

Department of Children and Families

2016 Legislative Summary



The following is a compilation of legislation of interest to the Department of Children and Families that passed during the 2016 Regular Session and May Special Session of the General Assembly. These summaries are based largely upon the bill analysis prepared by the General Assembly's Office of Legislative Research.

The intent of this summary is to provide a general understanding of the actions taken by the legislature. Please refer to the specific text of each public or special act for a complete understanding of the action taken by the General Assembly. For additional information, please visit the General Assembly's website at <http://www.cga.ct.gov/>

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Foster Care, Guardianship and Adoption

PUBLIC ACT 16-11 - S.B. No. 72 - AN ACT CONCERNING A NOTIFICATION OF SUPPORT FOR FOSTER PARENTS AND RELATIVE CAREGIVERS

This act requires DCF, by January 1, 2017, to develop a form informing foster parents and relative caregivers of the support they may receive from the Department. Starting January 1, 2017, the Department must provide the form to foster parents and relative caregivers when it places a child with them and on request. The act does not create or permit a cause of action for a violation of any of its provisions.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2016 (*Signed by Governor Malloy 5/6/2016*)

PUBLIC ACT 16-124 - S.B. No. 187 - AN ACT CONCERNING TRANSFERS OF GUARDIANSHIP AND SUBSTANTIATED ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT BY A GUARDIAN ***DCF LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL***

This act expands the categories of people who may (1) assume legal guardianship of a child when a Court revokes the child's commitment to DCF or (2) adopt a child when a Court terminates parental rights.

It also expands the categories of people eligible for DCF's subsidized guardianship program at the same time it tightens the program by (1) requiring that all these people be licensed or approved to provide foster care services and (2) limiting the program to children for whom neither reunification with a parent nor adoption is an appropriate permanency option.

It allows the DCF Commissioner to transfer guardianship subsidies to successor guardians not named in subsidy agreements, and makes other changes affecting guardianship. It also makes conforming changes.

The act requires DCF to notify the Probate Court if a DCF investigation substantiates an allegation of abuse or neglect against an individual the Probate Court appointed as a child's guardian. Under the act and existing law, a child includes a victim who suffered a non-accidental physical injury, or an injury that differs from the history given of the injury.

As under current law, if the Commissioner determines a guardian inflicting abuse or neglecting a child needs treatment for substance abuse, she must refer the individual to appropriate treatment services.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2016 (*Signed by Governor Malloy 6/9/2016*)

PUBLIC ACT 16-156 - S.B. No. 74 - AN ACT CONCERNING SECOND PARENT ADOPTION

This act generally requires the Probate Court to waive investigation and report requirements in child adoption proceedings where the person seeking to adopt shares parental responsibility with a child's biological parent ("second-parent adoption"). It also allows the Court to forgo notifying DCF in such cases. These provisions already apply when a stepparent seeks to adopt. In either a second-parent or stepparent adoption, however, the Court may order an investigation and report if it finds sufficient reason to do so.

It also makes a technical change.

DCF Technical and Minor Revisions

PUBLIC ACT 16-28 - S.B. No. 185 - AN ACT CONCERNING REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND MINOR AND TECHNICAL REVISIONS TO THE GENERAL STATUTES AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

DCF LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

This act makes various minor changes to the DCF statutes. It, among other changes:

- 1) specifies that DCF must annually report to the Children's Committee, in addition to the Governor and General Assembly as currently required, on progress in achieving its strategic plan for meeting the needs of children and families it serves (§ 1);
- 2) eliminates requirements that DCF include the Human Services Committee among the recipients of various reports the Department must submit and adds the Children's Committee as a recipient of those reports if it is not already designated as such (§§ 2, 3, 7); and
- 3) requires DCF to include information about sibling visitation determinations in a child's case record, rather than in his or her treatment plan as is currently required (§ 14). (The treatment plan is a component of the case record.)

The act adds the Children's Committee as a recipient of the (1) Behavioral Health Partnership (BHP) evaluation the DCF, Social Services, and Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS) Commissioners must annually submit to the Public Health and Human Services Committees (§ 5) and (2) program inventory DCF, DMHAS, the Department of Correction, and the Judicial Branch's Court Support Services Division must biennially submit to the Appropriations and Finance Committees (§ 8).

The act also makes numerous minor technical changes, including updating an obsolete federal law reference and making numerous masculine pronoun references gender neutral (§§ 4, 9-13, 15-36).

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage for the provisions that make changes to DCF reporting requirements and some of the provisions that make technical changes (§§ 1-13); July 1, 2016 for another provision that makes technical changes and the provisions that change the requirement pertaining to a child's case plan and update the federal law reference (§§ 14-16); and October 1, 2016 for the rest of the provisions that make technical changes (§§ 17-36). (*Signed by Governor Malloy 5/17/2016*)

Trafficking

PUBLIC ACT 16-71 - H.B. No. 5621 - AN ACT CONCERNING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

This act makes a number of changes related to human trafficking. It:

- 1) increases the Trafficking in Persons Council's membership and changes the council's charge;
- 2) requires each State's Attorney and municipal police Chief to annually report information on trafficking cases and their anti-trafficking efforts to the Children's and Judiciary committees;

- 3) requires hotel, motel, inn, and similar lodging operators to (a) maintain a system to keep records of all guest transactions and receipts for at least six months and (b) ensure that their employees receive training on human trafficking when they are hired and provide ongoing awareness campaigns (§§ 3 & 5);
- 4) requires DCF and Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) Commissioners to consult with state and national hotel and lodging associations to recommend a training and refresher training program related to human trafficking;
- 5) prohibits someone age 16 or 17 from being convicted of prostitution;
- 6) expands the conduct punishable as a class C felony under the crime of patronizing a prostitute;
- 7) sets the fine that is part of the penalty for certain prostitution-related crimes at the maximum of the range that is currently applicable for each crime;
- 8) expands the crime of enticing a minor to include enticing a minor age 16 or 17 or someone reasonably believed to be under age 18;
- 9) requires more people to post a notice about services for human trafficking victims;
- 10) changes the types of property subject to forfeiture as tainted funds and property related to sexual exploitation and human trafficking by (a) eliminating funds and property related to prostitution from these procedures and (b) subjecting to forfeiture property used or intended for use to commit or facilitate committing the crimes of patronizing a prostitute or patronizing a prostitute from a motor vehicle;
- 11) expands the trafficking in persons crime and allows the Court to impose a standing criminal protective order against someone convicted of certain types of trafficking;
- 12) requires the judicial branch's family violence training program for Judges, certain branch employees, and guardians ad litem to include an examination of the factors that contribute to a family being at risk of domestic violence; and
- 13) alters eligibility for vacating prostitution convictions.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2016, except the annual reporting requirement for each State's Attorney and municipal police Chief is effective upon passage. *(Signed by Governor Malloy 6/1/2016)*

Intimate Partner Violence

PUBLIC ACT 16-34 - H.B. No. 5054 - AN ACT PROTECTING VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

This act makes changes in various laws that relate to orders of protection, service of process, and firearms and ammunition possession.

