AN ACT CONCERNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTHS, HOUSING REFORMS AND JUVENILE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORMS.

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

Section 1. Section 10-220p of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

Guidance counselors and school counselors shall discuss the benefits of attending a trade school and may provide materials concerning manufacturing, military and law enforcement careers when discussing career or traditional two or four-year college options with students.

Sec. 2. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2022) (a) On or before July 1, 2023, the Labor Department, in collaboration with the Departments of Education and Economic and Community Development and local or regional boards of education, shall develop and implement a summer jobs program for high school students in at-risk communities. The purpose of the program shall be to connect high school students in such communities with summer employment opportunities with local businesses, hospitals, municipalities and other organizations.
(b) The Labor Department shall develop criteria to (1) identify at-risk communities that would benefit from the program, and (2) select the communities in which to implement such program. On or before July 1, 2023, the department shall identify and select at least one such community in which to implement the program. On or before July 1, 2024, the department shall identify and select at least five such communities in which to implement the program.

(c) To implement the program, the Labor Department may (1) solicit volunteer guidance counselors and mentors to provide advice and support to students participating in the program, (2) develop incentives to encourage businesses to participate in the program, including, but not limited to, public-private partnerships, and (3) create marketing materials to advertise the existence of the program to potential program participants.

(d) The Labor Department shall develop an Internet web site for the program. Such Internet web site shall (1) list the employers participating in the program, (2) list the summer jobs available to participating students, (3) provide contact information for any volunteer guidance counselors and mentors participating in the program, and (4) provide resources to participating students regarding resume writing and interviewing skills.

(e) Not later than January 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, the Labor Commissioner shall submit a report, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to labor, education and commerce. Said report shall include available data, for the preceding summer, on (1) the number of employers that participated in the program and the general business categories of such employers, (2) the number of students participating in the program, (3) the number of students that received summer employment, and (4) the number of at-risk communities in which the program is implemented.
Sec. 3. Section 10a-173 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2022):

(a) For the purposes of this section:

(1) "Family contribution" means the expected family contribution for educational costs as computed from the student's Free Application for Federal Student Aid;

(2) "Full-time or part-time undergraduate student" means a student who is enrolled at an institution of higher education or accredited private occupational school in a course of study leading to such student's first associate or bachelor's degree or certificate and who is carrying, for a full-time student, twelve or more semester credit hours, or, for a part-time student, between six and eleven semester credit hours at such institution of higher education or accredited private occupational school;

(3) "Independent institution of higher education" means a nonprofit institution established in this state (A) that has degree-granting authority in this state; (B) that has its main campus located in this state; (C) that is not included in the Connecticut system of public higher education; and (D) whose primary function is not the preparation of students for religious vocation;

(4) "Public institution of higher education" means the constituent units of the state system of higher education identified in subdivisions (1) and (2) of section 10a-1;

(5) "Accredited private occupational school" means a private occupational school, as defined in section 10a-22a, that has institutional or programmatic accreditation from an accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education;

(6) "Eligible educational costs" means the tuition and required fees for
an individual student that are published by each institution of higher
education or accredited private occupational school participating in the
grant program established under this section, plus a fixed amount for
required books and educational supplies as determined by the Office of
Higher Education.

(b) The state, acting through the Office of Higher Education, shall
establish the Governor's Scholarship program to annually make need-
based financial aid available for eligible educational costs for
Connecticut residents enrolled at Connecticut's public and independent
institutions of higher education or accredited private occupational
schools as full-time or part-time undergraduate students beginning
with new or transfer students in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014. On
and after July 1, 2016, said program shall be known as the "Roberta B.
Willis Scholarship program". Any award made to a student in the fiscal
year ending June 30, 2013, under the capitol scholarship grant program,
established under section 10a-169 of the general statutes, revision of
1958, revised to January 1, 2013, the Connecticut aid to public college
students grant program, established under section 10a-164a of the
general statutes, revision of 1958, revised to January 1, 2013, Connecticut
aid to Charter Oak, established under subsection (c) of section 10a-164a
of the general statutes, revision of 1958, revised to January 1, 2013, or the
Connecticut independent college student grant program, established
under section 10a-36 of the general statutes, revision of 1958, revised to
January 1, 2013, shall be offered under the Roberta B. Willis Scholarship
program and be renewable for the life of the original award, provided
such student meets and continues to meet the need and academic
standards established for purposes of the program under which such
student received the original award.

(c) Within available appropriations, the Roberta B. Willis Scholarship
program shall include a need and merit-based grant, a need-based grant
and a Charter Oak grant. The need and merit-based grant shall be
funded at not less than twenty per cent but not more than thirty per cent
of available appropriations. The need-based grant shall be funded at up
to eighty per cent of available appropriations. The Charter Oak grant
shall be not less than one hundred thousand dollars of available
appropriations. There shall be an administrative allowance based on
one-quarter of one per cent of the available appropriations, but (1) for
the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022, not less than three hundred fifty
thousand dollars, and (2) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023, and
each fiscal year thereafter, not less than one hundred thousand dollars.
In addition to the amount of the annual appropriation allocated to the
regional community-technical colleges under subsection (e) of this
section, and to regional community-technical college students under
subsection (d) of this section, not less than two and one-half per cent of
the annual appropriation shall be allocated to the regional community-
technical colleges to be used for financial aid purposes.

(d) The Roberta B. Willis Scholarship need and merit-based grant
shall be available to any Connecticut resident who is a full-time or part-
time undergraduate student at any public or independent institution of
higher education or accredited private occupational school. The Office
of Higher Education shall determine eligibility by financial need based
on family contribution and eligibility by merit based on either previous
high school academic achievement or performance on standardized
academic aptitude tests. The Office of Higher Education shall make
awards according to a sliding scale, annually determined by said office,
up to a maximum family contribution and based on available
appropriations and eligible students. The Roberta B. Willis Scholarship
need and merit-based grant shall be awarded in a higher amount than
the need-based grant awarded pursuant to subsection (e) of this section.
Recipients of the need and merit-based grant shall not be eligible to
receive an additional need-based award. The order of institutions of
higher education or private occupational schools provided by a student
on the student's Free Application for Federal Student Aid shall not affect
the student's eligibility for an award under this subsection. The
accepting institution of higher education or private occupational school
shall disburse sums awarded under the need and merit-based grant for payment of the student’s eligible educational costs.

(e) The Roberta B. Willis Scholarship need-based grant shall be available to any Connecticut resident who is a full-time or part-time undergraduate student at any public or independent institution of higher education or accredited private occupational school. The amount of the annual appropriation to be allocated to each institution of higher education or accredited private occupational school shall be determined by its actual full-time equivalent enrollment of undergraduate students who are Connecticut residents with a family contribution during the fall semester of the fiscal year two years prior to the grant year of an amount not greater than two hundred per cent of the maximum family contribution eligible for a federal Pell grant award for the academic year one year prior to the grant year. Not later than July first, annually, each institution of higher education and accredited private occupational school shall report such enrollment data to the Office of Higher Education. Not later than October first, annually, the Office of Higher Education shall (1) publish such enrollment data on its Internet web site, and (2) notify each institution of higher education or private occupational school of the proportion of the annual appropriation that such institution of higher education or private occupational school will receive the following fiscal year and publish the proportions for each institution of higher education and private occupational school on its Internet web site. Participating institutions of higher education and private occupational schools shall make awards (A) to eligible full-time students in an amount up to four thousand five hundred dollars, and (B) to eligible part-time students in an amount that is prorated according to the number of credits each student will earn for completing the course or courses in which such student is enrolled, such that a student enrolled in a course or courses earning (i) at least nine but less than twelve credits is eligible for up to seventy-five per cent of the maximum award, and (ii) at least six but less than nine credits is eligible for up to fifty per cent of the maximum award. Each participating institution of higher
education and private occupational school shall expend all of the moneys received under the Roberta B. Willis Scholarship program as direct financial assistance only for eligible educational costs.

