the
 131 compensation plan established pursuant to section 51-12, for the
 132 remainder of any term to which he was appointed. In no event shall the
 133 compensation of any such person be affected solely as a result of the
 134 transfer of jurisdiction in section 51-164s.] Any [of such appointees]
 135 appointee may be discharged by the [appointing authority] Chief Court
 136 Administrator for cause and after hearing. The salaries of each of such
 137 [officials] personnel shall be fixed by the judges of the Supreme Court,
 138 subject to the provisions of section 51-12.

139 Sec. 6. Subsection (a) of section 46b-142 of the general statutes is
 140 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
 141 *passage*):

142 (a) The Chief Court Administrator [, in consultation with the judges
 143 of the Superior Court,] shall establish districts for the purpose of
 144 establishing venue in juvenile matters. All petitions concerning
 145 delinquent children shall be heard within the district where the
 146 delinquency is alleged to have occurred or where the child resides, in
 147 the discretion of the court. All other petitions shall be heard within the
 148 district where the child or youth resided at the time of the filing of the
 149 petition, but for the purposes of this section any child or youth born in
 150 any hospital or institution where the mother is confined at the time of

151 birth shall be deemed to have residence in the district wherein such
152 child's or youth's mother was living at the time of her admission to such
153 hospital or institution.

154 Sec. 7. Section 46b-207 of the general statutes is repealed and the
155 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

156 The [court] Chief Court Administrator is authorized to establish and
157 maintain Support Enforcement Services and such offices thereof as [it
158 determines are] the administrator deems necessary for the proper
159 handling of the administrative details incident to proceedings under
160 sections 46b-231 and 46b-301 to 46b-425, inclusive, and may appoint
161 such personnel as necessary for the proper administration of the
162 nonjudicial functions of proceedings under sections 46b-231 and 46b-
163 301 to 46b-425, inclusive.

164 Sec. 8. Subsection (a) of section 47a-35a of the general statutes is
165 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*
166 *2024*):

167 (a) When any appeal is taken by the defendant occupying a dwelling
168 unit [as defined in section 47a-1] in an action of summary process, [he
169 shall,] the defendant shall file a motion within the period allowed for
170 taking such appeal [, give] to determine the reasonableness and
171 payment of a bond with surety to the adverse party to guarantee
172 payment for all rents that may accrue during the pendency of such
173 appeal, or, where no lease had existed, for the reasonable value for such
174 use and occupancy that may so accrue; provided the court shall upon
175 motion by the defendant and after hearing thereon order the defendant
176 to deposit with the court payments for the reasonable fair rental value
177 of the use and occupancy of the premises during the pendency of such
178 appeal accruing from the date of such order. Such order shall permit the
179 payment of such amount in monthly installments, as it becomes due,
180 and compliance with such order shall be a substitute for any bond
181 required by this section. If all or a portion of the defendant's rent is being
182 paid to the plaintiff by a housing authority, municipality, state agency

183 or similar entity, this requirement shall be satisfied if the defendant
184 deposits with the court an amount equal to his portion of the rent.

185 Sec. 9. Subsection (a) of section 47a-69 of the 2024 supplement to the
186 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
187 thereof (*Effective from passage*):

188 (a) The [judges of the Superior Court or an authorized committee
189 thereof] Chief Court Administrator may appoint such housing
190 mediators as [they deem] the administrator deems necessary for the
191 purpose of assisting the court in the prompt and efficient hearing of
192 housing matters within the limit of their appropriation therefor. [Such
193 judges or such committee] The Chief Court Administrator shall appoint
194 not less than two such mediators for each of the judicial districts of
195 Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport and may designate one of them
196 in each judicial district as chief housing mediator. [Such judges or
197 committee] The Chief Court Administrator shall also appoint not less
198 than three such housing mediators for all other judicial districts. The
199 housing mediators for the judicial district of New Haven shall assist the
200 court in the hearing of housing matters in the judicial district of
201 Waterbury, the housing mediators for the judicial district of Hartford
202 shall assist the court in the hearing of housing matters in the judicial
203 district of New Britain and the housing mediators for the judicial district
204 of Bridgeport shall assist the court in the hearing of housing matters in
205 the judicial district of Stamford-Norwalk.

206 Sec. 10. Section 51-27b of the general statutes is repealed and the
207 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

208 There shall be sufficient offices of the Superior Court for the efficient
209 operation of the court. The number and location of the offices shall be
210 designated by the Chief Court Administrator, [after consultation with
211 the judges of the Superior Court.]

212 Sec. 11. Section 51-51v of the general statutes is repealed and the
213 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

214 (a) The [judges of the Superior Court, at their annual meeting in June,]
215 Chief Court Administrator shall appoint: (1) Chief clerks for the judicial
216 districts; (2) deputy chief clerks for those judicial districts designated by
217 [an authorized committee of the judges] the Chief Court Administrator;
218 (3) first assistant clerks for those judicial districts designated by [an
219 authorized committee of the judges] the Chief Court Administrator; (4)
220 clerks for the geographical areas; (5) a clerk for the Centralized
221 Infractions Bureau; and (6) clerks for housing matters, including a chief
222 clerk for housing matters.

223 (b) The [judges of the Superior Court or an authorized committee
224 thereof] Chief Court Administrator shall appoint, as [is deemed] the
225 administrator deems necessary for the efficient operation of the courts,
226 (1) assistant clerks for judicial districts and geographical areas, and (2)
227 deputy clerks for those geographical areas designated by the [judges of
228 the Superior Court or an authorized committee thereof] Chief Court
229 Administrator.

230 (c) A [judge holding a session] chief clerk for a judicial district of the
231 Superior Court or such clerk's designee may, if [he] such clerk deems it
232 necessary, appoint a temporary assistant clerk or clerks for the Superior
233 Court. A temporary assistant clerk shall hold office for such time as is
234 deemed necessary for the convenient conduct of the business of the
235 court in which [he] such clerk was appointed and may at any time be
236 discharged by the [order of the senior acting judge holding court in]
237 chief clerk of the judicial district for which [he] such clerk was
238 appointed.

239 (d) The [judges of the Superior Court or an authorized committee of
240 Superior Court judges] Chief Court Administrator may, in [their] the
241 administrator's discretion, appoint such administrative and clerical
242 personnel as the business of the court requires.

243 (e) The [judges or an authorized committee thereof] Chief Court
244 Administrator may fill any vacancy which may occur in the clerks'
245 offices.

246 (f) The Chief Court Administrator may assign, reassign or modify the
247 assignment of such clerical personnel as [he] the administrator deems
248 necessary for the efficient operation of the courts.

249 (g) Whenever the word "clerk" is used in the general statutes to mean
250 the clerk of the Superior Court, it shall, except with respect to
251 compensation, be construed to include any chief clerk, deputy chief
252 clerk, deputy clerk, assistant clerk of the court and the clerk of the
253 Centralized Infractions Bureau unless the context otherwise requires.

254 Sec. 12. Subsection (b) of section 51-60 of the general statutes is
255 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
256 *passage*):

257 (b) The [judges of the Superior Court] Chief Court Administrator
258 shall appoint official court reporters for the court as the [judges or an
259 authorized committee thereof] administrator determines the business of
260 the court requires.

261 Sec. 13. Subsection (a) of section 51-90c of the general statutes is
262 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
263 *passage*):

264 (a) The [judges of the Superior Court] Chief Court Administrator
265 shall appoint an attorney to act as State-Wide Bar Counsel, who shall
266 serve full-time, and such number of attorneys to act as assistant bar
267 counsel as are necessary. [, for a term of one year commencing July first.]
268 Any vacancy in the position of State-Wide Bar Counsel or assistant bar
269 counsel shall be filled by the [executive committee of the Superior Court
270 which shall appoint an attorney for the unexpired portion of the term]
271 Chief Court Administrator. Compensation of the State-Wide Bar
272 Counsel and assistant bar counsel shall be established by, and paid from
273 funds appropriated to, the Judicial Department.

274 Sec. 14. Subsection (a) of section 51-90d of the general statutes is
275 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
276 *passage*):

277 (a) The [judges of the Superior Court] Chief Court Administrator
278 shall appoint attorneys to serve as grievance counsel for grievance
279 panels and shall appoint one or more investigators. The investigators
280 shall be under the supervision of the State-Wide Bar Counsel and shall
281 serve the State-Wide Grievance Committee, the reviewing
282 subcommittees of the State-Wide Grievance Committee and the
283 grievance panels. [Grievance counsel and investigators shall serve for a
284 term of one year commencing July first. Any vacancy in the position of
285 grievance counsel or investigator shall be filled by the executive
286 committee of the Superior Court for the unexpired portion of the term.]
287 Compensation of the grievance counsel and investigator shall be
288 established by, and paid from funds appropriated to, the Judicial
289 Department. [Such appointees may be placed on the Judicial
290 Department payroll or be paid on a contractual basis.]

291 Sec. 15. Section 51-164m of the general statutes is repealed and the
292 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

293 (a) The [judges of the Superior Court] Chief Court Administrator
294 shall establish and maintain a schedule of fines to be paid for the
295 violation of the sections of the general statutes deemed to be infractions.
296 The [judges of the Superior Court] Chief Court Administrator shall
297 establish and maintain a separate sliding scale of fines for speeding
298 infractions committed under section 14-219 with a minimum fine of fifty
299 dollars and the fine increasing in proportion to the severity of the
300 violation. The fines may be modified as the [judges of the Superior Court
301 deem] Chief Court Administrator deems advisable.

302 (b) The [judges of the Superior Court] Chief Court Administrator
303 shall establish and maintain a schedule of fines to be paid for those
304 violations of section 14-219 specified in subsection (e) of said section,
305 with such fines increasing in proportion to the severity of the violation
306 and for violations under subsection (b) of section 51-164n. The fines may
307 be modified as the [judges of the Superior Court deem] Chief Court
308 Administrator deems advisable.

309 (c) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, no fine
310 established in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this
311 section may be less than thirty-five dollars or more than ninety dollars.

