

# 2022

# Legislative Summary

Connecticut

Division of Public Defender Services

Office of Chief Public Defender

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**Connecticut**  
**Division of Public Defender Services**  
**Office of Chief Public Defender**

*2022 Public and Special Acts*

The following is a summary of Public and Special Acts passed during the 2022 Regular Legislative Session pertaining to criminal proceedings, juvenile delinquency, and child protection.

Thank you to Ben Daigle, Deputy Assistant Public Defender; Leslie OBrien, Administrative Assistant of this office; Legislative intern Nicole Van Lear; former Chief Public Defender Chris Rapillo; Susan Hamilton, Director of Delinquency Defense and Child Protection; the Public Defender Legislative Committee; and everyone who proposed or testified on legislation this year. If you have questions, please contact Deborah Del Prete Sullivan, Legal Counsel, Director, at (860) 509-6405 or [deborah.d.sullivan@pds.ct.gov](mailto:deborah.d.sullivan@pds.ct.gov).

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## ANIMALS

### ➤ [P.A. 22-59](#)      **An Act Concerning the Tethering and Sheltering of Dogs**

*Section 1      Effective October 1, 2022*

Under current law, a person can be fined for violating *C.G.S. § 22-350a, Tethering dog to stationary object or mobile device. Prohibited means. Retention of other protections afforded dogs. Confining or tethering dog for unreasonable period of time. Fines*, or confining or tethering a dog for an unreasonable amount of time. Current fines are:

1 <sup>st</sup> offense	\$100
2 <sup>nd</sup> offense	\$200
3 <sup>rd</sup> or subsequent offense	\$250 - \$500

The legislation amends the statute to require that water be provided to a dog at least twice within a 24-hour period, defines adequate shelter for a dog, and prohibits tethering a dog outdoors when a weather advisory or warning has been issued.

## BAIL/BOND

### ➤ [S.A. 22-15](#)      **An Act Extending the Deadlines Applicable to the Task Force to Study the Regulation of Professional Bondsmen, Bail Enforcement Agents and Surety Bail Bond Agents**

*Section 1      Effective from passage*

This amends Special Act 21-22, which created a task force, which includes the Chief Public Defender or her designee, to study the regulation of professional bondsmen, bail enforcement agents, and surety bail bond agents. The act changes certain dates for initial appointments, meetings, and reports.

## CANNABIS

### ➤ [P.A. 22-103](#)      **An Act Concerning Cannabis**

*Section 2      Effective from passage*

This is new legislation which prohibits anyone from gifting, selling, or transferring



cannabis to another person for any of the following reasons:

- “(1) To induce, or in exchange for, any donation for any purpose, including, but not limited to, any charitable donation or any donation made to gain admission to any event;
- (2) at any location, other than a dispensary facility, retailer or hybrid-retailer,
- (A) where a consumer may purchase any item other than cannabis, a cannabis product or services related to cannabis, or
- (B) that requires consideration, including, but not limited to, membership in any club, in order to gain admission to such location; or
- (3) as part of any giveaway associated with attendance at any event, including, but not limited to, any giveaway made by way of a door prize, goodie bag or swag bag.”

The legislation does not prohibit a person giving a “gift” to someone with whom they have a “bona fide social relationship” so long as there is no consideration and the gift is “not associated with any commercial transaction.”

Violation of this section includes a fine of \$1000 and any fine that a municipality imposes, and it subjects the defendant to a hearing for tax evasion and civil penalties.

*Section 3      Effective from passage*

This authorizes municipalities to pass ordinances imposing a fine not to exceed \$1000 for anyone who violates this “gifting” legislation.

See also [Judicial](#):

- [P.A. 22-26](#)      **An Act Concerning Court Operations and the Uniform Commercial Real Estate Receivership Act**  
*Section 38*

See also [Motor Vehicles](#):

- [P.A. 22-40](#)      **An Act Concerning Recommendations by the Department of Transportation and Various Revisions to the Transportation Statutes**  
*Sections 12-14*



## CATALYTIC CONVERTERS

### ➤ [P.A. 22-43](#)      **An Act Concerning Catalytic Converters**

#### *Section 1      Effective July 1, 2022*

This section amends *C.G.S. § 14-67m, Record of vehicles or major component parts received, dismantled or sold. Inspection of records, vehicles, parts and premises. Receipt of certificate of title. Penalty*, regarding the types and detail of records required to be maintained by motor vehicle recycler licensees of any parts received or sold. The legislation specifically amends the section pertaining to catalytic converters requiring stringent controls on the sale or transfer of such and the records maintained.

#### *Section 2      Effective July 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 21-11a, Requirements for scrap metal processors. Notification. Prohibitions. Penalties*, pertaining to scrap metal processors, junk dealers, and junk yard owners or operators. It prohibits the receipt of a catalytic converter not attached to a motor vehicle with certain exceptions. In addition, the legislation requires the creation of certain records including, among other things, a photo of the seller and their personal identifying information, and statements to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP).

Violation of the provisions of this statute is a class C misdemeanor. A second violation is a class B misdemeanor, while any subsequent violation is a class A misdemeanor.

## CHILDREN/JUVENILES/YOUTH

### ➤ [P.A. 22-42](#)

#### **An Act Concerning the Department of Children and Families' Recommendations for Revisions to the Statutes Concerning Children**

#### *Section 1      Effective July 1, 2022*

This amends subsection (g) of *C.G.S. § 17a-28, Definitions. Confidentiality and access to records; exceptions. Procedure for aggrieved persons*. Existing law required the Department of Children and Families (DCF) to disclose certain information to certain entities for certain purposes without the consent of the person who is the subject of the record. This public act adds to that list of recipients: 1) any child placing agency subject to licensure by DCF (for the purpose of determining the suitability of a person (a) for employment by such agency, or (b) to adopt or provide foster care), and 2) the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) (for the purpose of determining whether

an applicant for employment with the state who would have contact with children in the course of such employment appears on the child abuse or neglect registry).

*Section 2 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 17a-3b, Department-operated education unit. Children residing in juvenile justice facilities who are incarcerated*, to require that the Commissioner of DCF establish an administrative unit to provide oversight of the education of any child who resides in any juvenile justice facility and any incarcerated child.

➤ [P.A. 22-47](#)      **An Act Concerning Children’s Mental Health**

This is comprehensive legislation which amends several statutes, creates new programs, provides funding for mental health services for children, and:

- Expands access to mental and behavioral health care for children;
- Waives application costs and fees for certain providers;
- Creates a pilot program in Waterbury administered by DCF which would provide for intensive outpatient services for adolescents. No less than 144 adolescents would receive these services per year for at least 5 years. Funding for the hiring of additional school mental health specialists and delivery of services is also included in the public act;
- Provides additional training to educational staff for peer-to-peer mental health programs;
- Establishes the 9-8-8 Suicide Prevention and Mental Health Crisis Lifeline Fund, which is administered by Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS); and
- Establishes a Mental Health and Behavioral Health Treatment Fund account in the General Fund.

➤ [P.A. 22-60](#)      **An Act Applying the Provisions of the Indian Child Welfare Act to Child Custody, Placement, Adoption and Termination of Parental Rights Proceedings Involving an Indian Child**

*Section 1 Effective from passage*

This new law requires that the Commissioner of DCF ensure that any action or proceeding under *C.G.S. Chapter 319, Department of Children and Families, or Chapter 319a, Child Welfare*, insofar as it involves an Indian child’s custody, placement in a foster or adoptive home, or termination of parental rights of the parents of such child, be conducted in accordance with the Indian Child Welfare Act.

*Section 2 Effective from passage*

This new law requires that the Probate Court, or the Superior Court in cases transferred to it, ensure that any action or proceeding under *C.G.S. Chapter 803, Termination of Parental Rights and Adoption*, of the general statutes, insofar as it involves an Indian child's custody, placement in a foster or adoptive home, or termination of parental rights of the parents of such child, be conducted in accordance with the Indian Child Welfare Act.

➤ [P.A. 22-80](#)      **An Act Concerning Childhood Mental and Physical Health Services in Schools**

*Section 4 Effective July 1, 2022*

This new law requires the State Department of Education (CSDE) to administer a grant program to hire and retain additional school social workers, school psychologists, school counselors, and school nurses.

*Section 10 Effective from passage*

This new law defines "ableism" and establishes a task force to combat ableism. The law describes the purpose and membership of the task force, and it requires that the task force, not later than January 1, 2023, submit to the General Assembly a report on its findings and recommendations (with the task force terminating on the date it submits that report, or January 1, 2023, whichever is later).

*Section 12 Effective July 1, 2022*

This new law requires the Department of Public Health (DPH) to administer a grant program to support the expansion of school-based health centers.

*Section 30 Effective from passage*

This new law requires the Department of Correction (DOC), in consultation with CSDE, to study how Unified School District #1 is funded and how such funding compares to the funding of other school districts and education programs. The law requires that DOC, not later than January 1, 2023, submit to the General Assembly a report on its findings and recommendations.

*Section 31 Effective July 1, 2022*

This amends subdivision (2) of *C.G.S. § 10-76a, Definitions*, changing the definition of "child," as used in special education statutes, from any person under 21 years of age to any person under 22 years of age.

➤ [P.A. 22-81](#)      **An Act Expanding Preschool and Mental and Behavioral Services for Children**

*Section 1      Effective July 1, 2022*

This new law requires that DMHAS make mobile crisis response services available 24-hours a day, seven days per week, to the public.