(f) Participating institutions of higher education and private occupational schools shall annually provide the Office of Higher Education with data and reports on all Connecticut students who applied for financial aid, including, but not limited to, students receiving a Roberta B. Willis Scholarship grant, in a form and at a time determined by said office. If an institution of higher education or private occupational school fails to submit information to the Office of Higher Education as directed, such institution or school shall be prohibited from participating in the scholarship program in the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which such institution or school failed to submit such information. Each participating institution of higher education and private occupational school shall maintain, for a period of not less than three years, records substantiating the reported number of Connecticut students and documentation utilized by the institution of higher education or private occupational school in determining eligibility of the student grant recipients. Such records shall be subject to audit or review. Funds not obligated by an institution of higher education or a private occupational school shall be returned by May first in the fiscal year the grant was made to the Office of Higher Education for reallocation. Financial aid provided to Connecticut residents under this program shall be designated as a grant from the Roberta B. Willis Scholarship program.

(g) The Roberta B. Willis Scholarship Charter Oak grant shall be available to any full-time or part-time undergraduate student enrolled in Charter Oak State College. The Office of Higher Education shall allocate any appropriation to Charter Oak State College to be used to provide grants for eligible educational costs to residents of this state who demonstrate substantial financial need and who are matriculated in a degree program at Charter Oak State College. Individual awards
shall not exceed a student's calculated eligible educational costs. Financial aid provided to Connecticut residents under this program shall be designated as a grant from the Roberta B. Willis Scholarship program.

(h) In administering the Roberta B. Willis Scholarship program, the Office of Higher Education shall develop and utilize fiscal procedures designed to ensure accountability of the public funds expended. Such procedures shall include provisions for compliance reviews that shall be conducted by the Office of Higher Education on any institution of higher education or private occupational school that participates in the program. Commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015, and biennially thereafter, each such institution of higher education commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023, and biennially thereafter, each such private occupational school shall submit the results of an audit done by an independent certified public accountant for each year of participation in the program. Any institution of higher education or private occupational school determined by the Office of Higher Education not to be in substantial compliance with the provisions of the Roberta B. Willis Scholarship program shall be ineligible to receive funds under the program for the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the institution of higher education or private occupational school was determined not to be in substantial compliance. Funding shall be restored when the Office of Higher Education determines that the institution of higher education or private occupational school has returned to substantial compliance.

Sec. 4. Section 12-217g of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes, is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective January 1, 2023, and applicable to income commencing on or after January 1, 2023):

(a) (1) There shall be allowed a credit for any taxpayer against the tax imposed under this chapter for any income year with respect to each apprenticeship in the manufacturing trades commenced by such
taxpayer in such year under a qualified apprenticeship training program as described in this section, certified in accordance with regulations adopted by the Labor Commissioner and registered with the Labor Department under section 31-22r, in an amount equal to six dollars per hour multiplied by the total number of hours worked during the income year by apprentices in the first half of a two-year term of apprenticeship and the first three-quarters of a four-year term of apprenticeship, provided the amount of credit allowed for any income year with respect to each such apprenticeship may not exceed seven thousand five hundred dollars or fifty per cent of actual wages paid in such income year to an apprentice in the first half of a two-year term of apprenticeship or in the first three-quarters of a four-year term of apprenticeship, whichever is less.

(2) Effective for income years commencing on and after January 1, 2015, for purposes of this subsection, "taxpayer" includes an affected business entity, as defined in section 12-284b. Any affected business entity allowed a credit under this subsection may sell, assign or otherwise transfer such credit, in whole or in part, to one or more taxpayers to offset any state tax due or otherwise payable by such taxpayers under this chapter, or, with respect to income years commencing on or after January 1, 2016, chapter 212 or 227, provided such credit may be sold, assigned or otherwise transferred, in whole or in part, not more than three times.

(b) There shall be allowed a credit for any taxpayer against the tax imposed under this chapter for any income year with respect to each apprenticeship in plastics and plastics-related trades commenced by such taxpayer in such year under a qualified apprenticeship training program as described in this section, certified in accordance with regulations adopted by the Labor Commissioner and registered with the Labor Department under section 31-22r, which apprenticeship exceeds the average number of such apprenticeships begun by such taxpayer during the five income years immediately preceding the income year.
with respect to which such credit is allowed, in an amount equal to four
dollars per hour multiplied by the total number of hours worked during
the income year by apprentices in the first half of a two-year term of
apprenticeship and the first three-quarters of a four-year term of
apprenticeship, provided the amount of credit allowed for any income
year with respect to each such apprenticeship may not exceed four
thousand eight hundred dollars or fifty per cent of actual wages paid in
such income year to an apprentice in the first half of a two-year term of
apprenticeship or in the first three-quarters of a four-year term of
apprenticeship, whichever is less.

(c) There shall be allowed a credit for any taxpayer against the tax
imposed under this chapter for any income year with respect to wages
paid to apprentices in the construction trades by such taxpayer in such
year that the apprentice and taxpayer participate in a qualified
apprenticeship training program, as described in this section, [which (1)
is at least four years in duration, (2) is] that is (1) certified in accordance
with regulations adopted by the Labor Commissioner, and [(3) is] (2)
registered with the Labor Department under section 31-22r. The tax
credit shall be (A) in an amount equal to two dollars per hour multiplied
by the total number of hours completed by each apprentice toward
completion of such program, and (B) awarded upon completion and
notification of completion of such program in the income year in which
such completion and notification occur, provided the amount of credit
allowed for such income year with respect to each such apprentice may
not exceed four thousand dollars or fifty per cent of actual wages paid
over the first four income years for such apprenticeship, whichever is
less.

(d) For income years commencing on or after January 1, 2023, there
shall be allowed a credit for any taxpayer against the tax imposed under
this chapter with respect to each apprenticeship in a trade, other than
those trades set forth in subsection (a) to c), inclusive, of this section,
under a qualified apprenticeship training program as described in this
section, that is (1) certified in accordance with regulations adopted by
the Labor Commissioner, and (2) registered with the Labor Department
under section 31-22r. The tax credit shall be (A) in an amount equal to
four dollars per hour multiplied by the total number of hours completed
by each apprentice toward completion of such program, and (B)
awarded upon completion and notification of completion of such
program in the income year in which such completion and notification
occur, provided the amount of credit allowed for such year with respect
to each such apprentice may not exceed five thousand dollars or fifty
per cent of actual wages paid over the first four income years for such
apprenticeship, whichever is less.

(e) For purposes of this section, a qualified apprenticeship training
program shall require at least [four] two thousand but not more than
eight thousand hours of apprenticeship training for certification of such
apprenticeship by the Labor Department. The amount of credit allowed
any taxpayer under this section for any income year may not exceed the
amount of tax due from such taxpayer under this chapter with respect
to such income year.