With regard to the service of civil restraining orders, among other things, the act:

- 1) revises the civil restraining order application form to allow an applicant to indicate whether the respondent (accused) has a firearm eligibility or ammunition certificate;
- 2) reduces, from five to three, the number of days before a hearing date that process must be served;
- 3) requires a proper officer (i.e., person authorized to serve process), in certain circumstances, to request that a state or municipal police officer be present when service is executed; and
- 4) continues an ex parte order (i.e., an order issued without a hearing) beyond the initial hearing date under certain circumstances.

The act also requires state marshals and other proper officers to enter specific service-related information in the Judicial Branch's Internet-based service tracking system

The act requires the Chief Court Administrator to (1) revise and simplify the restraining order application process; (2) allocate space in the Court, where feasible, for meetings between state marshals and restraining order applicants; (3) annually collect civil restraining and protection order data, and (4) develop and make available to the public education material on risk warrants.

It requires, rather than allows, the state marshal commission to adopt rules to conduct its internal affairs.

The act extends certain firearms and ammunition prohibitions to a person subject to an ex parte civil restraining or protection order issued in a case involving physical force. It expressly prohibits the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) Commissioner from issuing a gun permit or firearms eligibility certificate to anyone subject to such an order. It also requires the Commissioner, upon the request of a person who was subject to such an order and verification of the order's expiration, to reinstate any gun or ammunition credential revoked as a result of such an order, if the person is otherwise eligible for the credential.

The act makes a person ineligible to possess firearms or ammunition upon receipt of legal notice that he or she is subject to an ex parte order and makes it a class C felony for such a person to violate the firearms or ammunition transfer, delivery, or surrender requirements, as is already the case for anyone subject to any other order of protection.

The act also shortens, from two business days to 24 hours, the deadline by which a person who becomes subject to any type of order of protection in a case involving physical force must transfer, deliver, or surrender his or her firearms and ammunition. It requires this same transfer by people subject to an ex parte order with the same 24-hour deadline. It (1) gives people required to surrender their firearms or ammunition to law enforcement the option to surrender them to a municipal police department, instead of just the DESPP Commissioner; (2) requires the DESPP Commissioner to update the existing protocol to allow for such a surrender; (3) requires DESPP and law enforcement agencies, under certain circumstances, to return firearms and ammunition when an ex parte order expires; and (4) provides for the request and return of firearms and ammunition when an order expires or is rescinded.

It also makes technical and conforming changes.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2016 (*Signed by Governor Malloy 5/26/2016*)

Juvenile Services

PUBLIC ACT 16-147 - H.B. No. 5642 - AN ACT CONCERNING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE POLICY OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

This act makes several changes affecting juvenile detention and other juvenile justice matters, children returning to school after a juvenile justice placement, and other school disciplinary and related matters. With regard to juvenile detention, it:

1) requires the Court Support Services Division (CSSD) to develop and implement a detention risk assessment instrument and adopt release policies and procedures;

- 2) limits the conditions under which a child may be detained and allows graduated sanctions as an alternative to detention; and
- 3) requires CSSD and DCF to develop and implement a plan to provide community-based services for children leaving juvenile detention.

The act prohibits state-operated juvenile justice residential facilities from imposing out-of-school suspensions.

It adds the victim advocate, or his designee, to the Juvenile Justice Oversight and Policy Committee (JJPOC). The act eliminates some of the JJPOC's current reporting responsibilities and requires the committee to report on a plan for a community-based diversion system. It also requires the committee to establish a data integration working group.

The act makes various changes affecting schools, such as:

- 1) requiring schools to offer an alternative educational opportunity to a larger category of expelled students;
- 2) eliminating a child's truancy as permissible grounds for a family with service needs complaint;
- 3) requiring schools with a disproportionately high truancy rate to implement an approved intervention model; and
- 4) requiring the State Department of Education (SDE), in collaboration with other agencies, to develop plans on certain matters, such as school-based diversion initiatives and addressing educational deficiencies among children in the juvenile justice system.

The act also includes provisions on, among other matters, police training, a recidivism reduction framework, and training on and monitoring of de-escalation efforts.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Various (*Signed by Governor Malloy 6/10/2016*)

PUBLIC ACT 16-186 - S.B. No. 75 - AN ACT CONCERNING DETAINED YOUTH

This act establishes new reporting requirements for DCF, the Department of Correction (DOC), and the child advocate.

DCF

Current law requires DCF, through 2019, to biennially submit and present to the Governor and Appropriations and Children's committees (1) progress reports on implementing efforts to meet Connecticut children's mental, emotional, and behavioral health needs and (2) any data-driven recommendations to change or augment the implementation. The act requires DCF to collaborate on the progress reports and recommendations with the (1) Departments of Developmental Services, Education, Public Health, and Social Services; (2) Office of Early Childhood; and (3) Judicial Branch's Court Support Services Division.

The act also requires DCF, by October 1, 2017 and in collaboration with the judicial branch and DOC, to submit to the Governor and Appropriations and Children's committees a plan to prevent or reduce the impact of mental, emotional, and behavioral health issues on children and youth age 20 or younger who are held in secure detention or correctional confinement.

DOC

The act requires the DOC Commissioner, by October 1, 2017, to begin annually (1) compiling records on the frequency and use of physical restraint and seclusion on children and youth age 20 or younger who are in DOC custody at the John R. Manson Youth Institution in Cheshire and

(2) submitting a report to the Children's Committee summarizing those records. The report must address the prior year and indicate, at a minimum, how often (1) physical restraint was used as an emergency or nonemergency intervention and (2) restricted housing or other types of administrative segregation or seclusion were used.