*Section 2      Effective July 1, 2022*

This new law establishes a Social Determinants of Mental Health Fund, the resources of which shall be used by the Commissioner of Children and Families to assist families in covering the cost of mental health services and treatment for their children. The law defines “social determinants of mental health” as including, but not limited to “discrimination and social exclusion, adverse early life experiences, low educational attainment, poor educational quality and educational inequality, poverty, income inequality and living in socioeconomically-deprived neighborhoods, food insecurity, unemployment, underemployment and job insecurity, poor housing quality and housing instability, impact of climate change, adverse features of the structures and systems in which persons live or work, and poor access to health care.”

*Section 3      Effective July 1, 2022*

This new law requires that CSDE, not later than July 1, 2023, develop a mental health plan for student athletes to raise awareness of mental health resources available to student athletes.

*Section 4      Effective July 1, 2022*

This new law requires that each local and regional board of education, for the school year commencing July 1, 2023, and each school year thereafter, implement the plan developed pursuant to section 3 of this public act.

*Section 5      Effective July 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 10-21k, Pipeline for Connecticut's future program*, requiring CSDE, in collaboration with the Department of Labor, to administer the Pipeline for Connecticut's Future program to help local and regional boards of education to create or enhance partnerships to help students pursue pathways to employment.

*Section 6      Effective July 1, 2022*

This new law requires that the Neag School of Education at The University of Connecticut conduct a study on the impact of social media and mobile telephone usage on the mental health of students in grades kindergarten to twelve, inclusive, and submit to the General Assembly, not later than January 1, 2024, a report on its findings and recommendations.

*Section 8 Effective July 1, 2022*

This new law requires that each local and regional board of education, for the 2022-2023 school year and each school year thereafter, hire or designate a family care coordinator for the district. This coordinator shall serve as a liaison for the school system with mental health service providers for the purposes of providing students with access to mental health resources within the community bringing mental health services to students inside of the school.

*Section 9 Effective from passage*

This amends *C.G.S. § 10-221o, Lunch periods. Recess. Undirected play. Boards to adopt policies addressing limitation of physical exercise*, to require that each local and regional board of education, for the 2022-2023 school year and each school year thereafter, adopt a policy regarding – and limiting – the circumstances in which a school employee may prevent or restrict a student from participating in the entire time devoted to physical exercise in the regular school day as a form of discipline.

*Section 16 Effective July 1, 2022*

This new law requires that DCF, not later than January 1, 2023, establish a policy concerning the management and expenditure of Social Security disability insurance benefit payments received by, or on behalf of, children and youths in the care and custody of DCF. The public act prohibits DCF from using any such benefit to offset the cost of such child or youth's care.

*Section 17 Effective July 1, 2022*

This new law requires that the Commissioner of Public Health, in consultation with the Commissioner of Social Services, not later than July 1, 2023, establish a pilot program to expand behavioral health care offered to children by providers of pediatric care in private practices.

*Section 18 Effective July 1, 2022*

This new law requires that the Department of Consumer Protection (DCP), not later than December 15, 2022, develop and publish documents concerning the safe storage by consumers of prescription drugs and cannabis.

*Section 19 Effective July 1, 2022*

This new law requires that each pharmacy, not later than January 1, 2023, post information regarding the safe storage of prescription drugs and disposal of unused and expired prescription drugs.

*Section 20 Effective July 1, 2022*

This new law requires that each cannabis retailer (and hybrid retailer), not later than January 1, 2023, post information regarding the safe storage of cannabis and cannabis products and disposal of unused and expired cannabis and cannabis products.

*Section 24 Effective from passage*

This new law establishes a task force to continue to study the comprehensive needs of children in the state and the extent to which such needs are being met by educators, community members, and local and state agencies, which task force and study had begun pursuant to section 30 of Public Act 21-46. The law requires that the task force submit to the General Assembly, not later than January 1, 2023, and January 1, 2024, reports on its findings and recommendations (with the task force terminating on the date it submits its final report, or January 1, 2024, whichever is later).

*Section 27 Effective July 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 17a-667, Connecticut Alcohol and Drug Policy Council*, to add the Child Advocate, or the Child Advocate's designee, to the Connecticut Alcohol and Drug Policy Council within DMHAS. The Council also includes the Chief Public Defender or the Chief Public Defender's designee.

*Section 42 Effective October 1, 2022*

This new law enacts the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact into Connecticut law; among other purposes, the Compact provides for the interjurisdictional provision of telepsychology services.

➤ [P.A. 22-115](#)      **An Act Concerning Juvenile Justice and Services, Firearms Background Checks, and Larceny of a Motor Vehicle**

*Section 1 Effective October 1, 2022*

This section amends subsections (a) to (e) of *C.G.S. § 46b-133, Arrest of child. Notice of arrest. Release or detention of arrested child. Alcohol or drug testing or treatment as condition of release. Admission of child to juvenile detention center. Entry of take into custody order or other process into central computer system. Duration of order to detain*. The act amends subsection (a) to require that children be summoned to court no later than five business days after an arrest "unless required sooner" if detained at the time of arrest.

Pursuant to the change in subsection (b), the act gives the court discretion to consider whether a child should be assessed for services pre-adjudication, if there is probable cause that the child committed the alleged offense(s). The child has the right to counsel at any such assessment, if ordered. Such assessment is required to be held within two weeks after the arraignment of the child.

The current grounds for detention that apply at the time of arrest only in subsection (c) are amended. Under current law, a child may be detained at the time of arrest if:

- (1) there is probable cause that the child committed the alleged offense(s);
- (2) *there is no appropriate less restrictive setting available*; and
- (3) the level of risk the child poses to public safety if released prior to the next court hearing cannot be managed in a less restrictive setting.

The act amends only the second prong above to permit detention if it is “more reasonable” than an appropriate less restrictive setting. The court must articulate, in writing, its reasons to not detain a child in a juvenile residential center.

These grounds for detention at the time of arrest do not apply at all future detention hearings post-arrest as they remain unchanged.

The act also allows the court to order electronic GPS monitoring for a child charged with a second or subsequent motor vehicle offense. If the child does not comply, the court has the discretion to detain the child immediately.

The act amends subsection (d) to extend the length of time a child may be held in a community lockup from six to eight hours but **only** when an officer has submitted an application for detention and the judge has not yet ruled on the application or if the officer has been unable to contact the child’s parent or guardian.

*Section 2      Effective October 1, 2022*

Current law permits the imposition of a blended sentence for serious sexual offenses. This section amends *C.G.S. § 46b-133d, Serious sexual offender prosecution. Sentencing*, and expands the scope of the existing blended sentencing scheme to now include homicide and firearm offenses as follows:

C.G.S. § 53a-54a	Murder
C.G.S. § 53a-55	Manslaughter in the first degree
C.G.S. § 53a-56a	Manslaughter in the second degree with a firearm
C.G.S. § 53a-60a	Assault in the second degree with a firearm
C.G.S. § 53a-92a	Kidnapping in the first degree with a firearm
C.G.S. § 53a-94a	Kidnapping in the second degree with a firearm
C.G.S. § 53a-102a	Burglary in the second degree with a firearm
C.G.S. § 53a-103a	Burglary in the third degree with a firearm
C.G.S. § 53a-212	Stealing a firearm
C.G.S. § 53a-59*	Assault in the first degree



C.G.S. § 53a-101\* Burglary in the first degree

C.G.S. § 53a-136a\* Robbery involving occupied motor vehicle

\*if the violation of these statutes “involved the use of a firearm”

Pursuant to the amendment, in lieu of transferring a case to the adult court, the court is required in such cases to issue a juvenile sentence, a period of special juvenile probation *and* an adult sentence. Execution of the adult sentence is stayed if the child complies with the conditions of the juvenile sentence. However, if the child violates the conditions of the juvenile sentence, the adult sentence must be served, absent mitigating circumstances.

Further, the act permits the existing juvenile sentence imposed under this section to be extended for a period not to exceed 5 years (currently capped at 30 months) and adds necessary probable cause findings and notice requirements to the existing statutory language.

*Section 5 Effective June 1, 2023*

This amends subsection (d) of *C.G.S. § 46b-124, Confidentiality of records of juvenile matters. Exceptions*, regarding disclosure of juvenile matters records to permit certain municipal employees access when law enforcement is seeking an order to detain the juvenile.

*Section 6 Effective October 1, 2022*

This is new legislation which requires the Chief State’s Attorney to create and implement a training program and uniform process for applying for a detention order. The training is required of all prosecutors and peace officers.

*Section 7 Effective October 1, 2022*

This requires the Division of Criminal Justice, the Judicial Branch, State Police and municipal police departments to compile data on the number of applications to detain a child and the number granted or denied.

*Sections 8-10 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 53a-122, Larceny in the first degree: Class B felony; C.G.S. § 53a-123, Larceny in the second degree: Class C felony; and C.G.S. § 53a-124, Larceny in the third degree: Class D felony*, and deletes motor vehicles from the list of property that could be the subject of a larceny.

*Section 11 Effective from passage*

This requires that all justice and juvenile delinquency services provided to children that were transferred, merged, or eliminated between DCF and the Court Support Services Division (CSSD) via Public Act 18-31 be identified.

*Section 13 Effective October 1, 2022*

This is new legislation which modifies the existing penalty structure for larceny offenses involving motor vehicles. The act creates a stand-alone statute for all motor vehicle larcenies. The penalties imposed no longer depend upon the value of the motor vehicle. Instead, the penalty is based upon whether the motor vehicle larceny is a first, second or subsequent offense as follows:

First offense            Class E felony

Second offense        Class D felony

Subsequent offense    Class B felony

*Section 16 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends subsection (j) of *C.G.S. § 14-112, Proof of financial responsibility*, to give the Commissioner of the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) the discretion to require proof of financial responsibility from anyone who has committed a larceny of a motor vehicle which exceeds the value of \$10,000.