Sec. 5. Section 10-21k of the general statutes is repealed and the
following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2022):

[A local or regional board of education may establish a] The
Department of Education, in collaboration with the Labor Department's
office of apprenticeship training, shall administer the Pipeline for
Connecticut's Future program. Under the program, [a local or regional
board of education shall partner] the department shall (1) assist local
and regional boards of education in enhancing existing partnerships or
establishing new partnerships with one or more local businesses to offer
a pathways program (A) that assists students in (i) obtaining
occupational licenses, (ii) participating in apprenticeship opportunities,
and (iii) gaining immediate job skills, (B) that provides (i) industry-
specific class time and cooperative work placements, (ii) on-site and
apprenticeship training, and (iii) course credit and occupational licenses
to students upon completion, and (C) in one or more fields, such as manufacturing, computer programming or the culinary arts, and that may lead to a diploma and a certificate or license upon graduation, and (2) provide incentives to local and regional boards of education for establishing such partnerships.

Sec. 6. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2022) (a) The Chief Court Administrator shall develop, implement and update, as necessary, a training program on a uniform process for applying for and the issuance of a detention order pursuant to section 46b-133 of the general statutes, as amended by this act. The Chief Court Administrator shall administer such program and any updated program to those persons required to complete such program pursuant to subsection (b) of this section in a manner and frequency determined by said administrator.

(b) Each peace officer, as defined in section 53a-3 of the general statutes, prosecutorial official and any judge who may preside over a case from the docket for juvenile matters or the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court shall complete the training program provided in accordance with subsection (a) of this section.

Sec. 7. Section 46b-133p of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(a) Any law enforcement officer or prosecutorial official who sought a court order to detain a child pursuant to subdivision (3) of subdivision (c) of section 46b-133, as amended by this act, shall attach, along with the summons, a copy of the completed form to detain that is prescribed by Office of the Chief Court Administrator.

(b) The Judicial Branch, the Division of Criminal Justice, the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection and each municipal police department shall compile data concerning requests by a law enforcement officer to detain a child...
pursuant to subdivision (3) of subsection (c) of section 46b-133, as amended by this act. The Judicial Branch shall sort such data by judicial district and categorize such data based on (1) how many such requests were made, and (2) how many such requests were denied. Not later than January 15, 2023, and annually thereafter, the Judicial Branch shall, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a, report such data from the previous calendar year to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary.

Sec. 8. Subsection (b) of section 46b-128 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(b) Upon the filing of a delinquency petition, the court may, either forthwith or after investigation, cause a summons, which summons shall have a copy of said verified petition attached thereto, signed by the judge or by the clerk or assistant clerk of such court, to be issued, requiring the child and the parent or parents, guardian or other person having control of the child to appear in court at the place and time that shall be on the business day next after the service of the summons and therein specified. Whenever it appears to the judge that orders addressed to an adult, as set forth in section 46b-121, are necessary for the welfare of such child, a similar summons shall be issued and served upon such adult if such adult is not already in court directing such adult to appear in court at the place and time that shall be on the business day next after the service of the summons and therein specified. Service of summons, together with a copy of the verified petition, may be made by any one of the following methods: (1) By the delivery of a true and attested copy thereof to the person summoned, or at such person's usual place of abode; (2) by restricted delivery addressed to the person summoned, return receipt requested; or (3) by first class mail addressed to the person summoned. Any notice sent by first class mail shall include a provision informing the party that
appearance in court as a result of the notice may subject the appearing
party to the jurisdiction of the court. If service is made by first class mail
and the party does not appear, no order may be entered by the court in
the case. If, after reasonable effort, personal service has not been made,
such substitute service, by publication or otherwise, as the judge may
order, shall be sufficient. Service may be made by any officer authorized
by law to serve process, or by a probation officer, probation aide or
indifferent person, and the court may allow suitable expenses and a
reasonable fee therefor. The court may punish for contempt, as provided
in section 46b-121, any parent, guardian or other person so summoned
who fails to appear in court at the time and place so specified.

Sec. 9. Section 46b-133 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes
is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective
October 1, 2022):

(a) Nothing in this part shall be construed as preventing the arrest of
a child, with or without a warrant, as may be provided by law, or as
preventing the issuance of warrants by judges in the manner provided
by section 54-2a, except that no child shall be taken into custody on such
process except on apprehension in the act, or on speedy information, or
in other cases when the use of such process appears imperative.
Whenever a child is arrested and charged with a delinquent act, such
child [may] (1) shall, if arrested for the commission of a felony or a class
A misdemeanor, an offense for which another person suffers a serious
physical injury or loss of life, sexual assault, a serious juvenile offense
or an offense involving the use of a firearm, or if such child is arrested
for the commission of any other delinquent act, may be required to
submit to the taking of [his] such child's photograph, physical
description and fingerprints, and (2) shall be brought before a judge of
the Superior Court no later than the business day next after such arrest.
Notwithstanding the provisions of section 46b-124, as amended by this
act, the name, photograph and custody status of any child arrested for
the commission of a capital felony under the provisions of section 53a-
54b in effect prior to April 25, 2012, or class A felony may be disclosed to the public.

(b) Whenever a child is brought before a judge of the Superior Court, which court shall be the court that has jurisdiction over juvenile matters where the child resides if the residence of such child can be determined, such judge shall immediately have the case proceeded upon as a juvenile matter. Such judge may admit the child to bail or release the child in the custody of the child's parent or parents, the child's guardian or some other suitable person to appear before the Superior Court when ordered. If detention becomes necessary, such detention shall be in the manner prescribed by this chapter, provided the child shall be placed in the least restrictive environment possible in a manner consistent with public safety.

(c) Upon the arrest of any child by an officer, such officer may (1) release the child to the custody of the child's parent or parents, guardian or some other suitable person or agency, (2) at the discretion of the officer, release the child to the child's own custody, or (3) seek a court order to detain the child in a juvenile residential center. No child may be placed in a juvenile residential center unless a judge of the Superior Court determines, based on the available facts, that (A) there is probable cause to believe that the child has committed the acts alleged, (B) there is no appropriate less restrictive alternative available, and (C) there is (i) probable cause to believe that the level of risk that the child poses to public safety if released to the community prior to the court hearing or disposition cannot be managed in a less restrictive setting, (ii) a need to hold the child in order to ensure the child's appearance before the court or compliance with court process, as demonstrated by the child's previous failure to respond to the court process, or (iii) a need to hold the child for another jurisdiction. No child shall be held in any juvenile residential center unless an order to detain is issued by a judge of the Superior Court. If a judge declines to detain a child, such judge shall articulate the reasons in writing for not holding the child in a juvenile
residential center.

(d) When a child is arrested for the commission of a delinquent act and the child is not placed in a juvenile residential center or referred to a diversionary program, an officer shall serve a written complaint and summons on the child and the child's parent, guardian or some other suitable person or agency. If such child is released to the child's own custody, the officer shall make reasonable efforts to notify, and to provide a copy of a written complaint and summons to, the parent or guardian or some other suitable person or agency prior to the court date on the summons. If any person so summoned wilfully fails to appear in court at the time and place so specified, the court may issue a warrant for the child's arrest or a capias to assure the appearance in court of such parent, guardian or other person. If a child wilfully fails to appear in response to such a summons, the court may order such child taken into custody and such child may be charged with the delinquent act of wilful failure to appear under section 46b-120. The court may punish for contempt, as provided in section 46b-121, any parent, guardian or other person so summoned who wilfully fails to appear in court at the time and place so specified.