Child Advocate

The act requires the child advocate to prepare an in-depth report on the confinement conditions for children age 20 or younger held in secure detention or correctional confinement in any state-operated facility. The report must also examine the facility's compliance with the law limiting the use of restraint and seclusion. It must be submitted to the Children's Committee biennially, starting by March 1, 2017.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2016 (*Signed by Governor Malloy 6/7/2016*)

Behavioral Health

PUBLIC ACT 16-43 - H.B. No. 5053 - AN ACT CONCERNING OPIOIDS AND ACCESS TO OVERDOSE REVERSAL DRUGS

This act contains various provisions on opioid abuse prevention and treatment and related issues. It:

- 1) prohibits, with certain exceptions, a prescribing practitioner authorized to prescribe an opioid drug from issuing a prescription for more than a seven-day supply to (a) an adult for the first time for outpatient use or (b) a minor (§ 7);
- 2) makes various changes to the electronic prescription drug monitoring program, such as (a) expanding who may serve as a prescriber's authorized agent, (b) modifying reporting deadlines, and (c) decreasing prescriber reviews for prolonged treatment of schedule V nonnarcotic drugs (§§ 8 & 9);
- 3) allows any licensed health care professional to administer an opioid antagonist (e.g., Narcan) to treat or prevent a drug overdose without civil or criminal liability (§ 1);
- 4) requires municipalities, by October 1, 2016, to amend their local emergency medical services (EMS) plans to ensure that specified first responders are equipped with an opioid antagonist and trained in administering it (§ 1);
- 5) prohibits certain health insurance policies that provide prescription drug coverage for opioid antagonists from requiring prior authorization for these drugs (§§ 2 & 3); and
- 6) requires the Public Health Committee chairpersons to establish a working group on the issuance of opioid drug prescriptions by prescribing practitioners.

The act also makes changes affecting the (1) practice of auricular acupuncture, (2) scope of practice of alcohol and drug counseling, (3) disciplining of controlled substance registrants, and (4) Alcohol and Drug Policy Council.

Finally, the act makes technical and conforming changes.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Various. (*Signed by Governor Malloy 5/27/2016*)

PUBLIC ACT 16-60 - S.B. No. 294 - AN ACT CONCERNING SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

This act allows an individual determined by the Department of Developmental Services (DDS) to be eligible for Department funding or services, or his or her legal guardian or representative, to request from DDS a copy of (1) the individual's "priority status" for residential services, (2) the request for funding or services submitted to the regional "planning and resource allocation team," and (3) any decision the team makes on the request.

Additionally, if the individual receives annual funding or services from DDS, he or she, or his or her guardian or representative, may request a copy of his or her individualized service plan and "level of need assessment." DDS must furnish any copies requested under the act.

The act requires DDS to report annually to the Public Health and Appropriations committees on the number of individuals determined by DDS to be eligible for DDS funding or services and who (1) have unmet residential care or employment opportunity and day services needs or (2) are eligible for the Department's behavioral services program and are waiting for a funding allocation.

Additionally, the act requires the DDS Commissioner, at least annually, to provide to individuals who receive annual DDS funding or services or their guardians or representatives, information about (1) the regional advisory council's statutory responsibilities and (2) how to access information about the council's meetings. By law, the DDS Commissioner must appoint at least one such council for each state developmental services region it operates. The councils are responsible for consulting and advising the regional director on (1) the needs of individuals with intellectual disability (ID) in the region, (2) the region's annual plan and budget, and (3) other matters it deems appropriate.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage (*Signed by Governor Malloy 5/26/2016*)

PUBLIC ACT 16-142 - H.B. No. 5587 - AN ACT CONCERNING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SERVICES PROVIDED TO CHILDREN AND YOUNG ADULTS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

This act establishes, within the Council on Medical Assistance Program Oversight (MAPOC), a standing subcommittee to study and make recommendations on children and adults with complex health needs. It requires the subcommittee to consist of MAPOC members appointed by the council's chairpersons and other individuals to advise the council on the specific needs of these children and adults. The non-MAPOC members must serve terms set by the chairpersons.

Under the act, the subcommittee must submit reports to the Governor, MAPOC, and the Children's, Human Services, and Public Health committees on the efficacy of support systems for children and young adults age 21 or younger with developmental disabilities, with or without co-occurring mental health conditions. The first report is due by July 1, 2017; the second is due by January 1, 2018.

For purposes of completing the two required reports, the act requires the following individuals to be on the subcommittee:

- 1) the child and healthcare advocates, or their designees;
- 2) a family or child advocate;
- 3) the executive directors of the Council on Developmental Disabilities and the Connecticut Association of Public School Superintendents, or their designees; and

4) an expert in diagnosing, evaluating, educating, and treating children and young adults with developmental disabilities.

For the act's purposes, "developmental disability" means an individual's severe, chronic disability as defined by federal law.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2016 *(Signed by Governor Malloy 6/10/2016)*

PUBLIC ACT 16-158 -S.B. No. 131 - AN ACT CONCERNING THE WORKING GROUP ON BEHAVIORAL HEALTH UTILIZATION

The act adds: (1) two new categories of data that may be included in recommendations development by the Working Group on Behavioral Health Utilization and (2) changes the working group reporting date from January 2016 to January 2017.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage *(Signed by Governor Malloy 6/7/2016)*

PUBLIC ACT 16-175 - S.B. No. 372 - AN ACT CONCERNING CLINICAL REVIEW CRITERIA FOR UTILIZATION REVIEW AND ADVERSE DETERMINATION NOTICES

This act expands the clinical review criteria that health carriers (e.g., insurers and HMOs) may use for utilization reviews. Under the act, these may include criteria intended to address technological or treatment advances not covered in certain professional medical society treatment criteria publications. Clinical review criteria are the standards health carriers use to determine appropriate care for specific treatments.

The act also repeals a health carrier's disclosure requirement specific to clinical review criteria for (1) substance use disorders, (2) child or adolescent mental disorders, and (3) adult mental disorders. It replaces these specific requirements with a general disclosure applicable to all clinical review criteria. The new disclosure does not include a requirement, repealed by the act, that a health carrier show how its criteria differed from those of certain professional societies.