*Section 19 Effective June 1, 2023*

This amends *C.G.S. § 46b-124, Confidentiality of records of juvenile matters. Exceptions*, and adds a new subsection (o). It provides access to law enforcement to information regarding pending juvenile charges, suspended detention orders or prior juvenile adjudications during the 90 days prior to the start of the investigation.

*Section 21 Effective from passage*

This amends subsection (a) of *C.G.S. § 46b-133p, Submission of copy of form to detain by law enforcement officer. Judicial Branch data compilation and report*, to require the court to articulate, in writing, why it denied the detention of a child.

➤ [P.A. 22-135](#)        **An Act Concerning the Recommendations of the Office of the Child Advocate**

*Section 1 Effective July 1, 2022*

This amends subsection (a) of *C.G.S. § 46a-131, Child Advocate's duties. Child fatality review panel. Reports to the Governor and the General Assembly. Investigations*, to expand the Child Advocate's charge, with regard to biennial reports on conditions of confinement of children, to include children twenty-one years of age or younger (where the law had noted twenty years of age or younger).

*Section 3 Effective July 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 46a-13n, Confidentiality of information*, to permit the Child Advocate to disclose to the legal representative for a child certain confidential information for specified purposes.

➤ [P.A. 22-138](#)      **An Act Concerning Oversight and Funding of the Connecticut Fatherhood Initiative**

*Section 1 Effective from passage*

This new law defines the Connecticut Fatherhood Initiative, or “CFI,” both as an entity and with regard to its objectives. It establishes within the Department of Social Services (DSS) the Office of the Connecticut Fatherhood Initiative.

*Section 2 Effective from passage*

This new law establishes a CFI Council to approve and advance the work of the CFI, and requires that the DSS Commissioner, in consultation with the council, submit to the General Assembly, not later than December 1, 2022, and annually thereafter, a report on its findings and recommendations.

*Section 3 Effective from passage*

This repeals *C.G.S. § 17b-27a, John S. Martinez Fatherhood Initiative. Objectives. Reports. Funding. Grant program.*

See also [Judicial](#):

➤ [P.A. 22-26](#)      **An Act Concerning Court Operations and the Uniform Commercial Real Estate Receivership Act**  
*Sections 9-12, 30*

## **CORRECTIONS**

➤ [P.A. 22-10](#)      **An Act Making the Commercial Driver’s License Knowledge Test Available to Certain Incarcerated Persons**

*Section 1 Effective October 1, 2022*

This new law requires that the Commissioner of DOC, not later than January 1, 2023, provide space and technology for preparation of the commercial driver’s license (CDL) knowledge test and administration of same to “incarcerated persons who will be reentering the community in six months or less and who are not subject to

disqualification from driving a commercial motor vehicle [such disqualification as defined in *C.G.S. § 14-1, Definitions*] or subject to suspension, revocation or cancellation of operating privileges in any state." The Commissioner of DMV is required to assign personnel and provide other resources, as necessary, to administer the test. The written or electronic test will be administered in any DOC institution/facility deemed appropriate by the Commissioner of DMV and the Commissioner of DOC.

➤ [P.A. 22-18](#)      **An Act Concerning the Correction Advisory Committee, the Use of Solitary Confinement and Transparency for Conditions of Incarceration**

*Section 1      Effective from passage*

This replaces the previous version of *C.G.S. § 18-81jj, Ombudsman services*, with provisions establishing a nine-member Correction Advisory Committee to: 1) submit a list of candidates for Correction Ombuds for the Governor's consideration; 2) review the actions of the Correction Ombuds; 3) meet at least quarterly to bring matters to the Correction Ombuds' attention and to consult on the Correction Ombuds' services, findings, and recommendations; and 4) convene semiannual public hearings to discuss the Correction Ombuds' services, findings, and recommendations.

*Section 2      Effective July 1, 2022*

This new statute establishes, within the Office of Governmental Accountability, the Office of the Correction Ombuds for the provision of "ombuds services," a term defined to include a broad variety of activities related to monitoring and investigating DOC, conducting public education and legislative advocacy, and initiating litigation (after exhausting all other means of reaching a resolution) to secure and ensure the rights of persons in DOC custody. The Office of the Correction Ombuds must, by December 1, 2023, and annually thereafter, report on its findings and recommendations.

*Section 3      Effective July 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 18-96b, Restrictive housing status for inmates. Employee training and wellness*, to revise or establish various defined terms, including "incarcerated person" (updated from "inmate"), "de-escalation," "grievance," "isolated confinement," "lockdown," "restrictive housing status," and "use of force." The law also sets parameters for the use of isolated confinement (including medical and mental health attention, writing materials, showers, and daily out-of-cell time) and facility-wide lockdowns. DOC must, by January 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, report on various aspects related to lockdowns, isolated confinement, restrictive housing status, in-cell restraints, mental health, programming, incidents, use of force, and internal and external work assignments.

*Section 4 Effective July 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 1-300, Office of Governmental Accountability. Independent decision-making authority of council, commission, offices and boards*, to include the Office of the Correction Ombuds.

*Section 5 Effective July 1, 2022*

This amends subsection (a) of *C.G.S. § 1-301, Governmental Accountability Commission. Executive administrator*, to add the Correction Ombuds or their designee to the Governmental Accountability Commission.

➤ [S.A. 22-24](#)      **An Act Concerning Workforce Development Programs for Incarcerated Persons and Persons Reentering the Community After Incarceration**

*Section 1 Effective from passage*

This new law requires that, not later than October 1, 2022, the Chief Workforce Officer, in consultation with the Commissioner of Correction, develop a plan to expand the state's current workforce development programming for incarcerated persons and persons reentering the community after incarceration. The Chief Workforce Officer shall implement the plan not later than January 1, 2023, and shall, not later than January 1, 2024, submit to the General Assembly a report regarding findings and recommendations.

➤ [P.A. 22-101](#)      **An Act Concerning In-State Student Status of Veterans, a Postsecondary Prison Education Program Office, the Roberta B. Willis Scholarship Program, Food Insecure Students and Child Care Centers on or Near College Campuses**

*Section 2 Effective from passage*

This replaces section 2 of Public Act 21-132 to change the membership of the task force established to study the costs and benefits of establishing a Postsecondary Prison Education Program Office within DOC. It also requires that the task force submit to the General Assembly, not later than January 1, 2023, a report on its findings and recommendations (with the task force terminating on the date of such submission or January 1, 2023, whichever is later).

➤ [P.A. 22-118](#)      **An Act Adjusting the State Budget for the Biennium Ending June 30, 2023, Concerning Provisions Related to Revenue, School Construction and Other Items to Implement the State Budget and Authorizing and Adjusting Bonds of the State**

*Section 461      Effective from passage and applicable to costs of incarceration incurred before, on, or after the effective date of this section.*

This amends *C.G.S. § 18-85a, Assessment for costs of incarceration. State's claim against inmate's property for repayment of costs of incarceration. Exempt property. Program fees. Regulations*, adding to the exempt property up to fifty thousand dollars of other assets, except if an individual was incarcerated for:

- Capital felony under *C.G.S. § 53a-54b* in effect prior to April 25, 2012;
- Murder with special circumstances committed on or after April 25, 2012, under section *C.G.S. § 53a-54b* in effect on or after April 25, 2012; or
- Violation of *C.G.S. § 53a-54c*, felony murder;
- Violation of *C.G.S. § 53a-70*, sexual assault in the first degree;
- Violation of *C.G.S. § 53a-70a*, aggravated sexual assault in the first degree;
- Violation of *C.G.S. § 53a-70c*, aggravated sexual assault of a minor; or
- Violation of *C.G.S. § 53a-71*, sexual assault in the second degree.

*Section 462      Effective from passage and applicable to costs of incarceration incurred before, on, or after the effective date of this section.*

This amends *C.G.S. § 18-85b, State's claim against proceeds of person's cause of action or person's inheritance for repayment of costs of incarceration*, to limit the applicability of such liens to situations in which an individual was incarcerated for any of the violations enumerated in section 461 (see above).

## **CRIMINAL JUSTICE, DIVISION OF**

➤ [P.A. 22-111](#)      **An Act Concerning the Criminal Justice Commission and the Division of Criminal Justice**

*Section 1      Effective October 1, 2022*

This section amends *C.G.S. § 51-278a, Qualifications of prosecutorial officials. Full-time duties*, to prohibit the Chief State's Attorney, the Deputy Chief State's attorneys, and all State's Attorneys from being an elected officer of this state or of any political subdivision.

*Section 2      Effective October 1, 2022*

This section amends *C.G.S. § 51-278b, Removal of prosecutorial officials. Procedure*, to modify the process pertaining to the reprimand or suspension of the Chief State's Attorney.

## **DIVERSIONARY PROGRAMS**

See [Judicial](#):

- [P.A. 22-26](#)      **An Act Concerning Court Operations and the Uniform Commercial Real Estate Receivership Act**  
*Sections 2-7, 24-25, 27, 31*

See [Motor Vehicles](#):

- [P.A. 22-40](#)      **An Act Concerning Recommendations by the Department of Transportation and Various Revisions to the Transportation Statutes**

## **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

- [P.A. 22-82](#)      **An Act Concerning Online Dating Operators, the Creation of a Grant Program to Reduce Occurrences of Online Abuse and the Provision of Domestic Violence Training and Protections for Victims of Domestic Violence**

*Section 1      Effective October 1, 2022*

This is new legislation which provides definitions referenced in the act including Connecticut user, criminal background screening, criminal conviction, online dating, online dating operator, online dating platform, and user.