312 (2) No fine established in accordance with the provisions of
313 subsection (a) of this section for a violation of any provision of title 14
314 deemed an infraction may be less than fifty dollars or more than ninety
315 dollars, except that fines established for parking tag violations may be
316 less than fifty dollars.

317 (d) No fine established in accordance with the provisions of
318 subsection (b) of this section may be in an amount in excess of the
319 maximum amount specified by statute for such violation.

320 (e) Any infraction for which a fine has not been established pursuant
321 to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall carry a fine of
322 thirty-five dollars or, if the infraction is for a violation of any provision
323 of title 14, fifty dollars, until such time as the [judges of the Superior
324 Court] Chief Court Administrator may establish a different fine for such
325 infraction.

326 (f) Any violation for which a fine has not been established pursuant
327 to subsection (b) of this section shall carry a fine of one hundred dollars
328 or the maximum fine specified by statute for such violation, whichever
329 is less.

330 Sec. 16. Subsection (d) of section 51-193c of the general statutes is
331 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
332 *1, 2024*):

333 (d) Any notice, order, judgment, decision, decree, memorandum,
334 ruling, opinion, mittimus, warrant and any form related to such
335 warrant, affidavit, finding or similar document that is issued by the
336 Superior Court or by a judge, judge trial referee or family support
337 magistrate thereof, by a magistrate appointed pursuant to section 51-
338 193l or by a commissioner of the Superior Court approved by the Chief
339 Court Administrator to hear small claims pursuant to section 52-549d,

340 may be signed or verified by computer or facsimile transmission or by
341 employing other technology in accordance with procedures and
342 technical standards, if any, established by the Office of the Chief Court
343 Administrator, and such notice, order, judgment, decision, decree,
344 memorandum, ruling, opinion, mittimus, warrant and any form related
345 to such warrant, affidavit, finding or similar document shall have the
346 same validity and status as a paper document that was signed or
347 verified by the Superior Court or by a judge, judge trial referee or family
348 support magistrate thereof, by a magistrate appointed pursuant to
349 section 51-193l or by a commissioner of the Superior Court approved by
350 the Chief Court Administrator to hear small claims pursuant to section
351 52-549d.

352 Sec. 17. Section 51-237 of the general statutes is repealed and the
353 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

354 Each juror, duly chosen, drawn and summoned, who fails to appear
355 shall be subject to a civil penalty, the amount of which shall be
356 established by the [judges of the Superior Court] Chief Court
357 Administrator, but the court may excuse such juror from the payment
358 thereof. If a sufficient number of the jurors summoned do not appear, or
359 if for any cause there is not a sufficient number of jurors to make up the
360 panel, the court may order such number of persons who qualify for jury
361 service under section 51-217 to be summoned as may be necessary, as
362 talesmen, and any talesman so summoned who makes default of
363 appearance without sufficient cause shall be subject to a civil penalty,
364 the amount of which shall be established by the [judges of the Superior
365 Court] Chief Court Administrator. The provisions of this section shall
366 be enforced by the Attorney General within available appropriations.

367 Sec. 18. Subsection (a) of section 51-348 of the general statutes is
368 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
369 *passage*):

370 (a) The geographical areas of the Court of Common Pleas established
371 pursuant to section 51-156a, revised to 1975, shall be the geographical

372 areas of the Superior Court on July 1, 1978. The Chief Court
373 Administrator [, after consultation with the judges of the Superior
374 Court,] may alter the boundary of any geographical area to provide for
375 a new geographical area provided [that] each geographical area so
376 altered or so authorized shall remain solely within the boundary of a
377 single judicial district.

378 Sec. 19. Subsection (d) of section 54-33a of the general statutes is
379 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
380 *1, 2024*):

381 (d) A warrant may issue only on affidavit sworn to by the
382 complainant or complainants before the judge or judge trial referee,
383 either in person or electronically with simultaneous sight and sound,
384 and establishing the grounds for issuing the warrant, which affidavit
385 shall be part of the arrest file. If the judge or judge trial referee is satisfied
386 that grounds for the application exist or that there is probable cause to
387 believe that grounds for the application exist, the judge or judge trial
388 referee shall issue a warrant identifying the property and naming or
389 describing the person, place or thing to be searched or authorizing the
390 installation and use of a tracking device and identifying the person on
391 which or the property to, in or on which the tracking device is to be
392 installed. The warrant shall be directed to any police officer of a
393 regularly organized police department or any state police officer, to an
394 inspector in the Division of Criminal Justice, to a conservation officer,
395 special conservation officer or patrolman acting pursuant to section 26-
396 6 or to a sworn motor vehicle inspector acting under the authority of
397 section 14-8. Except for a warrant for the installation and use of a
398 tracking device, the warrant shall state the date and time of its issuance
399 and the grounds or probable cause for its issuance and shall command
400 the officer to search within a reasonable time the person, place or thing
401 named, for the property specified. A warrant for the installation and use
402 of a tracking device shall state the date and time of its issuance and the
403 grounds or probable cause for its issuance and shall command the
404 officer to complete the installation of the device within a specified
405 period not later than ten days after the date of its issuance and authorize

406 the installation and use of the tracking device, including the collection
407 of data through such tracking device, for a reasonable period of time not
408 to exceed thirty days from the date the tracking device is installed. Upon
409 request and a showing of good cause, a judge or judge trial referee may
410 authorize the use of the tracking device for an additional period of thirty
411 days.

412 Sec. 20. Section 54-63c of the general statutes is repealed and the
413 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2024*):

414 (a) Except in cases of arrest pursuant to a bench warrant of arrest in
415 which the court or a judge thereof has indicated that bail should be
416 denied or ordered that the officer or indifferent person making such
417 arrest shall, without undue delay, bring such person before the clerk or
418 assistant clerk of the superior court for the geographical area under
419 section 54-2a, when any person is arrested for a bailable offense, the
420 chief of police, or the chief's authorized designee, of the police
421 department having custody of the arrested person or any probation
422 officer serving a violation of probation warrant shall promptly advise
423 such person of the person's rights under section 54-1b, and of the
424 person's right to be interviewed concerning the terms and conditions of
425 release. Unless the arrested person waives or refuses such interview, the
426 police officer or probation officer shall promptly interview the arrested
427 person to obtain information relevant to the terms and conditions of the
428 person's release from custody, and shall seek independent verification
429 of such information where necessary. At the request of the arrested
430 person, the person's counsel may be present during the interview. No
431 statement made by the arrested person in response to any question
432 during the interview related to the terms and conditions of release shall
433 be admissible as evidence against the arrested person in any proceeding
434 arising from the incident for which the conditions of release were set.
435 After such a waiver, refusal or interview, the police officer or probation
436 officer shall promptly order release of the arrested person upon the
437 execution of a written promise to appear or the posting of such bond as
438 may be set by the police officer or probation officer, except that no
439 condition of release set by the court or a judge thereof may be modified

440 by such officers and no person shall be released upon the execution of a
441 written promise to appear or the posting of a bond without surety if the
442 person is charged with the commission of a family violence crime, as
443 defined in section 46b-38a, and in the commission of such crime the
444 person used or threatened the use of a firearm.

445 (b) If the person is charged with the commission of a family violence
446 crime, as defined in section 46b-38a, and the police officer does not
447 intend to impose nonfinancial conditions of release pursuant to this
448 subsection, the police officer shall, pursuant to the procedure set forth
449 in subsection (a) of this section, promptly order the release of such
450 person upon the execution of a written promise to appear or the posting
451 of such bond as may be set by the police officer. If such person is not so
452 released, the police officer shall make reasonable efforts to immediately
453 contact a bail commissioner or an intake, assessment and referral
454 specialist employed by the Judicial Branch to set the conditions of such
455 person's release pursuant to section 54-63d. If, after making such
456 reasonable efforts, the police officer is unable to contact a bail
457 commissioner or an intake, assessment and referral specialist or contacts
458 a bail commissioner or an intake, assessment and referral specialist but
459 such bail commissioner or intake, assessment and referral specialist is
460 unavailable to promptly perform such bail commissioner's or intake,
461 assessment and referral specialist's duties pursuant to section 54-63d,
462 the police officer shall, pursuant to the procedure set forth in subsection
463 (a) of this section, order the release of such person upon the execution
464 of a written promise to appear or the posting of such bond as may be set
465 by the police officer and may impose nonfinancial conditions of release
466 which may require that the arrested person do one or more of the
467 following: (1) Avoid all contact with the alleged victim of the crime, (2)
468 comply with specified restrictions on the person's travel, association or
469 place of abode that are directly related to the protection of the alleged
470 victim of the crime, or (3) not use or possess a dangerous weapon,
471 intoxicant or controlled substance. Any such nonfinancial conditions of
472 release shall be indicated on a form prescribed by the Judicial Branch
473 and sworn to by the police officer. Such form shall articulate (A) the

474 efforts that were made to contact a bail commissioner or an intake,
475 assessment and referral specialist, (B) the specific factual basis relied
476 upon by the police officer to impose the nonfinancial conditions of
477 release, and (C) if the arrested person was non-English-speaking, that
478 the services of a translation service or interpreter were used. A copy of
479 that portion of the form that indicates the nonfinancial conditions of
480 release shall immediately be provided to the arrested person. A copy of
481 the entire form shall be provided to counsel for the arrested person at
482 arraignment. Any nonfinancial conditions of release imposed pursuant
483 to this subsection shall remain in effect until the arrested person is
484 presented before the Superior Court pursuant to subsection (a) of
485 section 54-1g. On such date, the court shall conduct a hearing pursuant
486 to section 46b-38c at which the defendant is entitled to be heard with
487 respect to the issuance of a protective order.

488 (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 14 and this chapter, the
489 police officer shall provide to the bail commissioner or the intake
490 assessment and referral specialist identifying information about the
491 victim of the crime or crimes with which the arrested person is charged,
492 including, but not limited to, the victim's name, address and phone
493 number, if available, for the purpose of carrying out such bail
494 commissioner's or intake assessment and referral specialist's duties.