The act also makes minor, technical and conforming changes.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2017 *(Signed by Governor Malloy 6/6/2016)*

SPECIAL ACT 16-4 - H.B. No. 5620 - AN ACT CONCERNING A STUDY OF IMPEDIMENTS TO INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER TREATMENTS

This act requires the Insurance Commissioner, within available appropriations, to study impediments to insureds receiving substance use disorder treatments under their current health insurance policies or benefit plans. She must report her findings to the Insurance and Real Estate and Public Health committees by January 31, 2017. The study must include the:

- 1) extent of coverage under health insurance policies or benefit plans,
- 2) types of treatments covered under such policies or plans,
- 3) requirements for insureds to receive covered treatment, and
- 4) cost-sharing requirements for such treatments.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage *(Signed by Governor Malloy 6/3/2016)*

Family Assessment Response

PUBLIC ACT 16-190 - S.B. No. 183 - AN ACT CONCERNING THE PROGRAM OF FAMILY ASSESSMENT RESPONSE

Under the Family Assessment Response program (FAR), when DCF receives a report of child abuse or neglect, it can make referrals to appropriate community providers for family assessment and services either when it decides not to investigate a case that it classifies as presenting a lower safety risk or, if it decides to investigate, at any time during the investigation.

This act specifies that the program must provide an array of community-based services and supports designed to meet families' individual needs; build upon their strengths; enhance child development; reduce child abuse and neglect; and increase children's health, safety, and well-being.

The act requires DCF, in response to an accepted family assessment report (i.e., initial determination that a family is eligible for FAR), to conduct a comprehensive family assessment including an assessment of (1) safety and risk and (2) family strengths and needs. It also prohibits DCF from referring the following types of suspected child abuse or neglect reports to FAR: (1) sexual abuse, (2) abuse or neglect in an out-of-home placement, (3) abuse or neglect resulting in a child's death or serious physical or mental injury, or (4) where the Department's safety assessment reveals that the child is unsafe. Under the act, a case supervisor or manager must approve all FAR referrals.

The act requires, instead of allows, DCF to set procedures and standards for monitoring the progress of FAR-referred families and reopening an investigation of a family referred to FAR. It specifies that these standards must include provisions for the immediate reassignment of a child abuse or neglect report referred to FAR based on (1) a reassessment of the initial report or a discovery of new or additional facts indicating that the child is unsafe or (2) a determination that the report does not qualify for FAR because it fits into one of the categories disqualified from the program as described above. It also requires the Commissioner, by January 1, 2017, to submit a report on these procedures and standards to the Children's Committee.

The act also requires (1) DCF, prior to referring a report designated for FAR to the appropriate community provider, to develop a service plan to meet the family's immediate needs for services and supports and guide the provider's development of the family's long-term care plan and (2) community providers to develop a plan of care for each family referred for services through the FAR program. It specifies additional requirements the provider must fulfill when working with a family through the program.

Additionally, the act requires DCF, starting by July 1, 2016, to annually report to the Children's Committee on the status of FAR for inclusion in the children's report card.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage (*Signed by Governor Malloy 6/9/2016*)

Education

PUBLIC ACT 16-188 - S.B. No. 179 - AN ACT CONCERNING EDUCATION ISSUES

Sections 2 and 3 of this act require each local or regional board of education to post the telephone number for the DCF Careline in a conspicuous location in each school under the board's jurisdiction.

Section 7 results in a redistribution of the Excess Cost grant for the purpose of providing a reimbursement to the Franklin Board of Education for any special education and transportation costs charged to and paid by such board during the fiscal years ending June 30, 2012, to June 30, 2014, inclusive, for any child who was (1) receiving special education and related services, (2) in the custody of DCF, and (3) involved in a proceeding for the termination of parental rights at any time during such period.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Section 2 July 1, 2016, Sections 3 and 7 upon passage (*Signed by Governor Malloy 6/9/2016*)

Legal

PUBLIC ACT 16-7 - S.B. No. 219 -AN ACT CONCERNING PROBATE COURT OPERATIONS

This act makes various substantive, minor, and technical changes in probate statutes. Among other things, it:

- 1) establishes a process for a Probate Court, after finding it does not have jurisdiction to hear a matter, to transfer the matter to another Probate Court if that Court would have jurisdiction (§ 1);
- 2) allows a person under voluntary conservatorship and not represented by an attorney to waive certain rights following a hearing to determine if the waiver represents the person's wishes (§ 3);
- 3) adds to the list of probate matters subject to the general \$225 filing fee (§ 4);
- 4) adds to the Courts with jurisdiction over petitions to remove a parent as guardian or terminate parental rights (§§ 6 & 7); and
- 5) expands the type of entities that may serve as conservators (§ 8).

The act also makes minor or clarifying changes concerning the ancillary administration of estates (§ 2), visitation rights related to certain proceedings (§ 5), and periodic accounts (§§ 9 & 10).

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2016 (*Signed by Governor Malloy 5/5/2016*)

PUBLIC ACT 16-33 - S.B. No. 349 - AN ACT CONCERNING THE PRIVACY OF A MINOR

This act modifies the applicability of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) to recordings made by police body cameras. It generally makes body camera recordings of a minor confidential but requires disclosure if:

- 1) the minor and his or her parent or guardian consent to disclosure;
- 2) the minor or his or her parent or guardian alleges police misconduct, and the person representing the accused officer in an investigation requests disclosure solely to prepare a defense; or
- 3) a person is charged with a crime and his or her counsel requests disclosure solely to aid in the person's defense, provided the record's discovery as evidence is otherwise allowed.

The act also modifies provisions on disclosing recordings of the scene of an incident involving a domestic abuse, sexual abuse, homicide, suicide, or deceased accident victim. Current law exempts these recordings from disclosure under FOIA if disclosure could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. The act (1) limits this provision to protect only the victim's personal privacy from invasion and (2) makes these recordings confidential (presumably, this means they must be withheld). Under current law, it is unclear whether a recording could be withheld because of its effect on the personal privacy of another person, such as a victim's family member.

Under current law, certain recordings that the law generally prohibits officers from capturing on body cameras are not subject to disclosure under FOIA. The act makes these recordings confidential. As under current law, the recordings consist of the following:

- 1) communications with other law enforcement personnel unless within the performance of their duties;
- 2) encounters with undercover officers or informants;
- 3) officers on break or engaged in personal activity;
- 4) people undergoing medical or psychological evaluations, procedures, or treatment;
- 5) people, other than suspects, in a hospital or medical facility; or
- 6) in mental health facilities, unless responding to a call involving a suspect in such facilities.