*Section 2      Effective October 1, 2022*

This is new legislation which requires online dating operators to provide notice to a Connecticut user as to whether the online dating operator conducts a background screening on users. This notice is required to be provided prior to the Connecticut user communicating through the online dating platform.



*Section 3 Effective October 1, 2022*

This is new legislation which requires and defines “safety awareness notifications” to be provided by the online dating operator to Connecticut users on the online dating platform.

*Section 4 Effective October 1, 2022*

This is new and details how such notices can be provided, which includes e-mail and text messages.

*Section 6 Effective July 1, 2022*

This is new legislation which defines “online abuse” to mean the following acts, when conducted using any interactive computer service:

- “(A) Speech or conduct motivated by hatred, prejudice or bigotry towards a person or group based on the person's actual or perceived religion, national origin, alienage, color, race, sex, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation or disability,
- (B) harassment,
- (C) stalking,
- (D) swatting,
- (E) doxing, or
- (F) an assault.”

*Section 7 Effective October 1, 2022*

This section amends *C.G.S. § 46a-51, Definitions*, and updates certain definitions within the Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities (CHRO) statutes including:

- (9) “employee” – expanded to include “elected or appointed officials of any municipality, board, commission, counsel or other governmental body”; and,
- (25) “domestic violence” as being the same as defined in subsection (b) of *C.G.S. § 46b-1, Family relations matters defined*.

*Section 8 Effective from passage*

This amends *C.G.S. § 46a-54, Commission powers*, to require that all state agencies provide one hour of domestic violence training and education regarding resources available to victims.

Section 9                      *Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends subsection (a) of *C.G.S. § 46a-56, Commission duties*, to require CHRO to develop online training and an education video for all state agencies to comply with the one hour of training required in Section 8 of this act.

Sections 10-21              *Effective October 1, 2022*

These sections amend the following statutes to include status as a victim of domestic violence as a new protected class within Connecticut statutes:

- Section 10    *C.G.S. § 46a-60, Discriminatory employment practices prohibited.*
- Section 11    *C.G.S. § 46a-58, Deprivation of rights. Desecration of property. Placing of burning cross or noose on property. Penalty. Restitution.*
- Section 12    *C.G.S. § 46a-59, Discrimination in associations of licensed persons prohibited. Penalty, subsection (a)*
- Section 13    *C.G.S. § 46a-64, Discriminatory public accommodations practices prohibited. Penalty, subsection (a)*
- Section 14    *C.G.S. § 46a-64c, Discriminatory housing practices prohibited. Disposition of complaints. Penalty, subdivision (1) of subsection (a)*
- Section 15    *C.G.S. § 46a-66, Discriminatory credit practices prohibited, subsection (a)*
- Section 16    *C.G.S. § 46a-70, Guarantee of equal employment in state agencies, subsection (a)*
- Section 17    *C.G.S. § 46a-71, Discriminatory practices by state agencies prohibited, subsection (a)*
- Section 18    *C.G.S. § 46a-72, Discrimination in job placement by state agencies prohibited, subsection (b)*
- Section 19    *C.G.S. § 46a-73, Discrimination in state licensing and charter procedures prohibited, subsection (a)*
- Section 20    *C.G.S. § 46a-75, Discrimination in educational and vocational programs prohibited, subsection (a)*
- Section 21    *C.G.S. § 46a-76, Discrimination in allocation of state benefits prohibited, subsection (a)*

Section 10 further prohibits an employer or their agent from denying an employee a reasonable leave of absence when obtaining medical attention for themselves or their child, psychological counseling, legal services, or other services enumerated in this new legislation in relation to an incident of domestic violence. Employers are required to



- Section 3 *C.G.S. § 17a-696, Order for suspension of prosecution and treatment for alcohol or drug dependency*, subsection (c)
- Section 4 *C.G.S. § 29-33, Sale, delivery or transfer of pistols and revolvers. Procedure. Penalty*, subsection (h)
- Section 5 *C.G.S. § 29-36a, Manufacture of a firearm. Acquisition of unique serial number or other mark of identification. Exceptions. Penalty*, subsection (g)
- Section 6 *C.G.S. § 29-37a, Sale, delivery or transfer of long guns. Procedure. Penalty*, subsection (i)
- Section 7 *C.G.S. § 29-38g, Storing or keeping pistol or revolver in unattended motor vehicle. Prohibited. Exceptions. Penalty*, subsection (c)
- Section 24 *C.G.S. § 53-206i, Manufacture of firearm from polymer plastic without detectable security exemplar. Prohibited. Penalty*, subsection (b)
- Section 25 *C.G.S. § 53-206j, Sale, delivery or transfer of unfinished frame or lower receiver. Prohibited. Exceptions. Penalty*, subsection (g)
- Section 27 *C.G.S. § 54-56e, Accelerated pretrial rehabilitation*.
- Section 31 *C.G.S. § 54-102g, Blood or other biological sample required from certain arrested or convicted persons for DNA analysis*, subsection (e)
- Section 9 *Effective from passage*

This section amends subsection (d) of *C.G.S. § 46b-124, Confidentiality of records of juvenile matters. Exceptions*, to allow access to juvenile matters records involving delinquency proceedings to law enforcement seeking an order to detain per *C.G.S. § 46b-133, Arrest of child. Notice of arrest. Release or detention of arrested child. Alcohol or drug testing or treatment as condition of release. Admission of child to juvenile detention center. Entry of take into custody order or other process into central computer system. Duration of order to detain*.

Section 10 *Effective from passage*

This section amends subsections (c)(1)(A) and (c)(1)(B) of *C.G.S. § 46b-127, Transfer of child charged with a felony to the regular criminal docket. Transfer of youth aged sixteen or seventeen to docket for juvenile matters*, and deletes that portion of the statutes pertaining to a juvenile case transferred to the regular criminal docket being private unless and until a jury renders a verdict or a guilty plea is entered. The amendment retains the current (c)(2), which pertains to transferring a case from the regular criminal docket back to the juvenile matters docket, and remarks it as (c).

Section 11 Effective July 1, 2022

This section amends subsection (d) of *C.G.S. § 46b-133, Arrest of child. Notice of arrest. Release or detention of arrested child. Alcohol or drug testing or treatment as condition of release. Admission of child to juvenile detention center. Entry of take into custody order or other process into central computer system. Duration of order to detain*, to provide that any child arrested for a motor vehicle or firearms offense is arraigned the next business day.

Section 12 Effective from passage

This amends *C.G.S. § 46b-133l, Report of use of chemical agents or prone restraints on detained juveniles*, which requires the Commissioner of Correction and the executive Director of CSSD to report to the Juvenile Justice Policy and Oversight Committee (JJPOC) instances when chemical agents or prone restraints are used on anyone 17 years of age or younger in any of its facilities.

The amendment requires that such a report be made “not later than 30 days after the date of such instance.”

Section 14 Effective from passage

This amends *C.G.S. § 51-1d, Court Support Services Division. Transfer of duties of various offices, duties and personnel to Court Support Services Division*, changing the names of the units within CSSD to “Adult Probation Services, Family Services, Pretrial Services, Juvenile Services and Juvenile Clinical, Educational and Residential Services.”

Section 19 Effective from passage

This section amends subsection (a) of *C.G.S. § 51-217, Qualification of jurors*, and exempts state referees from jury duty.

Section 20 Effective from passage

This section amends *C.G.S. § 51-220, Number of jurors for each town*, by changing the formula for determining the number of jurors to be chosen from towns based upon their populations.

Section 21 Effective July 1, 2022

This section amends *C.G.S. § 51-232, Summoning of jurors. Juror questionnaire. Reduction of panel. Courthouse*, to delete the current requirement that the Jury Administrator send an “additional randomly generated jury summons” to a juror whenever a jury summons is undeliverable.

Section 22     *Effective October 1, 2022*

Current law provides for a waiver of a fee or cost of service of process for a party who is indigent in a civil, including a habeas, or criminal matter. If a person is denied such a waiver, this amendment permits the person to appeal to the Appellate Court, at no cost.

Section 29     *Effective from passage*

This section amends subsection (f) of *C.G.S. § 54-63d, Release by bail commissioner or intake, assessment and referral specialist. Information, files and reports held by Court Support Services Division*, which requires the executive committee of the judges of the Superior Court to establish written procedures for the release of information from CSSD. The amendment inserts the Chief Court Administrator or the Chief Court Administrator designee in lieu of the executive committee.

Section 30     *Effective July 1, 2022*

This amends subsection (b) of *C.G.S. § 54-76l, Records or other information of youth to be confidential. Exceptions*, to permit law enforcement and prosecutors access to records of any youth when they are seeking an order to detain pursuant to *C.G.S. § 46b-133, Arrest of child. Notice of arrest. Release or detention of arrested child. Alcohol or drug testing or treatment as condition of release. Admission of child to juvenile detention center. Entry of take into custody order or other process into central computer system. Duration of order to detain*.

Section 33     *Effective from passage*

This amends subsections (a) and (b) of *C.G.S. § 54-130e, Provisional pardons. Certificates of rehabilitation*, to clarify when a person is under the supervision of CSSD for purposes of applying for a Certificate of Rehabilitation.