(e) When a child is arrested for the commission of a delinquent act and is placed in a juvenile residential center pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, such child may be detained and immediately assessed for services, including for mental health interventions, which shall be made available at the juvenile residential center, pending a hearing [which] that shall be held on the business day next following the child's arrest. No child may be detained after such hearing unless the court determines, based on the available facts, that (1) there is probable cause to believe that the child has committed the acts alleged, (2) [there is no less restrictive alternative available] detention of the child is more reasonable than a less restrictive alternative, and (3) through the use of the detention risk screening instrument developed pursuant to section 46b-133g, that there is (A) probable cause to believe that the level of risk
the child poses to public safety if released to the community prior to the
court hearing or disposition cannot be managed in a less restrictive
setting; (B) a need to hold the child in order to ensure the child's
appearance before the court or compliance with court process, as
demonstrated by the child's previous failure to respond to the court
process; [J] or (C) a need to hold the child for another jurisdiction. Such
probable cause may be shown by sworn affidavit in lieu of testimony.
No child shall be released from a juvenile residential center who is
alleged to have committed a serious juvenile offense except by order of
a judge of the Superior Court. The court may, in its discretion, consider
as an alternative to detention a suspended detention order with
graduated sanctions to be imposed based on the detention risk
screening for such child, using the instrument developed pursuant to
section 46b-133g. Any child confined in a community correctional center
or lockup shall be held in an area separate and apart from any adult
detainee, except in the case of a nursing infant, and no child shall at any
time be held in solitary confinement or held for a period that exceeds six
hours, except such period may be extended for purposes that include
when a detention order is being sought. When a female child is held in
custody, she shall, as far as possible, be in the charge of a woman
attendant.

(f) The police officer who brings a child into detention shall have first
noticed, or made a reasonable effort to notify, the parents or guardian
of the child in question of the intended action and shall file at the
juvenile residential center a signed statement setting forth the alleged
delinquent conduct of the child and the order to detain such child. Upon
admission, the child shall be administered the detention risk screening
instrument developed pursuant to section 46b-133g, and unless the
child was arrested for a serious juvenile offense or unless an order not
to release is noted on the take into custody order, arrest warrant or order
to detain, the child may be released to the custody of the child's parent
or parents, guardian or some other suitable person or agency in
accordance with policies adopted by the Court Support Services
Division of the Judicial Department pursuant to section 46b-133h.

(g) In conjunction with any order of release from detention, the court may, when it has reason to believe a child is alcohol-dependent or drug-dependent as defined in section 46b-120, and where necessary, reasonable and appropriate, order the child to participate in a program of periodic alcohol or drug testing and treatment as a condition of such release. The results of any such alcohol or drug test shall be admissible only for the purposes of enforcing the conditions of release from detention.

(h) The detention supervisor of a juvenile residential center in charge of intake shall admit only a child who: (1) Is the subject of an order to detain or an outstanding court order to take such child into custody, (2) is ordered by a court to be held in detention, or (3) is being transferred to such center to await a court appearance.

(i) Whenever a child is subject to a court order to take such child into custody, or other process issued pursuant to this section or section 46b-140a, the Judicial Branch may cause the order or process to be entered into a central computer system in accordance with policies and procedures established by the Chief Court Administrator. The existence of the order or process in the computer system shall constitute prima facie evidence of the issuance of the order or process. Any child named in the order or process may be arrested or taken into custody based on the existence of the order or process in the computer system and, if the order or process directs that such child be detained, the child shall be held in a juvenile residential center.

(j) In the case of any child held in detention, the order to detain such child shall be for a period that does not exceed seven days or until the dispositional hearing is held, whichever is shorter, unless, following a detention review hearing, such order is renewed for a period that does not exceed seven days or until the dispositional hearing is held, whichever is shorter.
(k) For purposes of subsections (c) and (e) of this section, a child may be determined to pose a risk to public safety if such child has previously been adjudicated as delinquent for or convicted of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to two or more felony offenses, has had two or more prior dispositions of probation and is charged with commission of a larceny under subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of section 53a-122 or subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 53a-123 or subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 53a-124.

Sec. 10. Section 46b-124 of the general statutes is amended by adding subsection (o) as follows (Effective October 1, 2022):

(NEW) (o) Records of cases of juvenile matters involving delinquency proceedings, or any part thereof, may be disclosed by and exchanged between any municipal police department, the Division of State Police within the Division of Emergency Services and Public Protection, the Division of Criminal Justice, the Division of Public Defender Services and the Judicial Branch for the purpose of informing a decision whether to seek, support, oppose or grant a post-arrest detention order of a child. Records disclosed pursuant to this subsection shall not be further disclosed.

Sec. 11. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2022) The court shall order any child, as defined in section 46b-120 of the general statutes, who is released into the custody of his or her parent or guardian after being charged with a delinquency offense for which such child is not yet adjudicated as delinquent, who during the pendency of such case, is charged with a subsequent offense involving violence or for which the child has previously been adjudicated delinquent to be electronically monitored by using a global positioning system device until each such case is disposed of.

Sec. 12. Section 46b-127 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):
(a) (1) The court shall automatically transfer from the docket for juvenile matters to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court the case of any child charged with the commission of a capital felony under the provisions of section 53a-54b in effect prior to April 25, 2012, a serious juvenile offense, a class A felony, or a class B felony, except as provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection, or a violation of section 53a-54d, provided such offense was committed after such child attained the age of fifteen years, or fourteen years if charged with the commission of a class A felony or class B felony that constitutes murder, violent sexual assault or violent crime involving a firearm, and counsel has been appointed for such child if such child is indigent. Such counsel may appear with the child but shall not be permitted to make any argument or file any motion in opposition to the transfer. The child shall be arraigned in the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court at the next court date following such transfer, provided any proceedings held prior to the finalization of such transfer shall be private and shall be conducted in such parts of the courthouse or the building in which the court is located that are separate and apart from the other parts of the court which are then being used for proceedings pertaining to adults charged with crimes.

(2) A state's attorney may, at any time after such arraignment, file a motion to transfer the case of any child charged with the commission of a class B felony or a violation of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 53a-70 to the docket for juvenile matters for proceedings in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(3) No case of any child charged with the commission of a violation of section 53a-55, 53a-59b, 53a-71 or 53a-94, subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 53a-101, section 53a-112, 53a-122 or 53a-129b, subdivision (1), (3) or (4) of subsection (a) of section 53a-134, section 53a-196c, 53a-196d or 53a-252 or subsection (a) of section 53a-301 shall be transferred from the docket for juvenile matters to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court, except as provided in this subdivision. Upon motion of...
a prosecutorial official, the superior court for juvenile matters shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the case of any child charged with the commission of any such offense shall be transferred from the docket for juvenile matters to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court. The court shall not order that the case be transferred under this subdivision unless the court finds that (A) such offense was committed after such child attained the age of fifteen years, (B) there is probable cause to believe the child has committed the act for which the child is charged, and (C) the best interests of the child [and] or the public will not be served by maintaining the case in the superior court for juvenile matters. In making such findings, the court shall consider (i) any prior criminal or juvenile offenses committed by the child, (ii) the seriousness of such offenses, (iii) any evidence that the child has intellectual disability or mental illness, and (iv) the availability of services in the docket for juvenile matters that can serve the child’s needs. Any motion under this subdivision shall be made, and any hearing under this subdivision shall be held, not later than thirty days after the child is arraigned in the superior court for juvenile matters.