By law, body camera recordings not referred to in the act are subject to disclosure under FOIA unless they meet a generally applicable FOIA exemption.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage (*Signed by Governor Malloy 5/26/2016*)

PUBLIC ACT 16-67 - H.B. No. 5400 - AN ACT CONCERNING THE DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN EDUCATION PERSONNEL RECORDS, CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR THREATENING IN EDUCATIONAL SETTINGS AND THE EXCLUSION OF A MINOR'S NAME FROM SUMMARY PROCESS COMPLAINTS

This act adds new requirements to the hiring processes of local or regional boards of education, state or local charter school governing councils, and inter-district magnet school operators ("education employers") for positions that would place applicants in direct contact with students. Specifically, it requires applicants for such positions, education employers, and the State Department of Education (SDE) to participate in additional investigative measures to determine, prior to employment, whether an applicant has a history of sexual misconduct or abuse or neglect involving children. Existing law requires education employers to submit new hires for state and federal criminal history record checks within 30 days of their starting date.

Among other things, the act also does the following:

- 1) requires charter school governing councils and magnet school operators to require applicants to disclose criminal convictions and charges;
- 2) removes the requirement for boards of education, when dismissing a noncertified employee for failure to disclose a prior criminal conviction, to give the employee an opportunity to file a written answer;
- 3) allows fingerprinting of certain applicants by regional education service centers (RESCs) and limits charges for this service;
- 4) requires criminal history record checks of substitute teachers and employees of contractors and allows temporary hires under certain conditions;

- 5) prohibits education employers from offering employment to any applicant who was previously terminated or resigned from employment because of certain convictions;
- 6) establishes punitive measures for applicants who knowingly provide false information about their history; and
- 7) allows criminal history and child abuse and neglect registry record checks for individuals holding drivers' licenses bearing a school or public passenger endorsement for operating a student transportation vehicle. (Under existing law, the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) Commissioner requires these individuals to undergo such checks.)

The act also increases the penalty for certain school-related threats and establishes (1) conditions under which the Board of Pardons and Paroles must grant an absolute pardon and (2) an absolute defense to a civil action for reporting certain threats.

It requires the Court to remove a minor's name from certain eviction-related records.

It also makes technical and conforming changes and removes obsolete language.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2016, except (1) the provision on the SDE standardized employment form takes effect upon passage and (2) the provisions on threatening crimes and minor's name on eviction-related records are effective October 1, 2016. *(Signed by Governor Malloy 6/2/2016)*

PUBLIC ACT 16-70 - H.B. No. 5605 - AN ACT CONCERNING THE TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS

This act reduces the standard of proof a Superior Court or Probate Court Judge must apply when determining whether to terminate parental rights in cases where a child was conceived as a result of a sexual assault. It no longer requires a finding of guilty in such cases.

Under current law, in cases involving children committed to DCF, the Superior Court may terminate parental rights if the parent was convicted of a sexual assault as an adult that resulted in the conception of the child. The act no longer requires a finding of guilty but instead allows the Judge to terminate parental rights if he or she finds, upon clear and convincing evidence, that the parent committed an act that constitutes sexual assault that resulted in the conception of the child.

As under existing law, the act allows a Probate Court Judge to terminate parental rights if the parent was found guilty of a sexual assault crime and that act resulted in the conception of the child. Under the act, a Probate Court Judge may also terminate parental rights if he or she finds, upon clear and convincing evidence, that the parent committed an act that constitutes sexual assault that resulted in the conception of the child, except if the respondent (accused) parent was found not guilty of such act, the act requires the Probate Court to transfer the case, original files, and related papers to the Superior Court. The act allows the Superior Court to grant the petition for termination of parental rights after notice and a hearing.

The act's provisions specifically apply to eight types of sexual assault crimes: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th degree sexual assault; 3rd degree sexual assault with a firearm; 1st degree aggravated sexual assault; aggravated sexual assault of a minor; and sexual assault in a spousal or cohabiting relationship.

The act maintains existing law's requirement that in all termination of parental rights cases, the Court also find, upon clear and convincing evidence, that terminating parental rights is in the child's best interest.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2016 (*Signed by Governor Malloy 5/26/2016*)

PUBLIC ACT 16-105 - H.B. No. 5366 - AN ACT CONCERNING COURT OPERATIONS

This act makes a number of changes to Court procedures, including:

- 1) prohibiting a parent, guardian, or responsible adult who brings a restraining or civil protection order application as next friend of someone under age 18 from speaking for the applicant at a hearing except for good cause;
- 2) allowing the Court to consider additional information in a report from the Judicial Branch's family services unit at a hearing on a restraining order;
- 3) providing that an ex parte civil protection order does not continue if a party requests a postponement of the hearing on the order unless the parties agree to it or the Court orders it for good cause;
- 4) changing the information on domestic violence counseling that Courts must provide to people who apply for restraining orders;
- 5) eliminating a \$2 fee for filing with the Court an appraiser's assessment of land taken for public use (§ 7); and
- 6) making technical changes by updating references to federal law (§§ 1-3).

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2016, except technical changes are effective upon passage. (*Signed by Governor Malloy 6/3/2016*)

PUBLIC ACT 16-123 - S.B. No. 180 - AN ACT CONCERNING YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCILS AND FOSTER FAMILIES

This act requires DCF to:

- 1) create (a) foster family profiles on foster families, fictive kin caregivers, and relative caregivers to distribute to children age 12 and older who will be placed in foster care, and (b) foster care family surveys to distribute to children age seven and older;
- 2) starting January 1, 2017, distribute the foster care family profiles to children age 12 and older before placing them in foster care; and
- 3) require child care facilities that house 10 children or more to establish youth advisory councils.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage, except the provision on the distribution of foster family profiles is effective October 1, 2016. (*Signed by Governor Malloy 6/7/2016*)

PUBLIC ACT 16-126 - S.B. No. 365 - AN ACT CONCERNING CHILD ENDANGERMENT WHILE DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

This act increases the criminal penalties for driving under the influence (DUI) (1) with a child passenger (under age 18) or (2) when driving a school bus, student transportation vehicle (STV), or other motor vehicle specially designated for carrying children, with or without a child passenger. It does so by creating specific crimes for these offenses, separate from the DUI statute.

Among other changes compared to current DUI law, the penalties for the act's new crimes include longer mandatory minimum and maximum prison terms and required probation for first offenses. For DUI with a child passenger, the act adds to the required components of probation (1) submitting to an interview and risk evaluation by DCF and (2) cooperating with DCF-ordered programming. Otherwise, the act applies most provisions of the current DUI law to the new crimes.