Section 34     *Effective January 1, 2023*

This amends subsection (e) of *C.G.S. § 54-142a, Erasure of criminal records*, to provide an exemption to the erasure statute (Clean Slate) until the defendant has completed serving the sentence imposed for which the defendant was convicted.

Section 36     *Effective January 1, 2023*

This amends *C.G.S. § 54-142d, Destruction of record of decriminalized offense*. The amendment requires the *erasure* of certain records currently required to be *physically destroyed*. In addition, it exempts from the erasure requirement any records of the police, court or prosecutor where there is more than one count in the information, “unless and until all counts in the information are subject to erasure.”

Section 38     *Effective from passage*

This section amends the provisions of *C.G.S. § 54-33p, Restrictions on cannabis-related stop or search of a person or motor vehicle*, which pertain to circumstances that do not



support probable cause or reasonable suspicion as a basis for the stop or search of a person or a motor vehicle. The amendment exempts probation officers who supervise a person who, as a condition of their probation, is prohibited from using or possessing cannabis.

*Sections 39-42                      Effective October 1, 2022*

These sections amend subdivision (4) of subsection (d) of *C.G.S. § 54-56q, Pretrial drug intervention and community service program*; subsection (e) of *C.G.S. § 54-56q*; subdivision (3) of subsection (e) of *C.G.S. § 54-56r Pretrial impaired driving intervention program*; and subsection (f) of *C.G.S. § 54-56r*, respectively, to exempt the payment of the program fees to the court if permitted to participate in an out-of-state program if the person pays the out-of-state costs or fees required.

The legislation prohibits the court from waiving any fee or cost associated with the out-of-state program and prohibits DMHAS from paying such.

*Sections 44-49                      Effective July 1, 2023, and applicable to any request for discovery in an action pending on or filed on or after said date*

This is new legislation pertaining to the Connecticut Interstate Depositions and Discovery Act for requests for discovery and foreign subpoenas.

*Sections 51-52                      Effective July 1, 2023*

This amends *C.G.S. § 52-259, Court fees*, and *C.G.S. § 45a-106a, Fees in matters other than decedent's estate and fiduciary accountings*. Depending upon where a person seeks the issuance of a foreign subpoena (Superior Court for civil matters or Probate Court), this requires that a fee of \$100 be paid.

*Section 58                              Effective July 1, 2022*

This amends subsection (a) of *C.G.S. § 1-217, Nondisclosure of residential addresses of certain individuals. Written request for nondisclosure. Redaction. Exceptions. Liability of public agency, public official or employee for violation. Hearing. Penalty*, which prohibits the disclosure under the freedom of information statutes of the residential addresses of certain state employees. State Marshalls appointed by the state Marshal Commission are added to the list, which already includes attorneys and social workers employed by the Division of Public Defender Services.

*Section 59                              Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends subsection (b) of section *C.G.S. § 46b-15, Relief from physical abuse, stalking or pattern of threatening by family or household member. Application. Court orders. Duration. Service of application, affidavit, any ex parte order and notice of hearing. Copies. Expedited hearing for violation of order. Other remedies*, pertaining to Applications for Orders of Protection to permit family services reports to be considered



by the court “provided the person who prepared such report is available to testify at the hearing and is subject to cross examination.”

➤ [P.A. 22-63](#)      **An Act Establishing Concurrent Jurisdiction with the United States Over Offenses Committed by Minors on Federal Military Installations in this State**

*Section 1      Effective October 1, 2022*

This act amends *C.G.S. § 48-1, United States; ceding jurisdiction to*, to permit the state of Connecticut to exercise concurrent jurisdiction with the United States if the U.S. Attorney or the District Court for Connecticut waives exclusive jurisdiction whenever a minor commits a violation of the law on a federal military installation within the state.

## JURORS

See [Judicial](#):

➤ [P.A. 22-26](#)      **An Act Concerning Court Operations and the Uniform Commercial Real Estate Receivership Act**  
*Sections 19-21*

## MANDATED REPORTER

➤ [P.A. 22-145](#)      **An Act Concerning Elder Abuse Reporting Deadlines, Temporary Family Assistance, Certificates of Need for Long-Term Care Facilities and Civil Penalties for Nursing Homes That Fail to Use Rate Increases for Employee Wage Enhancements**

*Section 1      Effective July 1, 2022*

This section amends subsection (a) of *C.G.S. § 17b-451, Report of suspected abuse, neglect, exploitation or abandonment or need for protective services. Penalty for failure to report. Immunity and protection from retaliation. Training program*, and reduces the timeframe within which a mandatory reporter must report suspected abuse or neglect of an elderly person from 72 hours to 24 hours. It also reduces the penalties for failure to make such a report as follows:

<u>Incident</u>	<u>Current Law</u>	<u>New penalty</u>
1 <sup>st</sup> failure to report	\$500 fine	Retake mandatory training
2 <sup>nd</sup> failure to report	\$500 fine	\$500 fine & retake mandatory training

The law remains unchanged for anyone who intentionally fails to make a report within the timeframe. A first violation is a class C misdemeanor. Any subsequent offense is a class A misdemeanor.

## MOTOR VEHICLES

### ➤ [P.A. 22-40](#)      **An Act Concerning Recommendations by the Department of Transportation and Various Revisions to the Transportation Statutes**

*Section 2      Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends subsection (b) of *C.G.S. § 14-218a, Traveling unreasonably fast. Establishment of speed limits*, to permit the Commissioner of Transportation to establish the speed limit on limited access highways during a weather event or an emergency, provided the commissioner erects electronic signs indicating such speed limit.

*Section 12      Effective July 1, 2022*

This amends subsection (c) of *C.G.S. § 54-33p, Restrictions on cannabis-related stop or search of a person or motor vehicle*, which permitted a law enforcement official to conduct a test for impairment based on the odor of cannabis or burnt cannabis if such official reasonably suspects the operator or a passenger of a motor vehicle of violating *C.G.S. § 14-227, Operation while intoxicated; C.G.S. § 14-227a, Operation while under the influence of liquor or drug or while having an elevated blood alcohol content; C.G.S. § 14-227m, Operation of motor vehicle with a child passenger while under the influence of liquor or drug or while having an elevated blood alcohol content. Procedures. Penalties*; or *C.G.S. § 14-227n, Operation of a school bus, student transportation vehicle or vehicle specifically designated to carry children by person under the influence of liquor or drug or while having an elevated blood alcohol content. Procedures. Penalties*. This law removes the applicability to a passenger and removes the reference to § 14-227.

*Section 13      Effective July 1, 2022*

This amends subsections (b) and (c) of *C.G.S. § 54-56e, Accelerated pretrial rehabilitation*, adding to the list of disqualifying offenses violations of certain boating statutes: *C.G.S. § 15-132a, Manslaughter in the second degree with a vessel; C.G.S. § 15-133, Rules for safe operation. Operation of vessel while under the influence of liquor or drugs. Penalties. Records of conviction*; and *C.G.S. § 15-140n, Reckless operation of a vessel in the second degree while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs*.

Section 14      *Effective July 1, 2022*

This amends subsection (c) of *C.G.S. § 14-227b, Implied consent to test operator's blood, breath or urine. Testing procedures. License suspension. Hearing*, as amended by section 118 of Public Act 21-1 of the June special session, to specify that in the case of a person arrested for operating under the influence, a drug influence evaluation need not be commenced within two hours of the time of operation.

Section 22      *Effective from passage.*

This new law requires the Commissioner of Transportation, not later than January 1, 2024, to complete the installation of wrong-way signs, as described in subdivision (13) of subsection (a) of section 40 of Public Act 20-1, on exit ramps from interstate highways that are prone to motor vehicle accidents.

➤ [P.A. 22-44](#)      **An Act Concerning Recommendations by the Department of Motor Vehicles and Various Revisions to the Motor Vehicle Statutes**

Section 8      *Effective July 1, 2022*

This amends subsection (h) of *C.G.S. § 14-227b, Implied consent to test operator's blood, breath or urine. Testing procedures. License suspension. Hearing*, as amended by section 118 of Public Act 21-1 of the June special session, to permit the Commissioner of DMV, after a hearing regarding the reinstatement or suspension of a motor vehicle operator's license, to notify such operator of the decision by personal delivery (where prior law limited such notification to bulk certified mail). Such personal delivery is permitted only if the operator has consented to it in writing.

Section 10      *Effective July 1, 2022*

This amends subsection (a) of *C.G.S. § 14-227b, Implied consent to test operator's blood, breath or urine. Testing procedures. License suspension. Hearing*, as amended by section 118 of Public Act 21-1 of the June special session, to add snowmobiles and all-terrain vehicles to the list of motor vehicles the operation of which indicates the operator's consent to a chemical test and a nontestimonial portion of a drug influence evaluation.

Section 11      *Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 14-45a, Regulations re standards for licensing of persons with health problems, referrals to medical advisory board, vision standards. Vision screenings*, to require the Commissioner of DMV to issue a motor vehicle operator's license to a person who wears eyeglasses with bioptic lenses if such person otherwise meets the vision standards and other requirements for such license.

*Section 14 Effective July 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 14-99h, Etching of vehicle identification numbers. Marking of component parts. Penalty. Regulations*, as amended by section 53 of public act 21-175, to prohibit car dealers and lessors, on and after July 1, 2022, from etching the complete vehicle identification number (VIN) on any vehicle prior to the sale or lease of such vehicle without the written consent of the purchaser or lessee of such vehicle.