495 [(c)] (d) When cash bail in excess of ten thousand dollars is received
496 for a detained person accused of a felony, where the underlying facts
497 and circumstances of the felony involve the use, attempted use or
498 threatened use of physical force against another person, the police
499 officer shall prepare a report that contains (1) the name, address and
500 taxpayer identification number of the accused person, (2) the name,
501 address and taxpayer identification number of each person offering the
502 cash bail, other than a person licensed as a professional bondsman
503 under chapter 533 or a surety bail bond agent under chapter 700f, (3) the
504 amount of cash received, and (4) the date the cash was received. Not
505 later than fifteen days after receipt of such cash bail, the police officer
506 shall file the report with the Department of Revenue Services and mail
507 a copy of the report to the state's attorney for the judicial district in

508 which the alleged offense was committed and to each person offering
509 the cash bail.

510 [(d)] (e) No police officer or probation officer serving a violation of
511 probation warrant shall set the terms and conditions of a person's
512 release, set a bond for a person or release a person from custody under
513 this section unless the police officer or probation officer has first checked
514 the National Crime Information Center [(NCIC)] computerized index of
515 criminal justice information to determine if such person is listed in such
516 index.

517 [(e)] (f) If the arrested person has not posted bail, the police officer or
518 probation officer serving a violation of probation warrant shall
519 immediately notify a bail commissioner or an intake, assessment and
520 referral specialist.

521 [(f)] (g) The chief, acting chief, superintendent of police, the
522 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, any
523 captain or lieutenant of any local police department or the Division of
524 State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public
525 Protection or any person lawfully exercising the powers of any such
526 officer may take a written promise to appear or a bond with or without
527 surety from an arrested person as provided in subsection (a) of this
528 section, or as fixed by the court or any judge thereof, may administer
529 such oaths as are necessary in the taking of promises or bonds and shall
530 file any report required under subsection [(c)] (d) of this section.

531 Sec. 21. Subsection (b) of section 54-91c of the general statutes is
532 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*
533 *2024*):

534 (b) Prior to the imposition of sentence upon any defendant who has
535 been found guilty of any crime or has pleaded guilty or nolo contendere
536 to any crime, and prior to the acceptance by the court of a plea of guilty
537 or nolo contendere made pursuant to a plea agreement with the state,
538 [wherein the defendant pleads to a lesser offense than the offense with
539 which such defendant was originally charged,] the court shall permit

540 any victim of the crime to appear before the court for the purpose of
541 making a statement for the record, which statement may include the
542 victim's opinion of any plea agreement. In lieu of such appearance, the
543 victim may submit a written statement or, if the victim of the crime is
544 deceased, the legal representative or a member of the immediate family
545 of such deceased victim may submit a statement of such deceased victim
546 to the state's attorney, assistant state's attorney or deputy assistant
547 state's attorney in charge of the case. Such state's attorney, assistant
548 state's attorney or deputy assistant state's attorney shall file the
549 statement with the sentencing court and the statement shall be made a
550 part of the record at the sentencing hearing. Any such statement,
551 whether oral or written, shall relate to the facts of the case, the
552 appropriateness of any penalty and the extent of any injuries, financial
553 losses and loss of earnings directly resulting from the crime for which
554 the defendant is being sentenced. The court shall inquire on the record
555 whether any victim is present for the purpose of making an oral
556 statement or has submitted a written statement. If no victim is present
557 and no such written statement has been submitted, the court shall
558 inquire on the record whether an attempt has been made to notify any
559 such victim as provided in subdivision (1) of subsection (c) of this
560 section or, if the defendant was originally charged with a violation of
561 section 53a-167c for assaulting a peace officer, whether the peace officer
562 has been personally notified as provided in subdivision (2) of subsection
563 (c) of this section. After consideration of any such statements, the court
564 may refuse to accept, where appropriate, a negotiated plea or sentence,
565 and the court shall give the defendant an opportunity to enter a new
566 plea and to elect trial by jury or by the court.

567 Sec. 22. Section 54-201 of the general statutes is repealed and the
568 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2024*):

569 As used in sections 54-201 to 54-235, inclusive, as amended by this
570 act:

571 (1) "Victim" means a person who is injured or killed as provided in
572 section 54-209;

573 (2) "Personal injury" means (A) actual bodily harm or emotional harm
574 and includes pregnancy and any condition thereof, or (B) injury or death
575 to a service animal owned or kept by a person with a disability;

576 (3) "Dependent" means any relative of a deceased victim or a person
577 designated by a deceased victim in accordance with section 1-56r who
578 was wholly or partially dependent upon his income at the time of his
579 death or the child of a deceased victim and shall include the child of
580 such victim born after his death;

581 (4) "Relative" means a person's spouse, parent, grandparent,
582 stepparent, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, child, including a natural born
583 child, stepchild and adopted child, grandchild, brother, sister, half
584 brother or half sister or a parent of a person's spouse;

585 (5) "Crime" means any act which is a felony, as defined in section 53a-
586 25, or misdemeanor, as defined in section 53a-26, and includes any crime
587 committed by a juvenile; and

588 (6) "Emotional harm" means a mental or emotional impairment that
589 [requires treatment through services and that] is directly attributable to
590 a threat of (A) physical injury, as defined in subdivision (3) of section
591 53a-3, or (B) death to the affected person.

592 Sec. 23. Section 54-203 of the general statutes is repealed and the
593 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2024*):

594 (a) There is established an Office of Victim Services within the Judicial
595 Department.

596 (b) The Office of Victim Services shall have the following powers and
597 duties:

598 (1) To direct each hospital, whether public or private, each university
599 or college health services center, whether public or private, and each
600 community health center, as defined in section 19a-490a, to prominently
601 display posters in a conspicuous location giving notice of the availability
602 of compensation and assistance to victims of crime or their dependents

603 pursuant to sections 54-201 to 54-218, inclusive, as amended by this act,
604 and to direct every law enforcement agency of the state to inform
605 victims of crime or their dependents of their rights pursuant to sections
606 54-201 to 54-218, inclusive, as amended by this act;

607 (2) To obtain from the office of the state's attorney, state police, local
608 police departments or any law enforcement agency such investigation
609 and data as will enable the Office of Victim Services to determine if in
610 fact the applicant was a victim of a crime or attempted crime and the
611 extent, if any, to which the victim or claimant was responsible for his
612 own injury, including, but not limited to, a request for information form
613 promulgated by the Office of Victim Services;

614 (3) To request from the Department of Correction, other units of the
615 Judicial Department and the Board of Pardons and Paroles such
616 information as will enable the Office of Victim Services to determine if
617 in fact a person who has requested notification pursuant to section 54-
618 228 was a victim of a crime;

619 (4) To take or cause to be taken affidavits or depositions within or
620 without the state;

621 (5) To apply for, receive, allocate, disburse and account for grants of
622 funds made available by the United States, by the state, foundations,
623 corporations and other businesses, agencies or individuals to implement
624 a program for victim services which shall assist witnesses and victims
625 of crimes as the Office of Victim Services deems appropriate within the
626 resources available and to coordinate services to victims by state and
627 community-based agencies, with priority given to victims of violent
628 crimes, by (A) assigning such victim advocates as are necessary to
629 provide assistance; (B) administering victim service programs; and (C)
630 awarding grants or purchase of service contracts to private nonprofit
631 organizations or local units of government for the direct delivery of
632 services, except that the provision of training and technical assistance of
633 victim service providers and the development and implementation of
634 public education campaigns may be provided by private nonprofit or

635 for-profit organizations or local units of government. Such grants and
636 contracts shall be the predominant method by which the Office of
637 Victim Services shall develop, implement and operate direct service
638 programs and provide training and technical assistance to victim service
639 providers;

640 (6) To provide each person who applies for compensation pursuant
641 to section 54-204, within ten days of the date of receipt of such
642 application, with a written list of rights of victims of crime involving
643 personal injury and the programs available in this state to assist such
644 victims. The Office of Victim Services, the state or any agent, employee
645 or officer thereof shall not be liable for the failure to supply such list or
646 any alleged inadequacies of such list. Such list shall include, but not be
647 limited to:

648 (A) Subject to the provisions of sections 18-81e and 51-286e, the victim
649 shall have the right to be informed concerning the status of his or her
650 case and to be informed of the release from custody of the defendant;

651 (B) Subject to the provisions of section 54-91c, as amended by this act,
652 the victim shall have the right to present a statement of his or her losses,
653 injuries and wishes to the prosecutor and the court prior to the
654 acceptance by the court of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere made
655 pursuant to a plea agreement with the state wherein the defendant
656 pleads to a lesser offense than the offense with which the defendant was
657 originally charged;

658 (C) Subject to the provisions of section 54-91c, as amended by this act,
659 prior to the imposition of sentence upon the defendant, the victim shall
660 have the right to submit a statement to the prosecutor as to the extent of
661 any injuries, financial losses and loss of earnings directly resulting from
662 the crime. Upon receipt of the statement, the prosecutor shall file the
663 statement with the sentencing court and the statement shall be made a
664 part of the record and considered by the court at the sentencing hearing;

665 (D) Subject to the provisions of section 54-126a, the victim shall have
666 the right to appear before a panel of the Board of Pardons and Paroles

667 and make a statement as to whether the defendant should be released
668 on parole and any terms or conditions to be imposed upon any such
669 release;

670 (E) Subject to the provisions of section 54-36a, the victim shall have
671 the right to have any property the victim owns which was seized by
672 police in connection with an arrest to be returned;

673 (F) Subject to the provisions of sections 54-56e and 54-142c, the victim
674 shall have the right to be notified of the application by the defendant for
675 the pretrial program for accelerated rehabilitation and to obtain from
676 the court information as to whether the criminal prosecution in the case
677 has been dismissed;

678 (G) Subject to the provisions of section 54-85b, the victim cannot be
679 fired, harassed or otherwise retaliated against by an employer for
680 appearing under a subpoena as a witness in any criminal prosecution;

681 (H) Subject to the provisions of section 54-86g, the parent or legal
682 guardian of a child twelve years of age or younger who is a victim of
683 child abuse or sexual assault may request special procedural
684 considerations to be taken during the testimony of the child;

685 (I) Subject to the provisions of section 46b-15, the victim of assault by
686 a spouse or former spouse, family or household member has the right
687 to request the arrest of the offender, request a protective order and apply
688 for a restraining order;