The act subjects individuals arrested for the new crimes to the existing "administrative per se" license suspension procedures. It also generally applies the same restrictions and requirements that now apply to people convicted of DUI to people convicted of the new crimes.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2016 *(Signed by Governor Malloy 6/9/2016)*

PUBLIC ACT 16-182 - H.B. No. 5629 - AN ACT CONCERNING A DIVERSIONARY PROGRAM FOR PERSONS UNDER AGE TWENTY-ONE FOR MOTOR VEHICLE VIOLATIONS AND CRIMES RELATED TO UNDERAGE DRINKING

This act allows a defendant or prosecutor to ask the Court to allow a defendant under age 21 to participate in a program that can result in charges against the defendant being dismissed if he or she has not used the program before and is charged with:

- 1) a motor vehicle violation, unless it (a) involves causing serious injury or death or (b) is a felony and the Court does not find good cause (depending on the violation, a motor vehicle violation is punishable as a crime or by a fine only);
- 2) misrepresenting his or her age or using another person's driver's license to procure alcohol (punishable by a \$200 to \$500 fine) (CGS § 30-88a);
- 3) permitting a minor to illegally possess alcohol on private property or failing to halt illegal possession (a class A misdemeanor, punishable by up to one year in prison, a fine of up to \$2,000, or both) (CGS § 30-89a);
- 4) purchasing or attempting to purchase alcohol or making a false statement to procure alcohol (punishable by a fine of \$200 to \$500) (CGS § 30-89(a)); or
- 5) alcohol possession (punishable as an infraction for a 1st offense and a \$200 to \$500 fine for a subsequent offense) (CGS § 30-89(b)).

A person charged with driving under the influence cannot participate (CGS §§ 14-227a and 227g).

The act requires the Court to refer someone to the Judicial Branch's Court Support Services Division (CSSD) to confirm eligibility and gives the Court discretion whether to allow participation.

The act requires the program to provide a nonconfrontational forum for participants to hear from victims affected by underage drinking, drunk driving, distracted driving, or other motor vehicle violations. CSSD must approve the program, which must be conducted by a nonprofit organization that advocates for victims of accidents caused by drunk drivers. The organization may assess a participation fee of up to \$50.

If the organization reports to CSSD that the defendant satisfactorily completed the program within nine months of invoking the program, the act requires dismissing the charges. If the defendant does not satisfactorily complete the program during that period, the charges are reinstated.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2016 *(Signed by Governor Malloy 6/7/2016)*

PUBLIC ACT 16-210 - S.B. No. 347 - AN ACT ESTABLISHING A PROGRAM FOR COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATES IN CERTAIN JUVENILE COURT MATTERS

This act requires the Judicial Branch, within available resources, to establish a Court appointed special advocate program to provide assistance in neglect, abuse, custody, guardianship, or family with service needs proceedings in Juvenile Court.

Under the act, a "Court Appointed Special Advocate" (CASA) is a volunteer recruited, screened, trained, and supervised by a local CASA program affiliated with the National Court Appointed Special Advocates Association (NCASAA).

The act requires the Chief Court Administrator within the Superior Court for Juvenile Matters to administer the program. A party may ask the Court to appoint a CASA, or the Court may do so on its own motion. Under the program, a CASA:

- 1) may serve as a resource to the Court in determining and furthering the best interests of a child (under age 18);
- 2) is not allowed to replace or interfere with the child's counsel or guardian ad litem (GAL);
- 3) has access to certain records upon the Court's appointment and after obtaining any required releases;
- 4) has qualified immunity when acting in good faith and within the scope of the Court's appointment;
- 5) must submit to certain background checks;
- 6) is prohibited from charging any fees for services he or she provides in the program; and
- 7) may, in appropriate cases as determined by the Court, undertake activities in the child's best interests, until the child reaches age 21.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2016 (*Signed by Governor Malloy 6/10/2016*)

Licensing

PUBLIC ACT 16-121 - H.B. No. 5138 -AN ACT CONCERNING CHILD CARE FACILITIES AND CHILDREN WHO ARE HOMELESS OR AT RISK OF HOMELESSNESS

By law, DCF licenses child care facilities, which are congregate care residential settings for the out-of-home placement of (1) children or youths under age 18 or (2) individuals under age 21 who attend, full-time, a high school, technical school, college, or state accredited job training program.

This act requires DCF to also license facilities that house people age 20 or younger who are currently homeless or at risk of homelessness. It excludes facilities that board or care for people only between age 18 and age 21 from DCF licensing requirements.

By law, a person who is homeless or at risk of homelessness is someone (1) living on the streets or in shelters, (2) coming out of homeless programs or transitional housing and having no permanent housing, (3) living in unsafe or abusive environments, (4) paying more than 50% of income for rent, (5) living in overcrowded conditions, or (6) needing supportive services in order to maintain permanent housing (CGS § 17a-484a).

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage (*Signed by Governor Malloy 6/7/2016*)

Budget and Bonding

PUBLIC ACT 16-1 - S.B. No. 474 - AN ACT MAKING ADJUSTMENTS TO THE STATE BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 2017

This act makes various statutory and budgetary changes to reduce projected General Fund deficits for FY 16. Among other things, it:

- 1) allows the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) Secretary to make a total of \$97.4 million in specific reductions to FY 16 General Fund allotments (§ 1);
- 2) increases, by a total of \$10.6 million, the amount by which the OPM Secretary may reduce FY 16 allotments to the legislative and judicial branches in order to achieve budget savings (§ 2);
- 3) increases, by \$10 million, FY 16 transfers to the General Fund included in PA 15-1, December Special Session (DSS) (§§ 4-7); and
- 4) allows the OPM Secretary to transfer a total of up to \$57.2 million from various accounts to the General Fund for FY 16 (CGS §§ 8-38 & 40-43).