*Section 18 Effective July 1, 2022*

This amends subsection (c) of *C.G.S. § 14-80a, Maximum noise levels*, removing the set motor vehicle decibel level measurement procedure and requiring that DMV regulations be amended to reflect industry standards and advancements in technology; such amended regulations must be submitted to the General Assembly not later than January 1, 2024.

*Section 19 Effective July 1, 2022*

This new law requires the Commissioner of DMV to develop and submit to the General Assembly (by January 1, 2023) a plan for a statewide decibel level testing program for motor vehicles and motorcycles at official emissions inspection stations.

*Section 30 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 14-283e, Equipment of frozen dessert truck. Penalty*, to remove the prohibition from, and infraction associated with, stopping a frozen dessert truck to vend to a child where the child would be required to cross the highway to approach the truck (unless the child is escorted by an adult or the truck has certain safety signage and equipment).

*Section 37 Effective July 1, 2022*

This amends subsection (d) of *C.G.S. § 14-164c, Motor vehicle emissions systems. Emissions standards and inspections. Inspection facilities. Fees. Penalty*, to allow the Commissioner of DMV, from July 1, 2022, through July 1, 2024, inclusive, to grant an extension of time for a vehicle which fails any required inspection to obtain needed repairs if a motor vehicle dealer or repairer certifies in writing that the part needed to fix a problem associated with the vehicle's engine is delayed due to market conditions. Any such waiver shall be valid for a period of 180 days from the date of certification.

➤ [P.A. 22-132](#)      **An Act Concerning Traffic Mitigation**

*Section 1 Effective from passage*

This new law requires the Police Officer Standards and Training (POST) Council, in conjunction with the Department of Transportation (DOT), to develop a training curriculum for police officers concerning traffic incident management. This also

requires that, on and after October 1, 2023, each police basic or review training program include the curriculum, and that the Division of State Police and each municipal police department maintain records indicating when a police officer completed such curriculum.

*Section 2 Effective from passage*

This new law requires DOT to develop a plan to expand the use of unmanned aerial vehicles to inspect existing transportation facilities, and to submit to the General Assembly, not later than October 1, 2022, its plan (with funding recommendations).

*Section 3 Effective from passage*

This new law requires DESPP to develop a plan to expand the use of unmanned aerial vehicles to investigate motor vehicle accidents and other traffic incidents, and to submit to the General Assembly, not later than October 1, 2022, its plan (with funding recommendations).

See also [Catalytic Converters](#):

➤ [P.A. 22-43](#)      **An Act Concerning Catalytic Converters**

**OCCUPATIONAL LICENSES**

➤ [P.A. 22-88](#)      **An Act Concerning Collateral Consequences of Criminal Convictions on Occupational Licensing**

*Section 2 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends subsection (a) of *C.G.S. § 19a-17, Disciplinary action by department, boards and commissions*, which among other purposes, allows DPH and various boards or commissions to summarily take certain actions against the license or permit of a practitioner found guilty or convicted as a result of an act which constitutes a felony under (1) the laws of this state, (2) federal law, or (3) the laws of another jurisdiction and which, if committed in this state, would have constituted a felony under Connecticut law. This public act protects from such actions an individual who is, formally under state law, a social worker, art therapist, dietitian-nutritionist, embalmer or funeral director, barber, hairdresser, cosmetician, esthetician, eyelash technician, or nail technician.

*Section 3 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 20-195o, Application for and renewal of license. Fees. Licensure without examination*, to allow an individual who has been convicted of any criminal

offense to request in writing that the DPH commissioner determine whether such individual's criminal conviction disqualifies the individual from obtaining a social work license issued or conferred by the DPH commissioner based on 1) the nature of the conviction and its relationship to the individual's ability to safely or competently perform the duties or responsibilities associated with such license, 2) information pertaining to the degree of rehabilitation of the individual, and 3) the time elapsed since the conviction or release of the individual. The public act specifies information to be provided by the individual, sets a thirty-day deadline for the DPH commissioner to respond, and notes that the DPH commissioner is not bound by their response if, upon further investigation, they determine that an individual's criminal conviction differs from the information presented in the determination request.

*Section 4 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 20-195p, Disciplinary action. Grounds*, to require that any action by the DPH commissioner against a social work license or application, based on a felony conviction, be based on the three factors noted in section 3.

*Sections 5 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 20-195cc, License application. Renewal. Fees. Continuing education*, to create the same consideration structure for professional counselors as created in section 3 for social workers.

*Section 6 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 20-195ee, Disciplinary action. Grounds*, to require that any action by the DPH commissioner against a professional counselor license or application, based on a felony conviction, be based on the three factors noted in section 3.

*Section 7 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 20-195ooo, Qualifications for licensure. Licensure by endorsement. Renewal*, to create the same consideration structure for art therapists as created in section 3 for social workers.

*Section 8 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 20-195qqq, Disciplinary action. Grounds*, to require that any action by the DPH commissioner against an art therapist license or application, based on a felony conviction, be based on the three factors noted in section 3.

*Section 9 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 20-206n, Certification. Qualifications*, to create the same consideration structure for dietitian-nutritionists as created in section 3 for social workers.



Section 10 Effective October 1, 2022

This amends *C.G.S. § 20-206s, Disciplinary actions by department*, to require that any action by the DPH commissioner against a dietitian-nutritionist license or application, based on a felony conviction, be based on the three factors noted in section 3.

Section 11 Effective October 1, 2022

This amends subsection (i) of *C.G.S. § 20-265b, License or permit as an esthetician. Requirements. Exemptions. Disciplinary action*, to require that any action by the DPH commissioner against an esthetician license or application, based on a felony conviction, be based on the three factors noted in section 3.

Section 12 Effective October 1, 2022

This amends *C.G.S. § 20-265b, License or permit as an esthetician. Requirements. Exemptions. Disciplinary action*, by adding a new subsection (k) to create the same consideration structure for estheticians as created in section 3 for social workers.

Section 13 Effective October 1, 2022

This amends subsection (i) of *C.G.S. § 20-265c, License or permit as an eyelash technician. Requirements. Exemptions. Disciplinary action*, to require that any action by the DPH commissioner against an eyelash technician license or application, based on a felony conviction, be based on the three factors noted in section 3.

Section 14 Effective October 1, 2022

This amends *C.G.S. § 20-265c, License or permit as an eyelash technician. Requirements. Exemptions. Disciplinary action*, by adding a new subsection (k) to create the same consideration structure for estheticians as created in section 3 for social workers.

Section 15 Effective October 1, 2022

This amends subsection (i) of *C.G.S. § 20-265d, License or permit as a nail technician. Requirements. Exemptions. Disciplinary action*, to require that any action by the DPH commissioner against a nail technician license or application, based on a felony conviction, be based on the three factors noted in section 3.

Section 16 Effective October 1, 2022

This amends *C.G.S. § 20-265d, License or permit as a nail technician. Requirements. Exemptions. Disciplinary action*, by adding a new subsection (k) to create the same consideration structure for nail technicians as created in section 3 for social workers.

Section 17 Effective October 1, 2022

This amends *C.G.S. § 20-280e, Connecticut Certified Public Accountant's Certificate: Issuance, qualifications, requirements, prohibitions*, to create the same consideration



structure (but with the State Board of Accountancy) for certified public accountants as created in section 3 for social workers.

*Section 18 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 20-281a, Revocation or suspension of certificate, license, practice privilege or permit. Refusal to renew. Civil penalty. Probation. Reasons therefor*, to require that any action by the State Board of Accountancy against a certified public accountant or application, based on a felony conviction, be based on the three factors noted in section 3.

*Section 19 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 20-291, Examination*, to create the same consideration structure (but with DCP) for architects as created in section 3 for social workers.

*Section 20 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 20-294, Suspension or revocation of license or certificate. Civil penalty. Reissuance*, to require that any DCP action against an architect, based on a felony conviction, be based on the three factors noted in section 3.

*Section 21 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 20-334, License or registration required. Suspension, revocation or fine*, to require the three-factor consideration in any action by DCP or boards established under *C.G.S. § 20-331, Examining boards*, against a person holding or seeking such license or certificate if such action is based on such person's felony conviction. This also creates the same consideration structure for such individuals as created in section 3 for social workers.

*Section 22 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 20-341gg, Registration of major contractors. Provisions re prequalified contractors. Suspension or revocation. Notice to Commissioner of Administrative Services re suspension or revocation of registration. Regulations. Fees*, to require that any DCP action against a major contractor, based on a felony conviction, be based on the three factors noted in section 3. This also creates the same consideration structure for such individuals as created in section 3 for social workers.

*Section 23 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 20-365, Licensure without examination. Licensure exemptions*, to create the same consideration structure (here, with regard to DPH) for sanitarians as created in section 3 for social workers.

Section 24 Effective October 1, 2022

This amends *C.G.S. § 20-363, Suspension, revocation or refusal to issue license. Disciplinary action*, to require that any DPH action against a sanitarian, based on a felony conviction, be based on the three factors noted in section 3.

Section 25 Effective October 1, 2022

This amends *C.G.S. § 20-442a, Disciplinary action by department*, to require that any DPH action against an asbestos contractor or asbestos consultant, based on a felony conviction, be based on the three factors noted in section 3. This also creates the same consideration structure for such individuals as created in section 3 for social workers.

Section 26 Effective October 1, 2022

This amends *C.G.S. § 20-475, Lead abatement contractors or lead consultant contractors. Licenses; fee; renewal*, to create the same consideration structure (with regard to DPH) for lead abatement consultants, contractors, and workers as created in section 3 for social workers.

Section 27 Effective October 1, 2022

This amends *C.G.S. § 20-481, Disciplinary action*, to require that any DPH action against a lead abatement consultant, contractor, or worker, based on a felony conviction, be based on the three factors noted in section 3.