689 (J) Subject to the provisions of sections 52-146k, 54-86e and 54-86f, the
690 victim of sexual assault or domestic violence can expect certain records
691 to remain confidential; and

692 (K) Subject to the provisions of section 53a-32, the victim and any
693 victim advocate assigned to assist the victim may receive notification
694 from a probation officer whenever the officer has notified a police officer
695 that the probation officer has probable cause to believe that the offender
696 has violated a condition of such offender's probation;

697 (7) Within available appropriations, to maintain a victim's assistance
698 center which shall (A) make available to victims information regarding
699 victim's rights and available services, (B) maintain a victims' notification
700 system pursuant to sections 54-227 to 54-230a, inclusive, and 54-235, and
701 (C) maintain a toll-free number for access to information regarding
702 victims' rights and available services;

703 (8) To provide a telephone helpline that shall provide information on
704 referrals for various services for victims of crime and their families;

705 (9) To provide staff services to a state advisory council. The council
706 shall consist of not more than [fifteen] twenty members to be appointed
707 by the Chief Justice and shall include the Chief Victim Compensation
708 Commissioner and members who represent victim populations,
709 including but not limited to, homicide survivors, family violence
710 victims, sexual assault victims, victims of gun violence, victims of drunk
711 drivers, and assault and robbery victims, and members who represent
712 the judicial branch and executive branch agencies involved with victims
713 of crime. The members shall serve for terms of four years. Any vacancy
714 in the membership shall be filled by the appointing authority for the
715 balance of the unexpired term. The members shall receive no
716 compensation for their services. The council shall meet at least four
717 times a year. The council shall recommend to the Office of Victim
718 Services program, legislative or other matters which would improve
719 services to victims of crime and develop and coordinate needs
720 assessments for both court-based and community-based victim services.
721 The Chief Justice shall appoint two members to serve as cochairpersons.
722 Not later than December fifteenth of each year, the council shall report
723 the results of its findings and activities to the Chief Court Administrator;

724 (10) To utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services of private
725 individuals, agencies and organizations as may from time to time be
726 offered and needed;

727 (11) To recommend policies and make recommendations to agencies
728 and officers of the state and local subdivisions of government relative to

729 victims of crime;

730 (12) To provide support and assistance to state-wide victim services
731 coalitions and groups;

732 (13) To provide a training program for judges, prosecutors, police,
733 probation and parole personnel, bail commissioners, intake, assessment
734 and referral specialists, officers from the Department of Correction and
735 judicial marshals to inform them of victims' rights and available
736 services;

737 (14) To (A) maintain, within available appropriations, a sexual assault
738 forensic examiners program that will train and make available sexual
739 assault forensic examiners to adolescent and adult victims of sexual
740 assault who are patients at participating health care facilities. In order
741 to maintain such program, the Office of Victim Services may apply for,
742 receive, allocate, disburse and account for grants of funds made
743 available by the United States, the state, foundations, corporations and
744 other businesses, agencies or individuals; or (B) establish, within
745 available appropriations, a training program for health care
746 professionals on the care of and collection of evidence from adolescent
747 and adult victims of sexual assault;

748 (15) To provide victims of crime and the general public with
749 information detailing the process by which a victim may register to
750 receive notices of hearings of the Board of Pardons and Paroles; and

751 (16) To submit to the joint standing committee of the General
752 Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to [victim services] the
753 judiciary, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a, on or
754 before January 15, 2000, and biennially thereafter a report of its activities
755 under sections 54-201 to 54-235, inclusive, as amended by this act.

756 Sec. 24. Subsection (a) of section 54-210 of the general statutes is
757 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*
758 *2024*):

759 (a) The Office of Victim Services or a victim compensation
760 commissioner may order the payment of compensation under sections
761 54-201 to 54-218, inclusive, as amended by this act, for: (1) Expenses
762 actually and reasonably incurred as a result of the personal injury or
763 death of the victim, provided coverage for the cost of medical care and
764 treatment of a crime victim who does not have medical insurance or
765 who has exhausted coverage under applicable health insurance policies
766 or Medicaid shall be ordered; (2) loss of earning power as a result of total
767 or partial incapacity of such victim; (3) pecuniary loss to the spouse or
768 dependents of the deceased victim, provided the family qualifies for
769 compensation as a result of murder or manslaughter of the victim; (4)
770 pecuniary loss to an injured victim or the relatives or dependents of an
771 injured victim or a deceased victim for attendance at court proceedings,
772 juvenile proceedings, Psychiatric Security Review Board hearings and
773 Board of Pardons and Parole hearings with respect to the criminal case
774 of the person or persons charged with committing the crime that
775 resulted in the injury or death of the victim; (5) loss of wages by any
776 parent or guardian of a deceased victim, provided the amount paid
777 under this subsection shall not exceed one week's net wage; and (6) any
778 other loss, except as set forth in section 54-211, as amended by this act,
779 resulting from the personal injury or death of the victim which the
780 Office of Victim Services or a victim compensation commissioner, as the
781 case may be, determines to be reasonable.

782 Sec. 25. Section 54-211 of the general statutes is repealed and the
783 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2024*):

784 (a) (1) No order for the payment of compensation shall be made
785 under section 54-210, as amended by this act, unless (A) the application
786 has been made within [two] three years after the date of the personal
787 injury or death, (B) the personal injury or death was the result of an
788 incident or offense listed in section 54-209, and (C) such incident or
789 offense has been reported to the police, [within five days of its
790 occurrence or, if the incident or offense could not reasonably have been
791 reported within such period, within five days of the time when a report
792 could reasonably have been made,] except that a victim of a sexual

793 assault shall not be ineligible for the payment of compensation by
794 reason of failing to make a report pursuant to this subparagraph if such
795 victim presented himself or herself to a health care facility within one
796 hundred twenty hours of such sexual assault for examination and
797 collection of evidence of such sexual assault in accordance with the
798 provisions of section 19a-112a, or if such victim complied with
799 subsection (d) of section 54-209. (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of
800 subdivision (1) of this subsection, any person who, before, on or after
801 October 1, 2005, fails to make application for compensation within [two]
802 three years after the date of the personal injury or death as a result of
803 physical, emotional or psychological injuries caused by such personal
804 injury or death may apply for a waiver of such time limitation. The
805 Office of Victim Services, upon a finding of such physical, emotional or
806 psychological injury, may grant such waiver. (3) Notwithstanding the
807 provisions of subdivision (1) of this subsection, any minor, including,
808 but not limited to, a minor who is a victim of conduct by another person
809 that constitutes a violation of section 53a-192a or a criminal violation of
810 18 USC Chapter 77, who, before, on or after October 1, 2005, fails to make
811 application for compensation within [two] three years after the date of
812 the personal injury or death through no fault of the minor, may apply
813 for a waiver of such time limitation. The Office of Victim Services, upon
814 a finding that such minor is not at fault, may grant such waiver. (4)
815 Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (1) of this subsection, a
816 person who is a dependent of a victim may make application for
817 payment of compensation not later than [two] three years from the date
818 that such person discovers or in the exercise of reasonable care should
819 have discovered that the person upon whom the applicant was
820 dependent was a victim. Such person shall file with such application a
821 statement signed under penalty of false statement setting forth the date
822 when such person discovered that the person upon whom the applicant
823 was dependent was a victim and the circumstances that prevented such
824 person discovering that the person upon whom the applicant was
825 dependent was a victim until more than [two] three years after the date
826 of the incident or offense. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that
827 a person who files such a statement and is otherwise eligible for

828 compensation pursuant to sections 54-201 to 54-218, inclusive, as
829 amended by this act, is entitled to compensation. (5) Any waiver denied
830 by the Office of Victim Services under this subsection may be reviewed
831 by a victim compensation commissioner, provided such request for
832 review is made by the applicant within thirty days from the mailing of
833 the notice of denial by the Office of Victim Services. If a victim
834 compensation commissioner grants such waiver, the commissioner
835 shall refer the application for compensation to the Office of Victim
836 Services for a determination pursuant to section 54-205. (6)
837 Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of this
838 subsection, the Office of Victim Services may, for good cause shown and
839 upon a finding of compelling equitable circumstances, waive the time
840 limitations of subdivision (1) of this subsection.

841 (b) No compensation shall be awarded if: (1) The offender is unjustly
842 enriched by the award, provided compensation awarded to a victim
843 which would benefit the offender in a minimal or inconsequential
844 manner shall not be considered unjust enrichment; (2) the victim
845 violated a penal law of this state, which violation caused or contributed
846 to [his] such victim's injuries or death.

847 (c) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, no
848 compensation shall be awarded for losses sustained for crimes against
849 property or for noneconomic detriment such as pain and suffering.

850 (d) (1) [No compensation shall be in an amount in excess of fifteen
851 thousand dollars for personal injury except that:] (A) Compensation for
852 personal injury shall be in an amount not to exceed fifteen thousand
853 dollars; (B) compensation to or for the benefit of the dependents of a
854 homicide victim shall be in an amount not to exceed twenty-five
855 thousand dollars; [(B)] (C) the claims of the dependents of a deceased
856 victim, as provided in section 54-208, shall be considered derivative of
857 the claim of such victim and the total compensation paid for all claims
858 arising from the death of such victim shall not exceed a maximum of
859 twenty-five thousand dollars; and [(C)] (D) in cases of emotional harm
860 only, compensation for medical and mental health care and security

861 measures shall be in an amount not to exceed five thousand dollars.

862 (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (1) of this
863 subsection, the Office of Victim Services or a victim compensation
864 commissioner may award additional compensation in an amount not to
865 exceed five thousand dollars above the maximum amounts set forth in
866 said subdivision to a personal injury victim, who is a minor at the time
867 the application for compensation or restitution services is filed, when
868 such victim has additional medical needs or mental health counseling
869 needs.

870 (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (1) of this
871 subsection, the Office of Victim Services or a victim compensation
872 commissioner may, for good cause shown and upon a finding of
873 compelling equitable circumstances, award compensation in an amount
874 in excess of the maximum amounts set forth in said subdivision.