(b) Upon motion of a prosecutorial official, the superior court for juvenile matters shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the case of any child charged with the commission of a class C, D or E felony or an unclassified felony shall be transferred from the docket for juvenile matters to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court. The court shall not order that the case be transferred under this subdivision unless the court finds that (1) such offense was committed after such child attained the age of fifteen years, (2) there is probable cause to believe the child has committed the act for which the child is charged, and (3) the best interests of the child [and] or the public will not be served by maintaining the case in the superior court for juvenile matters. In making such findings, the court shall consider (A) any prior criminal or juvenile offenses committed by the child, (B) the seriousness of such offenses, (C) any evidence that the child has intellectual disability or mental illness, and (D) the availability of services in the docket for
juvenile matters that can serve the child's needs. Any motion under this subdivision shall be made, and any hearing under this subdivision shall be held, not later than thirty days after the child is arraigned in the superior court for juvenile matters.

(c) (1) (A) Any proceeding of any case transferred to the regular criminal docket pursuant to this section shall be (i) private, except that any victim and the victim's next of kin shall not be excluded from such proceeding, and (ii) conducted in such parts of the courthouse or the building in which the court is located that are separate and apart from the other parts of the court which are then being used for proceedings pertaining to adults charged with crimes. Any records of such proceedings shall be confidential in the same manner as records of cases of juvenile matters are confidential in accordance with the provisions of section 46b-124, as amended by this act, except as provided in subparagraph (B) of this subdivision, unless and until the court or jury renders a verdict or a guilty plea is entered in such case on the regular criminal docket. For the purposes of this subparagraph, (I) "victim" means the victim of the crime, a parent or guardian of such person, the legal representative of such person, or a victim advocate for such person under section 54-220, or a person designated by a victim in accordance with section 1-56r, and (II) "next of kin" means a spouse, an adult child, a parent, an adult sibling, an aunt, an uncle or a grandparent.

(B) Records of any child whose case is transferred to the regular criminal docket under this section, or any part of such records, shall be available to the victim of the crime committed by the child to the same extent as the records of the case of a defendant in a criminal proceeding in the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court is available to a victim of the crime committed by such defendant. The court shall designate an official from whom the victim may request such records. Records disclosed pursuant to this subparagraph shall not be further disclosed.

(2) If a case is transferred to the regular criminal docket pursuant to
subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of this section or subsection (b) of this section, or if a case is transferred to the regular criminal docket pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section and the charge in such case is subsequently reduced to that of the commission of an offense for which a case may be transferred pursuant to subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of this section or subsection (b) of this section, the court sitting for the regular criminal docket may return the case to the docket for juvenile matters at any time prior to the court or jury rendering a verdict or the entry of a guilty plea for good cause shown for proceedings in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(d) Upon the effectuation of the transfer, such child shall stand trial and be sentenced, if convicted, as if such child were eighteen years of age, subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of this section and section 54-91g. Such child shall receive credit against any sentence imposed for time served in a juvenile facility prior to the effectuation of the transfer. A child who has been transferred may enter a guilty plea to a lesser offense if the court finds that such plea is made knowingly and voluntarily. Any child transferred to the regular criminal docket who pleads guilty to a lesser offense shall not resume such child's status as a juvenile regarding such offense. If the action is dismissed or nolled or if such child is found not guilty of the charge for which such child was transferred or of any lesser included offenses, the child shall resume such child's status as a juvenile until such child attains the age of eighteen years.

(e) Any child whose case is transferred to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court who is detained pursuant to such case shall be in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction upon the finalization of such transfer. A transfer shall be final (1) upon the arraignment on the regular criminal docket until a motion filed by the state's attorney pursuant to subsection (a) of this section is granted by the court, or (2) upon the arraignment on the regular criminal docket of a transfer ordered pursuant to subsection (b) of this section until the court sitting
for the regular criminal docket orders the case returned to the docket for juvenile matters for good cause shown. Any child whose case is returned to the docket for juvenile matters who is detained pursuant to such case shall be in the custody of the Judicial Department.

(f) The transfer of a child to a Department of Correction facility shall be limited as provided in subsection (e) of this section and said subsection shall not be construed to permit the transfer of or otherwise reduce or eliminate any other population of juveniles in detention or confinement within the Judicial Department.

(g) Upon the motion of any party or upon the court's own motion, the case of any youth age sixteen or seventeen, except a case that has been transferred to the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of this section, which is pending on the youthful offender docket, regular criminal docket of the Superior Court or any docket for the presentment of defendants in motor vehicle matters, where the youth is charged with committing any offense or violation for which a term of imprisonment may be imposed, other than a violation of section 14-227a, 14-227g or 14-227m or subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of section 14-227n, may, before trial or before the entry of a guilty plea, be transferred to the docket for juvenile matters if (1) the youth is alleged to have committed such offense or violation on or after January 1, 2010, while sixteen years of age, or is alleged to have committed such offense or violation on or after July 1, 2012, while seventeen years of age, and (2) after a hearing considering the facts and circumstances of the case and the prior history of the youth, the court determines that the programs and services available pursuant to a proceeding in the superior court for juvenile matters would more appropriately address the needs of the youth and that the youth and the community would be better served by treating the youth as a delinquent. Upon ordering such transfer, the court shall vacate any pleas entered in the matter and advise the youth of the youth's rights, and the youth shall (A) enter pleas on the docket for juvenile matters in
the jurisdiction where the youth resides, and (B) be subject to
prosecution as a delinquent child. The decision of the court concerning
the transfer of a youth's case from the youthful offender docket, regular
criminal docket of the Superior Court or any docket for the presentment
of defendants in motor vehicle matters shall not be a final judgment for
purposes of appeal.

Sec. 13. Subsection (a) of section 54-76c of the general statutes is
repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October
1, 2022):

(a) In any case where an information or complaint has been laid
charging a defendant with the commission of a crime, and where it
appears that the defendant is a youth, such defendant shall be presumed
to be eligible to be adjudged a youthful offender and the court having
jurisdiction shall, but only as to the public, order the court file sealed,
unless such defendant (1) is charged with the commission of a crime
which is a class A felony or a violation of section 53a-70b of the general
statutes, revision of 1958, revised to January 1, 2019, or section 14-222a,
subsection (a) or subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of section 14-224,
section 14-227a, 14-227g or 14-227m, subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection
(a) of section 14-227n, subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 53-21
or section 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-71, 53a-72a or 53a-72b, except a violation
involving consensual sexual intercourse or sexual contact between the
youth and another person who is thirteen years of age or older but
under sixteen years of age, or (2) has been previously convicted of a
felony in the regular criminal docket of the Superior Court. [or been
previously adjudged a serious juvenile offender or serious juvenile
repeat offender, as defined in section 46b-120.] Except as provided in
subsection (b) of this section, upon motion of the prosecuting official,
the court may order that an investigation be made of such defendant
under section 54-76d, for the purpose of determining whether such
defendant is ineligible to be adjudged a youthful offender, provided the
court file shall remain sealed, but only as to the public, during such
Sec. 14. (NEW) (Effective July 1, 2022) (a) As used in this section, the "Trauma, Truancy, Mediation and Mentorship Program" or "program" means the program established pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.