Section 28 Effective October 1, 2022

This amends subsection (i) of *C.G.S. § 20-540, Definitions. Certificate of registration. Requirements. Limitations. Suspension. Revocation. Civil penalties*, to require that any DCP action against a public service gas technician, based on a felony conviction, be based on the three factors noted in section 3.

Section 29 Effective October 1, 2022

This amends *C.G.S. § 20-540, Definitions. Certificate of registration. Requirements. Limitations. Suspension. Revocation. Civil penalties* by adding a new subsection (m) to create the same consideration structure (with regard to DCP) for public service gas technicians as created in section 3 for social workers.

Section 30 Effective October 1, 2022

This amends *C.G.S. § 22a-66e, Grounds for denial*, to require that any DCP action against an owner of a pesticide application business, based on a felony conviction, be based on the three factors noted in section 3. This also creates the same consideration structure for such individuals as created in section 3 for social workers.

*Section 31 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 23-61i, Issuance of certificate. Denial. Hearing. Revocation or suspension of certificate. Grounds. Reapplication*, to require that any Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) action against an arborist, based on a felony conviction, be based on the three factors noted in section 3. This also creates the same consideration structure for such individuals as created in section 3 for social workers.

*Section 32 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 29-154a, Qualifications for private detective or private detective agency license. Appeal*, to create the same consideration structure (with regard to DESPP) for private detectives as created in section 3 for social workers.

*Section 33 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 29-158, License or registration suspension or revocation. Appeal*, to require that any DESPP action against a private detective, based on a felony conviction, be based on the three factors noted in section 3.

*Section 34 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 29-161v, License or instructor approval suspension or revocation. Appeal*, to require that any DESPP action against a security service, security officer, or security officer instructor, based on a felony conviction, be based on the three factors noted in section 3. This also creates the same consideration structure for such individuals as created in section 3 for social workers.

*Section 35 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 30-47, Discretionary suspension, revocation or refusal of permits; disqualification of applicant or permittee; alcohol seller and server training program; permittee participation*, to require that any DCP action against a holder of or applicant for a permit for the sale of alcoholic liquor, based on a felony conviction, be based on the three factors noted in section 3. This also creates the same consideration structure for such individuals as created in section 3 for social workers.

## OPIOIDS

### ➤ [P.A. 22-108](#)      **An Act Concerning Opioids**

*Section 7 Effective from passage*

This amends *C.G.S. § 17a-673b, Peer navigator pilot program serving persons with opioid use disorder. Requirements. Report*, to expand the date for DMHAS to establish a pilot program in certain communities serving people with opioid use disorders.

## POLICE

### ➤ [S.A. 22-7](#)      **An Act Creating a Task Force to Examine the Motor Vehicle Accident Report Form Used by Law Enforcement Officers**

*Section 1      Effective from passage*

This new law establishes a task force to examine the uniform investigation of accident report form prescribed under subsection (a) of *C.G.S. § 14-108a, Uniform investigation of accident report. Requirements and policy for identifying and notifying person's family or household member of motor vehicle accident in which person was killed*, and “consider modifications to such form to address issues including, but not limited to, the length of such form and the time needed by police officers and other individuals investigating an accident to complete” the form. This section enumerates the task force membership. The staff of the General Assembly’s Committee on Public Safety and Security shall staff the task force. The task force shall, not later than January 1, 2023, report its findings and recommendations to the Committee on Public Safety and Security. The task force shall terminate on the date it submits its report or January 1, 2023, whichever is later.

### ➤ [P.A. 22-9](#)      **An Act Establishing a Hate Crimes Investigative Unit Within the Division of State Police and Requiring Development of a Reporting System, Best Practices and a Model Investigation Policy for Law Enforcement Units Regarding Hate Crimes**

*Section 1      Effective July 1, 2022*

This amends subsection (d) of *C.G.S. § 29-4, State police force. Appointment of officers. Divisions and task forces. Personnel actions. Recommended standards re staffing level*, to require that the Commissioner of DESPP establish a Hate Crimes Investigative Unit.

*Section 2      Effective July 1, 2022*

This new law requires that the Commissioner of DESPP staff the Hate Crimes Investigative Unit to fulfill the Unit’s duties. The duties are enumerated in this section and include developing a model policy for hate crime investigation and a standardized reporting system to be used by law enforcement units in making initial reports to the Hate Crimes Investigative Unit.

*Section 3      Effective July 1, 2022*

This amends subsection (a) of *C.G.S. § 51-279f, State-Wide Hate Crimes Advisory Council*, to add the head of the Hate Crimes Investigative Unit to the State-Wide Hate Crimes Advisory Council.

Section 4      *Effective January 1, 2023*

This repeals *C.G.S. § 29-7m, Record and classification of crimes motivated by bigotry or bias.*

➤ [P.A. 22-61](#)      **An Act Concerning the Timely Reporting by the Police of a Death**

Section 1      *Effective October 1, 2022*

This is new legislation that requires law enforcement to notify the next of kin of a deceased person upon responding to an incident involving, or encountering, the deceased or their remains. Such notification is to be made as soon as practicable but no more than 24 hours after the deceased is identified.

If, however, law enforcement is unable to do so within this time or are delayed, they must document the reason why and any attempts to notify. A person may request an investigation into a lack or delay of notification through the Office of the Inspector General.

Section 2      *Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 51-277a, Investigation and prosecution by the Inspector General of the use of physical force by a peace officer, the death of a person in custody or failure of a peace officer to intervene in or report an incident. Reporting upon conclusion of investigation*, pertaining to law enforcement's use of deadly force or physical force which results in the death of a person. If, after an investigation, a determination is made that the failure or delay in providing notice to the deceased's next of kin was intentional or made with reckless indifference, disciplinary action may be taken.

➤ [P.A. 22-64](#)      **An Act Concerning Mental Health Needs of and Services for Police Officers, Certain Requirements Regarding Police Training and Certain Reports**

Section 1      *Effective from passage*

This amends subsection (a) of *C.G.S. § 7-291d, Employment protection of police officer who seeks or receives mental health care services. Return to duty. Law enforcement unit liability*, to specify that no law enforcement unit may discharge, discipline, discriminate against, or otherwise penalize a police officer solely because such officer seeks or receives mental health care services as a result of a behavioral health assessment conducted pursuant to *C.G.S. § 7-291e, Requirements re provision of behavioral health assessments to police officers.*

*Section 2 Effective from passage*

This new law requires the POST Council to collaborate in developing: 1) a training curriculum for police officers regarding interactions with persons who have mental or physical disabilities, and 2) a training curriculum for police officers regarding interactions with persons who are deaf, hard of hearing, or deaf-blind. The curricula must be developed by July 1, 2023, and on and after October 1, 2023, each police basic or review training program conducted or administered by the POST Council, the Division of State Police within DESPP, or a municipal police department shall include the curricula.

*Section 3 Effective from passage*

This new law establishes a task force to study the mental health needs of law enforcement officers. It enumerates the purpose and membership of the task force, and requires that the task force, not later than January 1, 2023, submit to the General Assembly a report on its findings and recommendations (with the task force terminating on the date it submits that report, or January 1, 2023, whichever is later).

*Section 4 Effective from passage*

This new law requires that the Institute for Municipal and Regional Policy (IMRP) at The University of Connecticut, in consultation with the United Way of Connecticut, not later than January 1, 2023, submit a report to the General Assembly analyzing a representative sample of 9-1-1 dispatch call data and indicating the percentage of such calls that would be more appropriately directed to the 2-1-1 Infoline program operated by the United Way of Connecticut.

*Section 5 Effective from passage*

This new law requires that the POST Council, not later than January 1, 2023, submit to the General Assembly a report on findings and recommendations with regard to officers' use of online/remote platforms for certified review training and other training.

*Section 6 Effective from passage*

This new law requires that DMHAS, not later than January 1, 2023, submit to the General Assembly a report on findings and recommendations with regard to the Community and Law Enforcement for Addiction Recovery project.

*Section 7 Effective October 1, 2023*

***This repeals, in light of section 2 of this public act, C.G.S. § 7-294r, State and local police training programs to provide training on handling incidents involving individuals affected with serious mental illness.***



➤ [P.A. 22-66](#)      **An Act Allowing Police Officers to Wear Religious Head Coverings as Part of a Police Uniform**

*Section 1      Effective from passage*

This new law requires that each law enforcement unit, not later than October 1, 2022, adopt or amend a policy to permit a police officer to wear a religious head covering in accordance with the officer's religious beliefs while the officer is on duty and wearing a uniform or other authorized attire, except where the use of tight-fitting protective headgear is required by the unit.

➤ [P.A. 22-114](#)      **An Act Concerning Periodic Behavioral Health Assessments, Police Officer Recruitment, School Resource Officers, Reporting of Violations to the Police Officer Standards and Training Council, Investigations by the Inspector General, Minimum Standards and Practices for the Administration, Management and Operation of Law Enforcement Units and the Correction Advisory Committee**

*Section 2      Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 7-291b, Guidelines re recruitment, retention and promotion of minority police officers*, to add "ideological diversity" to the goals of law enforcement units' guidelines on recruitment, retention, and promotion of "minority police officers," and to have all of the diversity sought through such guidelines reflected not only within the law enforcement unit, but also in its community involvement.

*Section 3      Effective from passage*

This new law requires a study of the role and impact of school resource officers on students with disabilities. The public institution of higher education selected by the Board of Regents for Higher Education to conduct the study shall submit to the General Assembly, not later than December 1, 2022, a report on its findings and recommendations.