875 (e) Orders for payment of compensation pursuant to sections 54-201
876 to 54-218, inclusive, as amended by this act, may be made only as to
877 injuries or death resulting from incidents or offenses arising on and after
878 January 1, 1979, except that orders for payment of compensation
879 pursuant to subsection (b) of section 54-209 may be made only as to
880 injuries or death resulting from incidents or offenses arising on and after
881 July 1, 1985.

882 (f) Compensation shall be awarded pursuant to sections 54-201 to 54-
883 218, inclusive, as amended by this act, for personal injury or death
884 resulting from a crime which occurs (1) within this state, regardless of
885 the residency of the applicant; (2) outside this state but within the
886 territorial boundaries of the United States, provided the victim, at the
887 time of injury or death, was a resident of this state and the state in which
888 such crime occurred does not have a program for compensation of
889 victims for which such victim is eligible; (3) outside the territorial
890 boundaries of the United States, provided the victim was a resident of
891 this state at the time of injury or death, the crime would be considered a
892 crime within the State of Connecticut, and the country in which such

893 crime occurred does not have a program for compensation of victims for
894 which such victim is eligible; and (4) outside the territorial boundaries
895 of the United States, provided the applicant is a victim of international
896 terrorism, as defined in 18 USC 2331, as amended from time to time, and
897 was a resident of this state at the time of injury or death.

898 Sec. 26. Subsection (d) of section 1-84 of the 2024 supplement to the
899 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
900 thereof (*Effective from passage*):

901 (d) No public official or state employee or employee of such public
902 official or state employee shall agree to accept, or be a member or
903 employee of a partnership, association, professional corporation or sole
904 proprietorship which partnership, association, professional corporation
905 or sole proprietorship agrees to accept any employment, fee or other
906 thing of value, or portion thereof, for appearing, agreeing to appear, or
907 taking any other action on behalf of another person before the
908 Department of Banking, the Office of the Claims Commissioner, the
909 Health Systems Planning Unit of the Office of Health Strategy, the
910 Insurance Department, the Department of Consumer Protection, the
911 Department of Motor Vehicles, the State Insurance and Risk
912 Management Board, the Department of Energy and Environmental
913 Protection [, the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority, the Connecticut
914 Siting Council] or the Connecticut Real Estate Commission; provided
915 this shall not prohibit any such person from making inquiry for
916 information on behalf of another before any of said commissions or
917 commissioners if no fee or reward is given or promised in consequence
918 thereof. For the purpose of this subsection, partnerships, associations,
919 professional corporations or sole proprietorships refer only to such
920 partnerships, associations, professional corporations or sole
921 proprietorships which have been formed to carry on the business or
922 profession directly relating to the employment, appearing, agreeing to
923 appear or taking of action provided for in this subsection. Nothing in
924 this subsection shall prohibit any employment, appearing, agreeing to
925 appear or taking action before any municipal board, commission or
926 council. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as applying (1) to

927 the actions of any teaching or research professional employee of a public
928 institution of higher education if such actions are not in violation of any
929 other provision of this chapter, (2) to the actions of any other
930 professional employee of a public institution of higher education if such
931 actions are not compensated and are not in violation of any other
932 provision of this chapter, (3) to any member of a board or commission
933 who receives no compensation other than per diem payments or
934 reimbursement for actual or necessary expenses, or both, incurred in the
935 performance of the member's duties, or (4) to any member or director of
936 a quasi-public agency. Notwithstanding the provisions of this
937 subsection to the contrary, a legislator, an officer of the General
938 Assembly or part-time legislative employee may be or become a
939 member or employee of a firm, partnership, association or professional
940 corporation which represents clients for compensation before agencies
941 listed in this subsection, provided the legislator, officer of the General
942 Assembly or part-time legislative employee shall take no part in any
943 matter involving the agency listed in this subsection and shall not
944 receive compensation from any such matter. Receipt of a previously
945 established salary, not based on the current or anticipated business of
946 the firm, partnership, association or professional corporation involving
947 the agencies listed in this subsection, shall be permitted.

948 Sec. 27. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2024*) (a) As used in this section:

949 (1) "Communication technology" means an electronic device or
950 process that:

951 (A) Allows a commissioner of the Superior Court and a remotely
952 located individual to communicate with each other simultaneously by
953 sight and sound; and

954 (B) When necessary and consistent with other applicable law,
955 facilitates communication between a commissioner of the Superior
956 Court and a remotely located individual who has a vision, hearing or
957 speech impairment.

958 (2) "Identity proofing" means a process or service by which a third

959 person provides a commissioner of the Superior Court with a means to
960 verify the identity of a remotely located individual by a review of
961 personal information from public or private data sources.

962 (3) "Outside the United States" means a location outside the
963 geographic boundaries of the United States, Puerto Rico, the United
964 States Virgin Islands and any territory, insular possession or other
965 location subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

966 (4) "Remotely located individual" means an individual who is not in
967 the physical presence of the commissioner of the Superior Court who
968 takes an acknowledgment under subsection (c) of this section.

969 (b) Except as provided in subsection (g) of this section, a document
970 may be acknowledged by an individual who is not in the physical
971 presence of a commissioner of the Superior Court at the time of the
972 acknowledgment if the following requirements are met:

973 (1) The individual and the commissioner of the Superior Court can
974 communicate simultaneously, in real time, by sight and sound using
975 communication technology; and

976 (2) When performing a remote acknowledgment pursuant to the
977 provisions of this section, the commissioner of the Superior Court
978 reasonably identifies the individual at the time of the acknowledgment
979 by one or more of the following methods:

980 (A) Personal knowledge of the identity of the individual;

981 (B) The individual presents a government-issued identification
982 document or record that has not expired and includes the individual's
983 photograph, name and signature. An acceptable form of government-
984 issued identification document or record includes, but is not limited to,
985 a driver's license, government-issued identification card or passport;

986 (C) Not less than two different types of identity proofing processes or
987 services by which a third person provides a means to verify the identity
988 of the individual through a review of public or private data sources; or

989 (D) Oath or affirmation by a credible witness who:

990 (i) Is in the physical presence of either the commissioner of the
991 Superior Court or the individual; or

992 (ii) Is able to communicate in real time with the commissioner of the
993 Superior Court and the individual by sight and sound through an
994 electronic device or process at the time of the acknowledgment, if the
995 credible witness has personal knowledge of the identity of the
996 individual and has been reasonably identified by the commissioner of
997 the Superior Court by a method provided in this section.

998 (c) When an individual who is physically located outside of the state
999 of Connecticut or outside the United States seeks a remote
1000 acknowledgment pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, the record
1001 being acknowledged shall:

1002 (1) Be intended for filing or presentation in a matter before a court,
1003 governmental entity, public official or other entity subject to the
1004 jurisdiction of the state of Connecticut; or

1005 (2) Otherwise not be prohibited by law of the state of Connecticut to
1006 be acknowledged outside the state.

1007 (d) Once the record acknowledged pursuant to subsection (b) of this
1008 section is signed by the individual in accordance with the procedures
1009 set forth in this section, the individual shall mail or otherwise cause to
1010 be delivered the signed original copy of the record to the commissioner
1011 of the Superior Court.

1012 (e) The date and time of an acknowledgment conducted pursuant to
1013 subsection (b) of this section shall be the date and time when the
1014 commissioner of the Superior Court witnessed the signature being
1015 performed by means of communication technology.

1016 (f) Nothing in this section shall affect the authority of a commissioner
1017 of the Superior Court to refuse to take an acknowledgment or require a
1018 commissioner of the Superior Court to take an acknowledgment:

1019 (1) With respect to an electronic record;

1020 (2) For an individual not in the physical presence of the commissioner
1021 of the Superior Court; or

1022 (3) Using a technology that the commissioner of the Superior Court
1023 has not selected.

1024 (g) No record shall be acknowledged remotely pursuant to subsection
1025 (b) of this section in (1) the making and execution of a will, codicil, trust
1026 or trust instrument, (2) the execution of health care instructions
1027 pursuant to section 19a-575a of the general statutes, (3) the execution of
1028 a designation of a standby guardian pursuant to section 45a-624 of the
1029 general statutes, (4) the execution of a designation of a person for
1030 decision-making and certain rights and obligations pursuant to section
1031 1-56r of the general statutes, (5) the execution of a living will, as defined
1032 in section 19a-570 of the general statutes, (6) the execution of a power of
1033 attorney, as defined in section 1-350a of the general statutes, (7) the
1034 execution of a self-proving affidavit for an appointment of a health care
1035 representative or for a living will under sections 1-56r and 19a-578 of the
1036 general statutes, (8) the execution of a mutual distribution agreement
1037 under section 45a-433 of the general statutes, (9) the execution of a
1038 disclaimer under section 45a-479 or 45a-583 of the general statutes, or
1039 (10) a real estate closing, as defined in section 51-88a of the general
1040 statutes. The performance of any such acknowledgment in connection
1041 with any of the acts described in this subsection shall be ineffective for
1042 any purpose and shall constitute a violation of section 51-88 of the
1043 general statutes.

1044 Sec. 28. Section 22-329a of the 2024 supplement to the general statutes
1045 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
1046 *October 1, 2024*):

1047 (a) Any animal control officer or regional animal control officer
1048 appointed pursuant to section 22-328, 22-331 or 22-331a, as applicable,
1049 may take physical custody of any animal when such animal control
1050 officer has reasonable cause to believe that such animal is in imminent

1051 harm and is neglected or is cruelly treated in violation of section 22-366,
1052 22-415, 53-247, 53-248, 53-249, 53-249a, 53-250, 53-251, 53-252 or 53a-73b,
1053 and, not later than ninety-six hours after taking physical custody, shall
1054 proceed as provided in subsection (c) of this section, except that if, in the
1055 opinion of a licensed veterinarian or the State Veterinarian, at any time
1056 after physical custody of such animal is taken, such animal is so injured
1057 or diseased that it should be euthanized immediately, such officer may
1058 have such animal humanely euthanized by a licensed veterinarian.