(b) (1) The Office of Policy and Management shall establish a program to foster a system that unites community service providers with juveniles needing supports and services in order to help prevent, deter and redirect juveniles from crime. Such service providers shall reduce or address trauma suffered by juveniles, including that evidenced in truant juveniles, mediate in order to prevent retaliatory crime and mentor and empower juveniles to ensure positive outcomes and positive life trajectories.

(2) The chief elected official of any municipality participating in the program shall issue a request for proposals for the design and implementation of the program for such municipality.

(3) A review board comprised of the Chief State's Attorney, the Chief Public Defender and the Commissioner of Children and Families, or their designees, and other stakeholders from the municipal and state level, as selected by the Secretary of Office and Policy Management, shall select service providers in response to the request for proposals pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection to administer the program, which shall be funded by local, state, federal and private moneys. Such moneys shall be used for the administration and costs of the program, including, but not limited to, salaries, benefits and other compensation for any individuals hired by such service providers to administer the program.

(c) Not later than January 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, any municipality that received state funding for the program during the previous calendar year shall submit a report, in accordance with the
provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary and appropriations and the budgets of state agencies. Such report shall detail (1) the number of individuals participating in the program during the previous calendar year, (2) any changes in the level of incidents of juvenile truancy or crime in the municipality, (3) an evaluation of the programs, services and activities undertaken as part of the program, (4) the costs of the program during the previous calendar year in both state and private dollars, and (5) any recommendations to expand the program.

Sec. 15. (Effective from passage) (a) The Commissioner of Children and Families and the executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch shall identify each juvenile delinquency or justice service provided to children by the Department of Children and Families at the time of the passage of public act 18-31. Said commissioner and executive director shall determine how such services were transferred from the department to the Court Support Services Division and identify any services that were merged into other services, eliminated or otherwise not transferred.

(b) Said commissioner and executive director shall report, not later than December 31, 2022, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, their findings pursuant to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary.

Sec. 16. (Effective from passage) (a) There is established a committee to evaluate and assess all programs within the criminal justice system in this state for juvenile and adult offenders.

(b) The committee shall consist of the following members:

(1) The Chief Court Administrator, or the Chief Court
Administrator's designee;

(2) A judge of the superior court for juvenile matters, appointed by
the Chief Justice;

(3) The executive director of the Court Support Services Division of
the Judicial Branch, or the executive director's designee;

(4) The executive director of the Superior Court Operations Division,
or the executive director's designee;

(5) The Chief Public Defender, or the Chief Public Defender's
designee;

(6) The Chief State's Attorney, or the Chief State's Attorney's
designee;

(7) The Commissioner of Children and Families, or the
commissioner's designee;

(8) The Commissioner of Correction, or the commissioner's designee;

(9) The Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services, or
the commissioner's designee;

(10) The president of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association, or the
president's designee;

(11) The chief of police of a municipality with a population in excess
of one hundred thousand, designated by the president of the
Connecticut Police Chiefs Association;

(12) The Victim Advocate, or the Victim Advocate's designee; and

(13) The Child Advocate, or the Child Advocate's designee.

(c) Any vacancy shall be filled by the designating authority.
(d) Not later than January 1, 2023, the committee shall report, in accordance with section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary regarding any statutory changes concerning the juvenile justice system or the adult criminal justice system that the committee recommends following a full evaluation and assessment of all programs and services offered as part of such systems. The committee shall terminate on the date that it submits such report or January 1, 2023, whichever is later.

Sec. 17. (NEW) (Effective from passage) (a) On or before January 1, 2023, the Board of Regents for Higher Education shall establish a pilot program for the purpose of recruiting individuals to pursue law enforcement careers at the state and local level. The pilot program shall be a partnership between universities and state and local law enforcement agencies that pairs criminal justice majors with law enforcement mentors. Upon graduation from the university, participating students shall be guaranteed a law enforcement position with at least one participating law enforcement agency. The board shall (1) prescribe the form and manner in which local and state law enforcement agencies and institutions of higher education may apply to the board to participate in the pilot program, and (2) establish the criteria to be used by the board in selecting agencies and institutions.

(b) Any four-year public institution of higher education and any local or state law enforcement agency may apply to participate in the pilot program in the form and manner prescribed by the Board of Regents for Higher Education. Each institution and agency that is selected and chooses to participate in the pilot program shall enter into a memorandum of understanding and any other relevant agreement with the Board of Regents for Higher Education for the operation of the law enforcement officer pipeline pilot program. The Board of Regents for Higher Education may enter into memoranda of understanding and any other relevant agreement with local and state law enforcement agencies
for the purposes of this section.

(c) Not later than January 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, the president of the Board of Regents for Higher Education shall report, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to higher education and employment advancement and public safety on the operation and effectiveness of the pilot program and any recommendations to expand the pilot program.

Sec. 18. (NEW) (Effective from passage) Local and regional boards of education may expand or develop and offer as an elective credit for purposes of section 10-221a of the general statutes an explorer program for students who have an interest in learning about law enforcement. Any high school participating in any such program shall work with a local or state law enforcement agency to ensure that students in such program are exposed to various aspects of law enforcement through training, activities and other experiences.

Sec. 19. (NEW) (Effective July 1, 2022) The Office of Policy and Management shall, within available resources, administer a grant program to provide a grant-in-aid to any municipality approved for such a grant-in-aid by the office, for the costs associated with investigations and proactive policing by such municipality's law enforcement agency through the use of data-driven intelligence to prevent crime. Grants-in-aid awarded pursuant to this section may be used for the purpose of modernizing intelligence tools.

Sec. 20. Subsection (b) of section 14-283a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(b) (1) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, in conjunction with the Chief State's Attorney, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council, the Connecticut Police Chiefs
Association and the Connecticut Coalition of Police and Correctional Officers, shall adopt, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, a uniform, state-wide policy for handling pursuits by police officers. Such policy shall specify: (A) The conditions under which a police officer may engage in a pursuit and discontinue a pursuit, (B) alternative measures to be employed by any such police officer in order to apprehend any occupant of the fleeing motor vehicle or to impede the movement of such motor vehicle, including permitting the use of stop sticks or a similar tire-deflation device without requiring the officer to obtain prior authorization for such use for the purpose of preventing a crime or reckless driving, (C) the coordination and responsibility, including control over the pursuit, of supervisory personnel and the police officer engaged in such pursuit, (D) in the case of a pursuit that may proceed and continue into another municipality, (i) the requirement to notify and the procedures to be used to notify the police department in such other municipality or, if there is no organized police department in such other municipality, the officers responsible for law enforcement in such other municipality, that there is a pursuit in progress, and (ii) the coordination and responsibility of supervisory personnel in each such municipality and the police officer engaged in such pursuit, (E) the type and amount of training in pursuits, that each police officer shall undergo, which may include training in vehicle simulators, if vehicle simulator training is determined to be necessary, and (F) that a police officer immediately notify supervisory personnel or the officer in charge after the police officer begins a pursuit. The chief of police or Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, as the case may be, shall inform each officer within such chief's or said commissioner's department and each officer responsible for law enforcement in a municipality in which there is no such department of the existence of the policy of pursuit to be employed by any such officer and shall take whatever measures that are necessary to assure that each such officer understands the pursuit policy established.