*Section 4      Effective October 1, 2022*

This new law amends *C.G.S. § 7-294d, Powers of council. Certification of police officers, police training schools and law enforcement instructors. Refusal to renew, suspension, cancellation or revocation of certification. Hearing. Automatic certification. Exemptions. Written guidance to law enforcement units*, by adding a subsection (h) to require the chief law enforcement officer of each law enforcement unit to report to the POST Council instances in which a holder of POST certification has been found by the law enforcement unit to have "(A) [u]sed unreasonable, excessive or illegal force that causes serious physical injury to or the death of another person, or used unreasonable, excessive or illegal force that was likely to cause serious physical



injury or death to another person; (B) while acting in a law enforcement capacity, failed to intervene or stop the use of unreasonable, excessive or illegal force by another police officer that caused serious physical injury or death to another person, or unreasonable, excessive or illegal force that was likely to cause serious physical injury or death to another person, or to notify a supervisor and submit a written report of such acts where the holder has personal knowledge of such acts and had the ability to prevent such acts; (C) intentionally intimidated or harassed another person based upon actual or perceived protected class membership, identity or expression and in doing so threatened to commit or caused physical injury to another person; and (D) been terminated, dismissed, resigned or retired under circumstances described in section 7-291c.”

If the chief law enforcement officer fails to so report, POST shall notify the Inspector General who shall: 1) investigate the failure to report, and 2) report the findings of the investigation to the Governor and the General Assembly.

*Section 5 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends subsection (a) of *C.G.S. § 51-277e, Office of the Inspector General established. Appointment of Inspector General. Powers and duties of office*, to require the Inspector General to investigate as described in section 4.

*Section 6 Effective from passage*

This amends subsection (a) of *C.G.S. § 18-81jj, Ombudsman services*, to add two additional members, appointed one each by the House and Senate ranking members of the Judiciary Committee, to the Correction Advisory Committee, bringing the total number of members to eleven.

## **PSYCHIATRIC SECURITY REVIEW BOARD (PSRB)**

### ➤ **P.A. 22-45 An Act Concerning Connecticut Valley and Whiting Forensic Hospitals**

*Section 1 Effective from passage*

This new statute requires DMHAS to undertake a comprehensive process to develop a plan for the construction of a new facility for Whiting Forensic Hospital, in consultation with patients, patients’ legal guardians and family members, staff, patients’ community providers of health care and mental health care services, DOC, and other relevant stakeholders. DMHAS must issue an interim report by January 1, 2023, and a comprehensive report by January 1, 2024.

*Section 2 Effective from passage*

This amends *C.G.S. § 17a-565* to replace the current advisory board for Whiting Forensic Hospital with an oversight board, charged with performing certain functions, as of October 1, 2022. The oversight board must, by January 1, 2023, and annually thereafter, report on the results of any investigation or recommendation made by the board pursuant to its charge.

*Section 3 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends subsection (e) of *C.G.S. § 17a-582, Confinement of acquittee for examination. Court order of commitment to board or discharge*, to require that the court, in deciding to order commitment to the board or conditional release, consider not only the protection of society (existing language), but also the “safety and well-being of the acquittee” (new language).

*Section 4 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 17a-584, Finding and action by board. Recommendation of discharge. Order of conditional release or confinement*, to add the aforementioned “safety and well-being of the acquittee” consideration to any hearing before the board considering the discharge, conditional release, or confinement of the acquittee, except a hearing pursuant to *C.G.S. § 17a-592, Board recommendation to discharge acquittee from custody*, or subsection (d) of *C.G.S. § 17a-593, Court order to discharge acquittee from custody*.

*Section 5 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends subsection (g) of *C.G.S. § 17a-593, Court order to discharge acquittee from custody*, to require that the court, in deciding whether to order an acquittee’s discharge or continued commitment, consider not only the protection of society (existing language), but also the “secondary concern” of the “safety and well-being of the acquittee” (new language).

*Section 6 Effective from passage*

This new statute requires the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services to convene a working group to evaluate various aspects of the PSRB, including the recommendations of the CVH Whiting Forensic Legislative Task Force. The statute sets minimum membership of the working group, including “a defense attorney of the Judicial Department or the Public Defender Services Commission.” The working group must, by January 1, 2024, report on its findings.

*Section 7 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 17a-587, Temporary leave. Supervision of acquittee on temporary leave*, to require victim notification of any board-approved temporary leave, whether application for such leave originated with the hospital, the Commissioner of

Developmental Services, or the acquittee. This further sets a process for temporary leave applications by the acquittee or another person acting on the acquittee's behalf, and for the board's hearings thereon; such applications are allowable no more frequently than once every six months from the date of the initial hearing.

*Section 8 Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 17a-599, Confinement under conditions of maximum security. Transfer for medical treatment*, to address situations in which an acquittee requires a maximum security facility, but also requires medical treatment not available at such facility (or which would constitute a safety hazard). Current law allows the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services to transfer the acquittee to a facility that can provide such medical treatment (provided that the conditions of custody remain at a maximum security level) and back to the maximum security facility upon completion of the medical treatment. With this public act, the law requires that before such transfer for medical treatment, a licensed health care provider who has evaluated the acquittee regarding such transfer approve of such transfer. The commissioner shall notify the board of such transfer not later than forty-eight hours after such transfer. This public act also requires that each hospital for psychiatric disabilities treating acquittees under secure conditions establish a risk management review committee to review requests to transfer an acquittee from a maximum security division of the hospital to a lower security division of the hospital; the superintendent shall notify the board at least forty-eight hours before such transfer, and the board shall notify each victim regarding the transfer.

*Section 9 Effective from passage*

This new statute requires DMHAS, in collaboration with DAS, to evaluate the classifications in state service for all physicians and senior level clinicians employed by Whiting Forensic Hospital to determine suitability to attract and retain experienced, competent employees. The DMHAS and DAS commissioners must, by January 1, 2023, report on such evaluation.

## **SENTENCE MODIFICATION**

### ➤ **[P.A. 22-36](#) An Act Concerning Sentence Modification**

*Section 1 Effective from passage*

This act clarifies that P.A. 21-102, An Act Concerning Sentence Modification, is to be applied retroactively.

P.A. 21-102, effective October 1, 2021, amended *C.G.S. § 53a-39, Reduction of sentence or discharge of defendant by sentencing court or judge. Statement by victim*. The legislation provided that:

- 1) anyone who went to trial, regardless of the sentence imposed, or who was sentenced to an executed period of incarceration of 7 years or less, could move for a sentence modification without the permission of the state's attorney;
- 2) anyone sentenced to an executed period of incarceration of more than 7 years for a plea bargain, or an agreed upon recommendation with a right to argue for less, was required to seek the agreement of the state's attorney prior to review; and,
- 3) anyone denied a sentence modification under P.A. 21-102 needed to wait 5 years before they could file for a sentence modification again.

## **SEX OFFENSES**

### ➤ **P.A. 22-87**      **An Act Concerning the Identification and Prevention of and Response to Adult Sexual Misconduct Against Children**

*Section 4*      *Effective October 1, 2022*

This amends *C.G.S. § 17a-101, Protection of children from abuse. Mandated reporters. Educational and training programs. Model mandated reporting policy*, and adds to the list of mandated reporters of the injury or neglect of a child any paid youth camp staff member who is 21 years of age or older.

*Section 8*      *Effective from passage*

This section is new legislation which creates a Task Force to study “sexual abuse and exploitation of children on the Internet or facilitated by Internet users” in Connecticut during the period of January 1, 2019, through December 31, 2021. The Task Force does not include the Chief Public Defender but does include, among others, law enforcement, a member of the Trafficking in Persons Council, DCF, the Alliance to End Sexual Violence, the Chief State's Attorney.

The Task Force is to examine:

- (1) the types and frequency of such abuse and exploitation,
- (2) grooming tactics utilized by adults in order to engage in such abuse and exploitation, and
- (3) any barriers that may prevent the adequate or timely investigation or prosecution of such abuse and exploitation.

*Section 10 Effective July 1, 2022*

Current law provides an Address Confidentiality Program which keeps the residential addresses confidential of any victims of family violence, risk of injury, sexual assault, and stalking offenses. The legislation expands the program to victims of kidnapping, trafficking in persons, or child abuse or neglect which has been substantiated by DCF.

## VICTIMS

See [Police](#):

- [P.A. 22-61](#)      **An Act Concerning the Timely Reporting by the Police of a Death**

## TRAFFICKING

- [P.A. 22-118](#)      **An Act Adjusting the State Budget for the Biennium Ending June 30, 2023, Concerning Provisions Related to Revenue, School Construction and Other Items to Implement the State Budget and Authorizing and Adjusting Bonds of the State**

*Section 216 Effective from passage*

This section creates a working group, which includes the Chief Public Defender or her designee, “to examine and develop recommendations regarding potential legislation to criminalize acts of coercion and inducement as described in 18 USC 2422.” *18 US Code § 2422, Coercion and enticement*, provides:

- (a) Whoever knowingly persuades, induces, entices, or coerces any individual to travel in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any Territory or Possession of the United States, to engage in prostitution, or in any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.
- (b) Whoever, using the mail or any facility or means of interstate or foreign commerce, or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States knowingly persuades, induces, entices, or coerces any individual who has not attained the age of 18 years, to engage in prostitution or any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title and imprisoned not less than 10 years or for life.

The working group is tasked with providing a report no later than January 15, 2023, containing its recommendations.

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