1059 (b) Any animal control officer or regional animal control officer
1060 appointed pursuant to section 22-328, 22-331 or 22-331a, as applicable,
1061 may take physical custody of any animal upon issuance of a warrant
1062 finding probable cause that such animal is neglected or is cruelly treated
1063 in violation of section 22-366, 22-415, 53-247, 53-248, 53-249, 53-249a, 53-
1064 250, 53-251, 53-252 or 53a-73b, and shall thereupon proceed as provided
1065 in subsection (c) of this section except that if, in the opinion of a licensed
1066 veterinarian or the State Veterinarian, at any time after physical custody
1067 of such animal is taken, such animal is so injured or diseased that it
1068 should be euthanized immediately, such officer may have such animal
1069 humanely euthanized by a licensed veterinarian.

1070 (c) Such officer shall file with the superior court which has venue over
1071 such matter or with the superior court for the judicial district of Hartford
1072 at Hartford a verified petition plainly stating such facts of neglect or
1073 cruel treatment as to bring such animal within the jurisdiction of the
1074 court and praying for appropriate action by the court in accordance with
1075 the provisions of this section. Upon the filing of such petition, the court
1076 shall cause a summons to be issued requiring the owner or owners or
1077 person having responsibility for the care of the animal, if known, to
1078 appear in court at the time and place named.

1079 (d) If physical custody of an animal has been taken pursuant to
1080 subsection (a) or (b) of this section and it appears from the allegations of
1081 the petition filed pursuant to subsection (c) of this section and other
1082 affirmations of fact accompanying the petition, or provided subsequent
1083 thereto, that there is reasonable cause to find that the animal's condition

1084 or the circumstances surrounding its care require that temporary care
1085 and custody be immediately assumed to safeguard its welfare, the court
1086 shall either (1) issue an order to show cause why the court should not
1087 vest in some suitable state, municipal or other public or private agency
1088 or person the animal's temporary care and custody pending a hearing
1089 on the petition, or (2) issue an order vesting in some suitable state,
1090 municipal or other public or private agency or person the animal's
1091 temporary care and custody pending a hearing on the petition. A
1092 hearing on the order issued by the court pursuant to subdivision (1) or
1093 (2) of this subsection shall be held not later than fourteen days after the
1094 issuance of such order. The service of such order may be made by any
1095 officer authorized by law to serve process, state police officer or
1096 indifferent person and shall be served not less than forty-eight hours
1097 prior to the date and time of such hearing. If the owner or owners or
1098 person having responsibility for the care of the animal is not known,
1099 notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be given by publication
1100 in a newspaper having a circulation in the town in which such officer
1101 took physical custody of such animal not less than forty-eight hours
1102 prior to the date and time of such hearing.

1103 (e) If physical custody of an animal has not been taken pursuant to
1104 subsection (a) or (b) of this section, and such officer has reasonable cause
1105 to believe that an animal is neglected or is cruelly treated in violation of
1106 section 22-366, 22-415, 53-247, 53-248, 53-249, 53-249a, 53-250, 53-251 or
1107 53-252, such officer may file a petition with the superior court which has
1108 venue over such matter or with the superior court for the judicial district
1109 of Hartford at Hartford, plainly stating such facts of neglect or cruel
1110 treatment as to bring the animal within the jurisdiction of the court and
1111 praying for appropriate action by the court to ensure the welfare of the
1112 animal, including, but not limited to, physical removal and temporary
1113 care and custody of the animal, an order to compel the owner of any
1114 such animal to provide care in a manner that the court determines is
1115 necessary, authorization of an animal control officer or regional animal
1116 control officer appointed pursuant to section 22-328, 22-331 or 22-331a,
1117 as applicable, or a licensed veterinarian to provide care for the animal

1118 on site, vesting of ownership of the animal, the posting of a bond in
1119 accordance with subsection (f) of this section and the assessment of costs
1120 in accordance with subsection (h) of this section. Upon the filing of such
1121 petition, the court shall cause a summons for an order to show cause to
1122 be issued requiring the owner or owners or person having responsibility
1123 for the care of the animal, if known, to appear in court at the time and
1124 place named. If the owner or owners or person having responsibility for
1125 the care of the animal is not known, notice of the time and place of the
1126 hearing shall be given by publication in a newspaper having a
1127 circulation in the town where the animal is located not less than forty-
1128 eight hours prior to the date and time of the hearing. If it appears from
1129 the allegations of the petition filed pursuant to this subsection and other
1130 affirmations of fact accompanying the petition, or provided subsequent
1131 thereto, that there is reasonable cause to find that the animal's condition
1132 or the circumstances surrounding its care require the immediate
1133 removal of the animal from the owner or owners or person having
1134 responsibility for the care of the animal to safeguard its welfare, the
1135 court shall issue an order vesting in some suitable state, municipal or
1136 other public or private agency or person the animal's temporary care
1137 and custody pending a hearing on the petition which hearing shall be
1138 held not later than ten days after the issuance of such order for such
1139 temporary care and custody. The service of such order may be made by
1140 any officer authorized by law to serve process, state police officer or
1141 indifferent person and shall be served not less than forty-eight hours
1142 prior to the date and time of such hearing.

1143 (f) If the court issues an order vesting the animal's temporary care
1144 and custody in some suitable state, municipal or other public or private
1145 agency or person, the owner or owners shall either relinquish
1146 ownership of the animal or post a cash bond with the agency or person
1147 in whom the animal's temporary care and custody was vested or with
1148 such agency's counsel of record in the case. The cash bond shall be in the
1149 amount of one thousand dollars for each animal placed in the temporary
1150 care or custody of such agency or person and shall secure payment for
1151 the reasonable expenses of the agency or person having temporary care

1152 and custody of the animal in caring and providing for such animal until
1153 the court makes a finding as to the animal's disposition under subsection
1154 (g) of this section. The requirement that a bond be posted may be waived
1155 if such owner provides satisfactory evidence that such owner is indigent
1156 and unable to pay for such bond.

1157 (g) (1) If, after hearing, the court finds that the animal is neglected or
1158 cruelly treated, it shall vest ownership of the animal in any state,
1159 municipal or other public or private agency which is permitted by law
1160 to care for neglected or cruelly treated animals or with any person found
1161 to be suitable or worthy of such responsibility by the court.

1162 (2) If, after hearing, the court finds that the animal is so injured or
1163 diseased that it should be humanely euthanized, the court may order
1164 that such animal be humanely euthanized by a licensed veterinarian.

1165 (3) If, after hearing, the court finds that the animal is not neglected or
1166 cruelly treated, it may cause the animal to be returned to its owner or
1167 owners or person having responsibility for its care or, if such owner or
1168 owners or person is unknown or unwilling to resume caring for such
1169 animal, it may vest ownership of the animal in any state, municipal or
1170 other public or private agency or person found to be suitable or worthy
1171 of such responsibility.

1172 (4) If the court makes a finding under subdivision (1) or (2) of this
1173 subsection less than thirty days after the issuance of an order of
1174 temporary care and custody and the owner of the animal has posted a
1175 bond, the agency or person with whom the bond was posted shall return
1176 the balance of such bond, if any, to the owner. The amount of the bond
1177 to be returned to the owner shall be calculated at the rate of [fifteen]
1178 twenty dollars per day per animal or [twenty-five] thirty dollars per day
1179 per animal if the animal is a horse or other large livestock for the number
1180 of days less than thirty that such agency or person has not had
1181 temporary care and custody of the animal less any veterinary costs and
1182 expenses incurred for the welfare of the animal.

1183 (5) If the court makes a finding under subdivision (3) of this

1184 subsection after the issuance of an order of temporary care and custody
1185 and the owner of the animal has posted a bond, the agency or person
1186 with whom the bond was posted shall return such bond to such owner.

1187 (h) If the court finds that the animal is neglected or cruelly treated,
1188 the expenses incurred by the state or a municipality in providing proper
1189 food, shelter and care to an animal it has taken custody of under
1190 subsection (a) or (b) of this section and the expenses incurred by any
1191 state, municipal or other public or private agency or person in providing
1192 temporary care and custody pursuant to an order vesting temporary
1193 care and custody, calculated at the rate of twenty dollars per day per
1194 animal or thirty dollars per day per animal if the animal is a horse or
1195 other large livestock until the date ownership is vested pursuant to
1196 subdivision (1) of subsection (g) of this section shall be paid by the
1197 owner or owners or person having responsibility for the care of the
1198 animal. In addition, all veterinary costs and expenses incurred for the
1199 welfare of the animal shall be paid by the owner or owners or person
1200 having responsibility for the animal.

1201 (i) If the court vests ownership of the animal in the Commissioner of
1202 Agriculture or a municipality, the commissioner or the municipality
1203 may conduct or participate in a public auction of the animal under such
1204 conditions the commissioner or the municipality deems necessary or the
1205 commissioner or the municipality may consign the animal to an auction
1206 or sell the animal through an open advertised bid process whereby bid
1207 price and demonstration of sufficient knowledge and ability to care for
1208 such animal are factors for the commissioner's or municipality's
1209 consideration. All moneys collected from the sale of animals sold by the
1210 Commissioner of Agriculture through such open advertised bid process
1211 shall be deposited in the animal abuse cost recovery account established
1212 in subsection (j) of this section. All moneys collected from the sale of
1213 animals sold by a municipality through such open advertised bid
1214 process shall be deposited by the town treasurer or other fiscal officer in
1215 the town's general fund. The commissioner or the municipality may also
1216 vest ownership of any such animal in an individual or a public or private
1217 nonprofit animal rescue or adoption organization. Any record

1218 containing the name, address or other personally identifying
1219 information of the new owner of such animal shall be exempt from
1220 disclosure under state law, provided such information may be disclosed
1221 pursuant to the issuance of a lawful subpoena.

1222 (j) There is established a separate, nonlapsing account within the
1223 General Fund, to be known as the "animal abuse cost recovery account".
1224 All moneys collected from sales at public auction of animals seized by
1225 the Department of Agriculture pursuant to this section shall be
1226 deposited into the account. Deposits of moneys may be made into the
1227 account from public or private sources, including, but not limited to, the
1228 federal government or municipal governments.