(2) Not later than January 1, 2021, and at least once during each five-
year period thereafter, the Commissioner of Emergency Services and
Public Protection, in conjunction with the Chief State's Attorney, the
Police Officer Standards and Training Council, the Connecticut Police
Chiefs Association and the Connecticut Coalition of Police and
Correctional Officers, shall adopt regulations in accordance with the
provisions of chapter 54, to update such policy adopted pursuant to
subdivision (1) of this subsection.

Sec. 21. Subsection (d) of section 52-571k of the 2022 supplement to
the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(d) (1) In any civil action brought under this section, governmental
immunity shall [only] be a defense to a claim for damages, except when,
at the time of the conduct complained of, the police officer [had an
objectively good faith belief that such officer's conduct did not violate
the law. There shall be no interlocutory appeal of a trial court's denial of
the application of the defense of governmental immunity] acted in a
manner evincing extreme indifference to human life. Governmental
immunity shall not be a defense in a civil action brought solely for
equitable relief.

(2) In any civil action brought under this section, the trier of fact may
draw an adverse inference from a police officer's deliberate failure, in
violation of section 29-6d, to record any event that is relevant to such
action.

Sec. 22. Section 54-33o of the general statutes is repealed and the
following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(a) (1) No law enforcement official may ask an operator of a motor
vehicle to conduct a search of a motor vehicle or the contents of the
motor vehicle that is stopped by a law enforcement official solely for a
motor vehicle violation, except as provided in subdivision (2) of this
subsection.
(2) Any search by a law enforcement official of a motor vehicle or the contents of the motor vehicle that is stopped by a law enforcement official solely for a motor vehicle violation shall be (A) based on probable cause, (B) solicited consent by the operator of the vehicle if the official has reasonable and articulable suspicion that weapons, contraband or other evidence of a crime is contained within the motor vehicle, provided such official complies with the provisions provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection, or [(B)] (C) after having received the unsolicited consent to such search from the operator of the motor vehicle in written form or recorded by body-worn recording equipment or a dashboard camera, each as defined in section 29-6d.

(3) Any law enforcement official who solicits consent of an operator of a motor vehicle to search such vehicle shall, whether or not the consent is granted, complete a police report documenting the reasonable and articulable suspicion for the solicitation of consent, or the facts and circumstances that support the search being reasonably necessary to further an ongoing law enforcement investigation.

(b) No law enforcement official may ask an operator of a motor vehicle to provide any documentation or identification other than an operator's license, motor vehicle registration, insurance identity card or other documentation or identification directly related to the stop, when the motor vehicle has been stopped solely for a motor vehicle violation, unless there exists probable cause to believe that a felony or misdemeanor offense has been committed or the operator has failed to produce a valid operator's license.

Sec. 23. Subsection (a) of section 7-282e of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(a) (1) Any police officer, as defined in section 7-294a, who while acting in such officer's law enforcement capacity, witnesses another police officer use what the witnessing officer objectively knows to be
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[unreasonable, excessive or] illegal use of force, shall intervene and attempt to stop such other police officer from using such force. Any such police officer who fails to intervene in such an incident may be prosecuted and punished for the same acts in accordance with the provisions of section 53a-8 as the police officer who used [unreasonable, excessive or] illegal force. The provisions of this subdivision do not apply to any witnessing officer who is operating in an undercover capacity at the time he or she witnesses another officer use [unreasonable, excessive or] illegal force.

(2) Any police officer who witnesses another police officer use what the witnessing officer objectively knows to be [unreasonable, excessive or] illegal use of force or is otherwise aware of such use of force by another police officer shall report, as soon as is practicable, such use of force to the law enforcement unit, as defined in section 7-294a, that employs the police officer who used such force. Any police officer required to report such an incident who fails to do so may be prosecuted and punished in accordance with the provisions of sections 53a-165 to 53a-167, inclusive.

(3) No law enforcement unit employing a police officer who intervenes in an incident pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection or reports an incident pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection may take any retaliatory personnel action or discriminate against such officer because such police officer made such report and such intervening or reporting police officer shall be protected by the provisions of section 4-61dd or section 31-51m, as applicable.

Sec. 24. Subsection (c) of section 7-294 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(c) (1) The council may refuse to renew any certificate if the holder fails to meet the requirements for renewal of his or her certification.
(2) The council may cancel or revoke any certificate if: (A) The certificate was issued by administrative error, (B) the certificate was obtained through misrepresentation or fraud, (C) the holder falsified any document in order to obtain or renew any certificate, (D) the holder has been convicted of a felony, (E) the holder has been found not guilty of a felony by reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to section 53a-13, (F) the holder has been convicted of a violation of section 21a-279, (G) the holder has been refused issuance of a certificate or similar authorization or has had his or her certificate or other authorization cancelled or revoked by another jurisdiction on grounds which would authorize cancellation or revocation under the provisions of this subdivision, (H) the holder has been found by a law enforcement unit, pursuant to procedures established by such unit, to have used a firearm in an improper manner which resulted in the death or serious physical injury of another person, (I) the holder has been found by a law enforcement unit, pursuant to procedures established by such unit and considering guidance developed under subsection (g) of this section, to have engaged in conduct [that undermines public confidence in law enforcement,] including, but not limited to, discriminatory conduct, falsification of reports, issuances of orders that are not lawful orders or a violation of the Alvin W. Penn Racial Profiling Prohibition Act pursuant to sections 54-1l and 54-1m, provided, when evaluating any such conduct, the council considers such conduct engaged in while the holder is acting in such holder's law enforcement capacity or representing himself or herself to be a police officer to be more serious than such conduct engaged in by a holder not acting in such holder's law enforcement capacity or representing himself or herself to be a police officer; (J) the holder has been found by a law enforcement unit, pursuant to procedures established by such unit, to have used physical force on another person in a manner that is excessive or used physical force in a manner found to not be justifiable after an investigation conducted pursuant to section 51-277a, or (K) the holder has been found by a law enforcement unit, pursuant to procedures established by such unit, to have committed any act that would constitute tampering with
or fabricating physical evidence in violation of section 53a-155, perjury
in violation of section 53a-156 or false statement in violation of section
53a-157b. Whenever the council believes there is a reasonable basis for
suspension, cancellation or revocation of the certification of a police
officer, police training school or law enforcement instructor, it shall give
notice and an adequate opportunity for a hearing prior to such
suspension, cancellation or revocation. Such hearing shall be conducted
in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54. Any holder aggrieved
by the decision of the council may appeal from such decision in
accordance with the provisions of section 4-183. The council may cancel
or revoke any certificate if, after a de novo review, it finds by clear and
convincing evidence (i) a basis set forth in subparagraphs (A) to (G),
inclusive, of this subdivision, or (ii) that the holder of the certificate
committed an act set forth in subparagraph (H), (I), (J) or (K) of this
subdivision. In any such case where the council finds such evidence, but
determines that the severity of an act committed by the holder of the
certificate does not warrant cancellation or revocation of such holder's
certificate, the council may suspend such holder's certification for a
period of up to forty-five days and may censure such holder of the
certificate. Any police officer or law enforcement instructor whose
certification is cancelled or revoked pursuant to this section may
reapply for certification no sooner than two years after the date on
which the cancellation or revocation order becomes final. Any police
training school whose certification is cancelled or revoked pursuant to
this section may reapply for certification at any time after the date on
which such order becomes final. For purposes of this subdivision, a
lawful order is an order issued by a police officer who is in uniform or
has identified himself or herself as a police officer to the person such
order is issued to at the time such order is issued, and which order is
reasonably related to the fulfillment of the duties of the police officer
who is issuing such order, does not violate any provision of state or
federal law and is only issued for the purposes of (I) preventing,
detecting, investigating or stopping a crime, (II) protecting a person or
property from harm, (III) apprehending a person suspected of a crime,
(IV) enforcing a law, (V) regulating traffic, or (VI) assisting in emergency relief, including the administration of first aid.