DCF reductions:

Personal Services	-500,000
Other Expenses	-87,885
Workers' Compensation Claims	-16,337
Family Support Services	-48,737
Homeless Youth	-125,785
Differential Response System	-192,560
Regional Behavioral Health Consultation	-64,613
Health Assessment and Consultation	-20,300
Grants for Psychiatric Clinics for Children	-317,318
Day Treatment Centers for Children	-139,916
Juvenile Justice Outreach Services	-623,230
Child Abuse and Neglect Intervention	-373,621
Community Based Prevention Programs	-321,522
Family Violence Outreach and Counseling	-42,279
Supportive Housing	-339,103
No Nexus Special Education	-3,597
Family Preservation Services	-178,149
Substance Abuse Treatment	-32,220
Child Welfare Support Services	-95,031
Board and Care for Children - Adoption	-220,630
Board and Care for Children - Foster	-296,270
Board and Care for Children - Short-term and Residential	-1,864,945
Individualized Family Supports	-470,666
Community Kidcare	-802,529
Covenant to Care	-3,196
Neighborhood Center	-5,008

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage (*Signed by Governor Malloy 3/30/2016*)

MAY SPECIAL SESSION, PUBLIC ACT 16-2 - S.B. No. 501 - AN ACT ADJUSTING THE STATE BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 2017.

This act modifies appropriations and revenue estimates for FY 17 that were previously adopted in 2015 as part of the 2016-2017 biennial state budget.

DCF adjustments for FY 17:

Personal Services	[293,905,124]	<u>273,254,796</u>
Other Expenses	[34,241,651]	<u>30,636,026</u>
Workers' Compensation Claims	[10,540,045]	<u>10,650,996</u>
Family Support Services	[987,082]	<u>913,974</u>
Homeless Youth	[2,515,707]	<u>2,329,087</u>
Differential Response System	[8,286,191]	<u>7,748,997</u>
Regional Behavioral Health Consultation	[1,719,500]	<u>1,592,156</u>
Health Assessment and Consultation	[1,015,002]	<u>949,199</u>
Grants for Psychiatric Clinics for Children	[15,993,393]	<u>14,956,541</u>
Day Treatment Centers for Children	[7,208,292]	<u>6,740,978</u>
Juvenile Justice Outreach Services	[13,476,217]	<u>12,318,836</u>
Child Abuse and Neglect Intervention	[9,837,377]	<u>9,199,620</u>
Community Based Prevention Programs	[8,100,752]	<u>7,631,690</u>
Family Violence Outreach and Counseling	[2,477,591]	<u>2,316,969</u>
Supportive Housing	[19,930,158]	<u>18,479,526</u>
No Nexus Special Education	[2,016,642]	<u>1,662,733</u>
Family Preservation Services	[6,211,278]	<u>5,808,601</u>
Substance Abuse Treatment	[10,368,460]	<u>9,696,273</u>
Child Welfare Support Services	[2,501,872]	<u>2,339,675</u>
Board and Care for Children - Adoption	[95,921,397]	<u>96,346,170</u>
Board and Care for Children - Foster	[128,098,283]	<u>128,733,472</u>
Board and Care for Children - Short-term and Residential	[107,090,959]	<u>102,579,761</u>
Individualized Family Supports	[9,413,324]	<u>9,696,350</u>
Community Kidcare	[41,261,220]	<u>37,912,186</u>
Covenant to Care	[159,814]	<u>140,487</u>
Neighborhood Center	[250,414]	<u>207,047</u>
AGENCY TOTAL	[833,527,745]	<u>794,842,146</u>

Other sections of interest to DCF include:

SECTION	AGENCY	DESCRIPTION
33	Various	Increases the FAC approval for transfer amount from \$50,000 to \$175,000.
34(a)(b)	OPM	OPM may recommend executive branch reductions in order to achieve a General Fund targeted savings lapse of \$68.9 million. However, these reductions cannot be to Education Equalization Grants or Hospital Supplemental Payments.
35(d)	OPM	OPM may recommend executive branch reductions in order to achieve a General Fund budget savings of \$94.5 million. However, these reductions cannot be: 1) to municipal aid, or 2) more than 1% of any appropriation.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Various (*Signed by Governor Malloy 6/2/2016*)

MAY SPECIAL SESSION, PUBLIC ACT 16-3 - S.B. No. 502 - AN ACT CONCERNING REVENUE AND OTHER ITEMS TO IMPLEMENT THE BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 2017

This act makes implements new provisions and amends various statutes necessary to implement the adopted budget for FY 17. A section-by-section analysis of provisions of interest to the Department of Children and Families follows. See below.

§§ 119 & 120 — JUDICIAL BRANCH - YOUTH SERVICES PREVENTION GRANTS

The act (1) eliminates specified FY 17 appropriations to the Judicial Branch for Youth Services Prevention (see Table 1) and (2) instead appropriates approximately \$900,000 less for the same purpose to be distributed to certain governmental and non-governmental entities in FY 17 (see Table 2). In some cases the act provides grants to the same recipients as under the previous appropriation, but in different amounts.

Table 1: Youth Services Prevention Grants Eliminated

Grant Recipient	Amount
Archipelago Inc. – Project Music	-35,000
Arte, Inc.	-174,004
Artists Collective	-35,000
Beat the Street Community Center	-16,712
Blue Hill Civic Association	-20,000
Boys and Girls Club of Bridgeport, Inc.	-61,975
Boys and Girls Club of Meriden	-16,712
Boys and Girls Club of Stamford	-113,110
Bridgeport Caribe Youth League, Inc.	-50,000
Bridgeport Caribe Youth League, Inc.	-80,000
BSL Educational Foundation of Alpha Phi Alpha, Inc.	-30,662
C.U.R.E.T.	-20,000
Charter Oak Amateur Boxing Academy and Youth Development Program (COBA)	-30,000
City of Hartford Southend Boys Scouts	-15,000
City of Meriden/Police Cadets	-16,712
City of Meriden/Youth Services Division	-16,712
Department of Families, Children, Youth and Recreation/City of Hartford	-45,000
Dixwell Children's Creative Arts Center	-124,004
East Hartford Youth Services	-85,150
Ebony Horsewomen	-35,000
EIR Urban Youth Boxing, Inc.	-50,000
Faith Tabernacle Baptist Church	-148,110
Family Enrichment Center of the Hospital of Central Connecticut	-16,788
Foster Buddies Network/Hartford Boxing Center	-45,986
Girls, Inc.	-16,712
Goodworks, Inc.	-27,662
Guns Down, Books Up	-74,004
Hartford Knights	-50,000
Hispanic Coalition of Greater Waterbury	-60,394
Human Resources Agency of New Britain, Inc.	-100,000