1229 (k) Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes, any
1230 moneys received by the Department of Agriculture pursuant to
1231 subsection (j) of this section shall be deposited in the General Fund and
1232 credited to the animal abuse cost recovery account. The account shall be
1233 available to the Commissioner of Agriculture for the purpose of the
1234 housing, care and welfare of any animal seized by the department, until
1235 final disposition of such animal. Additionally, the account may be used
1236 for the purpose of providing reimbursement to any municipality for the
1237 costs of providing temporary care to such animal if such temporary care
1238 exceeded thirty days in duration and such costs exceeded the amount of
1239 any surety bond or cash bond posted pursuant to subsection (f) of this
1240 section provided the total annual reimbursement to municipalities from
1241 said account for such purpose shall not exceed twenty-five thousand
1242 dollars. Nothing in this section shall prevent the commissioner from
1243 obtaining or using funds from sources other than the account for the
1244 housing, care and welfare of any animal seized by the department
1245 pursuant to this section.

1246 Sec. 29. Section 22-358 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1247 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2024*):

1248 (a) Any owner or [the agent of any owner of any domestic animal or
1249 poultry, or the Chief Animal Control Officer, any animal control officer,

1250 any municipal animal control officer, any regional animal control officer
1251 or any police officer or state policeman, may kill any dog which he
1252 observes pursuing or worrying any such domestic animal or poultry]
1253 keeper of any animal or poultry, or an agent of such owner or keeper,
1254 or any animal control officer appointed pursuant to section 22-328, 22-
1255 331 or 22-331a, or any police officer, including a state police officer, may
1256 kill any dog while the dog is in the act of biting, attacking, pursuing or
1257 worrying any such animal or poultry of the owner or keeper. Any
1258 owner, keeper, animal control officer or police officer who kills such dog
1259 shall make complaint concerning the circumstances of the attack to any
1260 animal control officer appointed pursuant to section 22-328, 22-331 or
1261 22-331a of the town where such attack occurred. The animal control
1262 officer to whom such complaint is made shall investigate the
1263 circumstances of the attack set forth in the complaint.

1264 (b) Any person who is [bitten, or who shows visible evidence of
1265 attack] protecting himself or herself or another person or animal from
1266 physical harm while being bitten or attacked by a dog, cat or other
1267 animal when such person is not upon the premises of the owner or
1268 keeper of such dog, cat or other animal may kill such dog, cat or other
1269 animal during such attack. [Such person shall make complaint
1270 concerning the circumstances of the attack to the Chief Animal Control
1271 Officer, any animal control officer or the municipal animal control
1272 officer or regional animal control officer of the town wherein such dog,
1273 cat or other animal is owned or kept. Any such officer to whom such
1274 complaint is made shall immediately make an investigation of such
1275 complaint.] Any person who kills such animal shall make complaint
1276 concerning the circumstances of the attack to any animal control officer
1277 appointed pursuant to section 22-328, 22-331 or 22-331a of the town
1278 where such attack occurred. The animal control officer to whom such
1279 complaint is made shall investigate the circumstances of the attack set
1280 forth in the complaint.

1281 [(c) The commissioner, the Chief Animal Control Officer, any animal
1282 control officer, any municipal animal control officer or any regional
1283 animal control officer may make any order concerning the restraint or

1284 disposal of any biting dog, cat or other animal as the commissioner or
1285 such officer deems necessary. Notice of any such order shall be given to
1286 the person bitten by such dog, cat or other animal within twenty-four
1287 hours. The owner of such animal shall pay all fees as set forth in section
1288 22-333. Any owner or keeper of such dog, cat or other animal who fails
1289 to comply with such order shall be guilty of a class D misdemeanor. If
1290 an owner or keeper fails to comply with a restraining order made
1291 pursuant to this subsection, the Chief Animal Control Officer, any
1292 animal control officer, any municipal animal control officer or any
1293 regional animal control officer may seize the dog, cat or other animal to
1294 ensure such compliance and the owner or keeper shall be responsible
1295 for any expenses resulting from such seizure. Any person aggrieved by
1296 an order of any municipal animal control officer, the Chief Animal
1297 Control Officer, any animal control officer or any regional animal
1298 control officer may request a hearing before the commissioner within
1299 fourteen days of the issuance of such order. Any order issued pursuant
1300 to this section that requires the restraint of an animal shall be effective
1301 upon its issuance and shall remain in effect during any appeal of such
1302 order to the commissioner. After such hearing, the commissioner may
1303 affirm, modify or revoke such order as the commissioner deems proper.
1304 Any dog owned by a police agency of the state or any of its political
1305 subdivisions is exempt from the provisions of this subsection when such
1306 dog is under the direct supervision, care and control of an assigned
1307 police officer, is currently vaccinated and is subject to routine veterinary
1308 care. Any guide dog owned or in the custody and control of a blind
1309 person or a person with a mobility impairment is exempt from the
1310 provisions of this subsection when such guide dog is under the direct
1311 supervision, care and control of such person, is currently vaccinated and
1312 is subject to routine veterinary care.]

1313 (c) In the interest of public health and safety, if after investigation,
1314 any animal control officer appointed pursuant to section 22-328, 22-331
1315 or 22-331a in the municipality or region in which an alleged dog, cat or
1316 other animal bite or attack occurs determines that a person has in fact
1317 been bitten or attacked by a dog, cat or other animal, such animal control

1318 officer may make any order concerning the restraint or disposal of such
1319 biting or attacking dog, cat or other animal as is necessary to protect
1320 public health and safety. In determining the type of order to be issued
1321 or conditions of restraint to be imposed, the animal control officer shall
1322 consider factors that include, but need not be limited to: (1) The ability
1323 of the owner or keeper of the animal, if any, to control the animal; (2)
1324 the severity of injury inflicted on a person by the biting or attacking
1325 animal; (3) the viciousness of the bite or attack; (4) any history of past
1326 bites or attacks by the animal; (5) whether the bite or attack occurred at
1327 a location that is off of the property of the owner or keeper of the animal;
1328 (6) whether the biting or attacking animal was provoked; and (7)
1329 whether the biting or attacking animal was protecting its owner or
1330 keeper from physical harm.

1331 (d) Any dog, while [actually] biting, attacking, worrying or pursuing
1332 deer, may be killed by [the Chief Animal Control Officer or an animal
1333 control officer] any animal control officer appointed pursuant to section
1334 22-328, 22-331 or 22-331a, or by a conservation officer or special
1335 conservation officer appointed by the Commissioner of Energy and
1336 Environmental Protection, or by any police officer, [or state policeman]
1337 including a state police officer. The owner or keeper of any dog found
1338 biting, attacking, worrying or pursuing a deer shall be guilty of a class
1339 D misdemeanor.

1340 (e) Any person who kills any dog, cat or other animal in accordance
1341 with the provisions of this section shall not be held criminally or civilly
1342 liable therefor.

1343 (f) Repealed by P.A. 19-197, S. 1.

1344 (g) Repealed by P.A. 05-175, S. 24.

1345 (h) The following shall apply to any order issued pursuant to this
1346 section:

1347 (1) In the interest of public health and safety, and the health and
1348 safety of animals, whenever an order issued pursuant to this section

1349 requires the restraint of an animal, the order shall be effective upon its
1350 issuance and shall remain in effect during any appeal of such order;

1351 (2) In the interest of public health and safety, and the health and
1352 safety of animals, whenever an order issued pursuant to this section
1353 requires the disposal of an animal, the issuing officer shall take physical
1354 custody and retain possession of the animal subject to the order during
1355 any appeal of such order;

1356 (3) Not later than twenty-four hours after the issuance of any order
1357 issued pursuant to this section, a copy of the order shall be delivered to
1358 the person bitten or attacked, or to the owner or keeper of an animal
1359 which has been bitten or attacked. An order issued pursuant to this
1360 section shall include the date, time and place where the prehearing
1361 meeting shall occur. The order shall also include a statement informing
1362 the owner or keeper of the biting or attacking animal of their right to
1363 pursue an appeal of the order following the prehearing meeting;

1364 (4) Not later than thirty days after the date of issuing an order
1365 pursuant to this section, the municipality in which the attack occurred
1366 shall schedule and hold a prehearing meeting with the owner or keeper
1367 of the animal subject to the order and the person who was bitten or
1368 attacked, or the owner or keeper of an animal which has been bitten or
1369 attacked, to determine if the order is in dispute. At such meeting the
1370 owner or keeper of the animal subject to the order and their legal
1371 counsel, if any, the animal control officer issuing the order and the
1372 animal control officer's appointing authority, or their designee, may
1373 stipulate to an alternate order;

1374 (5) A statement of the prehearing meeting, including only the names
1375 of the attending parties, the date of the prehearing meeting and whether
1376 the order was modified, shall be provided by the municipality to the
1377 owner or keeper of the animal subject to the order, and the victim or the
1378 owner or keeper of an animal which has been bitten or attacked, not
1379 later than ten days after the date of the prehearing meeting. All
1380 settlement discussions that occurred during the prehearing meeting

1381 shall be confidential and protected from disclosure under state law;

1382 (6) After the prehearing meeting is concluded, any person aggrieved
1383 by any order issued under the provisions of this section may appeal to
1384 the superior court of the judicial district in which such municipality is
1385 located, provided such appeal is made not later than fifteen days after
1386 the date on which the prehearing meeting is concluded;

1387 (7) The owner or keeper of any animal subject to an order issued
1388 pursuant to this section shall pay all fees as set forth in section 22-333. If
1389 an owner or keeper of an animal subject to an order issued pursuant to
1390 this section fails to comply with the order, any animal control officer
1391 appointed pursuant to section 22-328, 22-331 or 22-331a may seize the
1392 animal prior to or during the pendency of the prehearing meeting or
1393 appeal and until completion of the appeal of such order to ensure such
1394 compliance and the owner shall be responsible for any expenses
1395 resulting from such seizure;

1396 (8) Once the order becomes a final order, and after all appeals are
1397 exhausted, the order is enforceable on a state-wide basis and any animal
1398 control officer appointed pursuant to section 22-328, 22-331 or 22-331a
1399 shall have the authority to enforce the final order; and

1400 (9) Any owner or keeper of an animal subject to an order issued
1401 pursuant to this subsection who fails to comply with such order shall be
1402 guilty of a class D misdemeanor.