Sec. 25. Subsection (g) of section 7-294d of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(g) The council may develop and issue written guidance to law enforcement units concerning grounds for suspension, cancellation or revocation of certification. Such written guidance may include, but not be limited to, (1) reporting procedures to be followed by chief law enforcement officers for certificate suspension, cancellation or revocation, (2) examples of conduct that undermines public confidence in law enforcement, (3) examples of discriminatory conduct, and (4) examples of misconduct while the certificate holder may not be acting in such holder's law enforcement capacity or representing himself or herself to be a police officer, but may be serious enough for suspension, cancellation or revocation of the holder's certificate. Such written guidance shall be available on the council's Internet web site.

Sec. 26. (Effective from passage) (a) There is established a task force to study the federal Housing Choice Voucher Program, 42 USC 1437f(o), and its implementation in the state. Such study shall include, but need not be limited to, an evaluation concerning any disparate impacts said program has on the development of at-risk children and youth or families.

(b) The task force shall consist of the following members:

(1) The chairpersons and ranking members of the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to housing, or their designees;

(2) One appointed by the president pro tempore of the Senate;

(3) One appointed by the majority leader of the Senate;
(4) Two appointed by the minority leader of the Senate;

(5) One appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives;

(6) One appointed by the majority leader of the House of
Representatives; and

(7) Two appointed by the minority leader of the House of
Representatives.

(c) All initial appointments to the task force shall be made not later
than thirty days after the effective date of this section. Any vacancy shall
be filled by the appointing authority.

(d) The chairpersons of the task force shall consist of two members,
one selected by the minority leader of the Senate from among the
members of the task force and one selected by the speaker of the House
of Representatives from among the members of the task force. Such
chairpersons shall schedule the first meeting of the task force, which
shall be held not later than sixty days after the effective date of this
section.

(e) The administrative staff of the joint standing committee of the
General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to housing
shall serve as administrative staff of the task force.

(f) Not later than January 16, 2023, the task force shall submit a report
on its findings and recommendations regarding the implementation of
the federal Housing Choice Voucher Program in the state to the joint
standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of
matters relating to housing, in accordance with the provisions of section
11-4a of the general statutes, and to the state's senators and
representatives in Congress. The task force shall terminate on the date
that it submits such report or January 16, 2023, whichever is later.

Sec. 27. (NEW) (Effective from passage) (a) As used in this section,
"resident advisory board" means any board established pursuant to 42 USC 1437c-1(e).

(b) There is established a housing authority resident quality of life improvement grant program for the purpose of providing funding for improvements to residential buildings. The program shall be administered by the Department of Housing.

(c) The Commissioner of Housing shall, within available appropriations, award grants under the program based on applications submitted and evaluated as provided in this section. Such grants shall not exceed two hundred fifty thousand dollars in the aggregate per fiscal year.

(d) The commissioner shall commence accepting applications for the grant program established pursuant to this section on October 1, 2022. Each resident advisory board may apply for a grant pursuant to this section by submitting an application to the department in the manner prescribed by the commissioner. Grants made under this section shall be used to provide an ongoing benefit, as determined by the commissioner, for residents of a residential building.

(e) The commissioner may adopt regulations, in accordance with chapter 54 of the general statutes, to carry out the provisions of this section.

Sec. 28. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 47a-6a of the general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(a) As used in this section, "address" means a location as described by the full street number, if any, the street name, the city or town, and the state, and not a mailing address such as a post office box, "dwelling unit" means any house or building, or portion thereof, which is rented, leased or hired out to be occupied, or is arranged or designed to be occupied, or is occupied, as the home or residence of one or more persons, living
independently of each other, and doing their cooking upon the
premises, and having a common right in the halls, stairways or yards,
"agent in charge" means one who manages real estate, including, but not
limited to, the collection of rents and supervision of property,
"controlling participant" means [an individual or entity that exercises
day-to-day financial or operational control] a natural person who is not
a minor and who, directly or indirectly and through any contract,
arrangement, understanding or relationship exercises substantial
control of, or owns greater than twenty-five per cent of, a corporation,
partnership, trust or other legally recognized entity owning rental real
property in the state, and "project-based housing provider" means a
property owner who contracts with the United States Department of
Housing and Urban Development to provide housing to tenants under
the federal Housing Choice Voucher Program, 42 USC 1437f(o).

(b) Any municipality may require the nonresident owner or project-
based housing provider of occupied or vacant rental real property to
[maintain on file in the office of] report to the tax assessor, or other
municipal office designated by the municipality, the current residential
address of the nonresident owner or project-based housing provider of
such property, if the nonresident owner or project-based housing
provider is an individual, or the current residential address of the agent
in charge of the building, if the nonresident owner or project-based
housing provider is a corporation, partnership, trust or other legally
recognized entity owning rental real property in the state. [In the case
of a] If the nonresident owners or project-based housing [provider, such
information] providers are a corporation, partnership, trust or other
legally recognized entity owning rental real property in the state, such
report shall also include identifying information and the current
residential address of each controlling participant associated with the
property, [except that, if such controlling participant is a corporation,
partnership, trust or other legally recognized entity, the project-based
housing provider shall include the identifying information and the
current residential address of an individual who exercises day-to-day
financial or operational control of such entity.] If such residential address changes, notice of the new residential address shall be provided by such nonresident owner, project-based housing provider or agent in charge of the building to the office of the tax assessor or other designated municipal office not more than twenty-one days after the date that the address change occurred. If the nonresident owner, project-based housing provider or agent fails to file an address under this section, the address to which the municipality mails property tax bills for the real property shall be deemed to be the nonresident owner, project-based housing provider or agent's current address. Such address may be used for compliance with the provisions of subsection (c) of this section.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
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<th>Section</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>October 1, 2022</td>
<td>10-220p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec. 2</td>
<td>October 1, 2022</td>
<td>New section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec. 3</td>
<td>July 1, 2022</td>
<td>10a-173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec. 4</td>
<td>January 1, 2023, and applicable to income commencing on or after January 1, 2023</td>
<td>12-217g</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sec. 5</td>
<td>July 1, 2022</td>
<td>10-21k</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sec. 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sec. 7</td>
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<td>Sec. 8</td>
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<td>46b-128(b)</td>
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<td>Sec. 9</td>
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<td>Sec. 10</td>
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<td>Sec. 11</td>
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<td>Sec. 14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sec. 15</td>
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<td>Sec. 16</td>
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<td>Sec. 17</td>
<td>from passage</td>
<td>New section</td>
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<td>Sec. 18</td>
<td>from passage</td>
<td>New section</td>
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**Statement of Purpose:**
To enhance and create opportunities for youths, reform various juvenile and criminal justice and law enforcement statutes and reform housing statutes.

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