1403 (h) A person who sustains damage [by a dog] or physical injury to
1404 such person's poultry, ratite, domestic rabbit, [companion] animal or
1405 livestock as defined in section 22-278, by a biting or attacking dog shall
1406 make complaint concerning circumstances of the bite or attack by such
1407 dog on any such animal or livestock to the [Chief Animal Control
1408 Officer, any animal control officer or the municipal animal control
1409 officer or regional animal control officer of the town in which such dog
1410 is owned or kept] animal control officer appointed pursuant to section
1411 22-328, 22-331 or 22-331a of the town in which the bite or attack
1412 occurred. An officer to whom such complaint is made shall immediately

1413 investigate such complaint. [If such officer finds that the complainant's
1414 animal has been bitten or attacked by a dog when the attacked animal
1415 was not on the premises of the owner or keeper of the attacking dog and
1416 provided the complainant's animal was under the control of the
1417 complainant or on the complainant's property, such officer, the
1418 commissioner, the Chief Animal Control Officer or any animal control
1419 officer may make any order concerning the restraint or disposal of such
1420 attacking dog as the commissioner or such officer deems necessary. An
1421 owner or keeper of such dog who fails to comply with such order shall
1422 be guilty of a class D misdemeanor. If the owner or keeper of such dog
1423 fails to comply with an order made pursuant to this subsection, the
1424 Chief Animal Control Officer or any animal control officer, municipal
1425 animal control officer or regional animal control officer may seize the
1426 dog to ensure such compliance, and the owner or keeper of such dog
1427 shall be responsible for any expenses resulting from such seizure. A
1428 person aggrieved by an order of the Chief Animal Control Officer or any
1429 animal control officer, municipal animal control officer or regional
1430 animal control officer made pursuant to this subsection may request a
1431 hearing before the commissioner not later than fourteen days after the
1432 issuance of such order. After such hearing, the commissioner may
1433 affirm, modify or revoke such order as the commissioner deems proper.
1434 A dog owned by a police agency of the state or any of its political
1435 subdivisions is exempt from the provisions of this section when such
1436 dog is under the direct supervision, care and control of an assigned
1437 police officer, has been vaccinated annually and is subject to routine
1438 veterinary care.] In the interest of public health and safety, if after
1439 investigation, any animal control officer appointed pursuant to section
1440 22-328, 22-331 or 22-331a in the municipality or region in which an
1441 alleged dog bite or attack occurs determines that an animal has in fact
1442 been bitten or attacked by a dog, such animal control officer may make
1443 any order concerning the restraint or disposal of such biting or attacking
1444 dog as is necessary to protect public health and safety and the health
1445 and safety of animals. In determining the type of order to be issued or
1446 conditions of restraint to be imposed, the animal control officer shall
1447 consider factors that include, but need not be limited to: (1) The ability

1448 of the owner or keeper to control the dog; (2) the severity of injury
1449 inflicted on a person by the biting or attacking dog; (3) the viciousness
1450 of the bite or attack; (4) any history of past bites or attacks by the dog;
1451 (5) whether the bite or attack occurred at a location that is off of the
1452 property of the owner or keeper of the biting or attacking dog, provided
1453 the animal attacked was under the control of animal's owner or keeper,
1454 or the animal attacked was on property of the owner or keeper; (6)
1455 whether the biting or attacking dog was provoked; and (7) whether the
1456 biting or attacking dog was protecting its owner or keeper from physical
1457 harm.

1458 (i) Any dog or other animal owned by the United States military, a
1459 law enforcement agency of the United States or a law enforcement
1460 agency of this state or any of its political subdivisions shall be exempt
1461 from the provisions of this section when such dog or other animal is
1462 owned by or in the custody and control of such agency and under the
1463 direct supervision, care and control of an assigned handler, is currently
1464 vaccinated for rabies and is subject to routine veterinary care. Any
1465 service animal owned by or in the custody and control of a person with
1466 a disability shall be exempt from the provisions of this section when
1467 such service animal is under the direct supervision, care and control of
1468 such person, is currently vaccinated for rabies and is subject to routine
1469 veterinary care.

1470 Sec. 30. Subsection (c) of section 52-380a of the general statutes is
1471 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
1472 *1, 2024*):

1473 (c) A judgment lien on real property may be foreclosed or redeemed
1474 in the same manner as mortgages on the same property. In the case of a
1475 consumer judgment, the complaint shall indicate whether, pursuant to
1476 an installment payment order under subsection (b) of section 52-356d,
1477 the court has entered a stay of execution and, if such a stay was entered,
1478 shall allege any default on an installment payment order which is a
1479 precondition to foreclosure. In addition, the judgment creditor shall give
1480 notice to the judgment debtor of the Ezequiel Santiago Foreclosure

1481 Mediation Program, established pursuant to section 49-31m, by
 1482 attaching to the front of the writ, summons and complaint that is served
 1483 on the judgment debtor: (1) A copy of the notice of foreclosure
 1484 mediation, in such form as the Chief Court Administrator prescribes, (2)
 1485 a copy of the foreclosure mediation certificate form described in
 1486 subsection (c) of section 49-31l, in such form as the Chief Court
 1487 Administrator prescribes, and (3) a blank appearance form, in such form
 1488 as the Chief Court Administrator prescribes. If the judgment debtor
 1489 elects to participate in, and the court orders the case assigned to, said
 1490 foreclosure mediation program, the judgment debtor shall be entitled to
 1491 the rights and shall assume the obligations of a mortgagor under
 1492 sections 49-31k to 49-31o, inclusive, and a judgment creditor shall be
 1493 entitled to the rights and shall assume the obligations of a mortgagee
 1494 under sections 49-31k to 49-31o, inclusive. No action to foreclose a
 1495 judgment lien filed pursuant to this section may be commenced unless
 1496 an execution may issue pursuant to section 52-356a. The judgment lien
 1497 shall expire twenty years after the judgment was rendered, except any
 1498 judgment lien recorded with respect to a small claims action shall expire
 1499 ten years after the judgment was rendered, unless the party claiming the
 1500 lien commences an action to foreclose it within that period of time and
 1501 records a notice of lis pendens in evidence thereof on the land records
 1502 of the town in which the real property is located.

1503 Sec. 31. Section 51-274 of the 2024 supplement to the general statutes
 1504 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
 1505 *1, 2024*):

1506 All special acts or provisions thereof inconsistent with this chapter
 1507 and with sections 1-1a, 2-5, 2-40, 2-61, 5-164, 5-189, 7-80, 8-12, 9-63, 9-258,
 1508 9-368, 12-154, 14-141, 14-142, 18-65, 18-73, 19a-220, 21a-96, 29-13, 29-362,
 1509 30-105, 30-107, 30-111, 35-22, 46b-120, 46b-133, 46b-560, 47a-23, 47a-28,
 1510 47a-35, 47a-37, 49-61, 49-62, 51-6a, 51-9, 51-15, 51-27, 51-30, 51-33, 51-34,
 1511 51-36, 51-48, 51-49, 51-50, 51-51, 51-52, [51-59,] 51-72, 51-73, 51-95, 51-
 1512 183b, 51-183d, 51-183f, 51-183g, 51-215a, 51-229, 51-232, 51-237, as
 1513 amended by this act, and 51-241, subsection (a) of section 51-243 and
 1514 sections 51-247, 51-347, 52-45a, 52-45b, 52-46, 52-97, 52-112, 52-139, 52-

1515 193, 52-194, 52-196, 52-209, 52-212, 52-215, 52-226, 52-240, 52-257, 52-258,
 1516 52-261, 52-263, 52-268, 52-270, 52-278i, 52-293, 52-297, 52-298, 52-324, 52-
 1517 351, 52-397, 52-425, 52-427, 52-428, 52-521, 53-308, 53-328, 54-2a, 54-56f,
 1518 54-66, 54-72, 54-74, 54-82g, 54-82j, 54-82k, 54-95a, 54-96a, 54-96b, 54-97,
 1519 54-108, 54-154, 54-166 and 54-169 to 54-174, inclusive, are repealed.

1520 Sec. 32. Sections 51-59 and 51-185 of the general statutes are repealed.
 1521 (*Effective July 1, 2024*).

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	4a-60(a)(1)
Sec. 2	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	14-140(b)
Sec. 3	<i>October 1, 2024</i>	29-38c(c)
Sec. 4	<i>from passage</i>	46b-3(a)
Sec. 5	<i>from passage</i>	46b-123
Sec. 6	<i>from passage</i>	46b-142(a)
Sec. 7	<i>from passage</i>	46b-207
Sec. 8	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	47a-35a(a)
Sec. 9	<i>from passage</i>	47a-69(a)
Sec. 10	<i>from passage</i>	51-27b
Sec. 11	<i>from passage</i>	51-51v
Sec. 12	<i>from passage</i>	51-60(b)
Sec. 13	<i>from passage</i>	51-90c(a)
Sec. 14	<i>from passage</i>	51-90d(a)
Sec. 15	<i>from passage</i>	51-164m
Sec. 16	<i>October 1, 2024</i>	51-193c(d)
Sec. 17	<i>from passage</i>	51-237
Sec. 18	<i>from passage</i>	51-348(a)
Sec. 19	<i>October 1, 2024</i>	54-33a(d)
Sec. 20	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	54-63c
Sec. 21	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	54-91c(b)
Sec. 22	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	54-201
Sec. 23	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	54-203
Sec. 24	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	54-210(a)
Sec. 25	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	54-211
Sec. 26	<i>from passage</i>	1-84(d)
Sec. 27	<i>October 1, 2024</i>	New section
Sec. 28	<i>October 1, 2024</i>	22-329a

Sec. 29	<i>October 1, 2024</i>	22-358
Sec. 30	<i>October 1, 2024</i>	52-380a(c)
Sec. 31	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	51-274
Sec. 32	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	Repealer section

Statement of Purpose:

To make various changes to statutes relating to: (1) The duties of the Chief Court Administrator, (2) certain court processes and procedures, (3) duties undertaken by attorneys, and (4) entities operating under the auspices of the Judicial Branch.

[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.]