Table 2: FY 17 Authorized Youth Services Prevention Grants

Grant Recipient	Amount
ACCESS Educational Service	70,018
Archipelago Inc.- Project Music	27,048
Arte Inc.	134,691
Artists Collective	30,000
Beat the Street Community Center	12,926
Blessed Sacrament Church	70,018
Boys and Girls Club of Bridgeport, Inc.	51,975
Boys and Girls Club of Meriden	12,922
Boys and Girls Club of Southeastern Connecticut	32,612
Boys and Girls Club of Stamford	87,561
Bridgeport Caribe Youth League Inc.	99,420
BSL Educational Foundation of Alpha Phi Alpha, Inc.	30,000
Buddy Jordan Foundation	25,000
C.U.R.E.T.	20,000
Catholic Charities Archdiocese of Hartford	30,000
City of Meriden/Police Cadets	12,922
City of Meriden/Youth Services Division	12,922
Community Action Agency of Western Connecticut	40,000
Cross Street Training and Academic Center, Inc.	5,000
East Hartford Youth Services	65,853
Ebony Horsewomen	30,000
Family Enrichment Center of the Hospital of Central Connecticut	7,854
Foster Buddies Network/Hartford Boxing Center	31,617
Friends of Pope Park (Computer Classes)	25,234
Friends of Pope Park (Troop 105)	20,000
Garde Arts Center, Inc.	10,000
Girls, Inc.	12,922
Goodworks, Inc.	12,000
Hartford Knights	25,000
Hispanic Coalition of Greater Waterbury	46,742

Kenneth R. Jacksons Mentoring Services, Inc.	-111,975
Little League Baseball, Inc.	-40,538
M.G.L.L, Inc.	-62,000
Manchester Youth Service Bureau	-85,150
McGivney Community Center, Inc.	-31,975
Meriden YMCA	-16,712
Mi Casa, Hispanic Health Council	-35,000
Mount Aery Development Corporation	-111,975
New London Youth Football League	-40,539
New Opportunities of Greater Meriden/Boys to Men Program	-16,712
North End Action Team	-156,700
OIC of New Britain Inc.- Project G.R.E.A.T.	-50,000
OPMAD, Inc.	-20,000
Pathways/Senderos	-50,000
Phillips Metropolitan Christian Methodist Episcopal Church	-25,000
Police Athletic League of Hartford	-30,000
Police Athletic League of New Haven	-50,000
Prudence Crandall Center, Inc.	-16,788
'r Kids Family Center	-50,000
Rivera Memorial Foundation, Inc.	-60,394
Rushford Hospital Youth Program	-16,712
Samuel V. Arroyo Center, Hartford	-20,000
Serving All Vessels Equally	-211,151
Southwest Boys and Girls Club/1 Chandler Street, Hartford	-30,000
St. Margaret Willow Plaza NRZ, Assoc., Inc.	-60,394
Supreme Being, Inc.	-31,000
The Boys and Girls Club of Greater Waterbury	-60,394
The Village Initiative Project, Inc. - VIP College Prep and Life Skills	-111,975
Town of Windsor – Collaborative	-31,000
Upper Albany Collaborative	-32,662
Wakeman Boys and Girls Club, Southport	-20,000
Walnut Orange Walsh Neighborhood	-60,394
Walter E. Lockett, Jr. Foundation	-111,975
Waterbury Police Activity League, Inc.	-60,394
Windsor Troop 49	-5,000
Women and Families Center	-16,712
Youth Challenge	-25,000
Youth Challenge	-34,000

Historically Black College Alumni, Inc.	10,000
Human Resources Agency of New Britain, Inc.	85,000
Integrated Wellness Group - VETTS Program	134,691
M.G.L.L, Inc.	54,000
Manchester Youth Service Bureau	65,853
McGivney Community Center Inc.	21,975
Meriden YMCA	12,922
Mi Casa, Hispanic Health Council	54,000
Middlesex United Way	10,000
Mount Olive Church Ministries	15,000
New Haven Symphony	35,000
New London NAACP Youth Council	10,000
New Opportunities of Greater Meriden/Boys to Men Program	12,922
North End Action Team	4,854
Oddfellows Playhouse	30,000
OIC of New Britain Inc. Project G.R.E.A.T.	40,000
OPMAD, INC.	25,000
Our Piece of the Pie	20,000
Passage, Inc.	12,000
Pathways/Senderos	40,000
Philips Metropolitan Christian Methodist Episcopal Church	15,000
Police Athletic League of Hartford	40,000
Police Athletic League of New Haven	30,000
Prudence Crandall Center Inc.	7,854
Rivera Memorial Foundation, Inc.	46,740
Rushford Hospital Youth Program	12,922
Serving All Vessels Equally	163,341
Solar Youth	54,692
Southwest Boys and Girls Club/ 1 Chandler Street, Hartford	25,000
St. Margaret Willow Plaza NRZ, Assoc., Inc.	46,740
Stratford PAL	25,000
Supreme Being, Inc.	20,000
The Boys and Girls Club of Greater Waterbury	46,740
The Village Initiative Project, Inc., - VIP College Prep and Life Skills	86,685
Town of Windsor – Collaborative	1-,735
Upper Albany Collaborative	25,000
Walnut Orange Walsh Neighborhood	46,740
Walter E. Lockett, Jr. Foundation	70,018
Waterbury Police Activity League, Inc.	46,740
With These Hands, Inc.	74,610
Women and Families Center	12,922
Youth Development Mentoring Through Fitness Sheridan Middle School After School Program	15,000

§§ 129-177 & 210 — CONSOLIDATION OF LEGISLATIVE COMMISSIONS

The act eliminates the six legislative commissions and replaces them with a (1) 63-member Commission on Equity and Opportunity and (2) 63-member Commission on Women, Children, and Seniors. With the exception of continuity of authority and transfer of officers and employees, the (1) former constitutes a successor to the African-American Affairs Commission, Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission, and Asian Pacific American Affairs Commission and (2) latter

constitutes a successor to the Permanent Commission on the Status of Women, Commission on Children, and Commission on Aging. Both are part of the legislative department.

The act establishes the same duties for the Commission on Equity and Opportunity as it establishes for the Commission on Women, Children, and Seniors, but it targets them to their respective constituencies. Generally, these duties parallel the six legislative commissions' current duties.

Under the act, the Commission on Equity and Opportunity must be organized into three policy divisions focusing on issues affecting the following underrepresented and underserved populations: African Americans, Asian Pacific Americans, and Latinos and Puerto Ricans. Similarly, the Commission on Women, Children and Seniors must be organized into three policy divisions focusing on issues affecting the following underrepresented and underserved populations: women, children and families, and elderly individuals. Both commissions may adopt regulations to carry out their duties.

The act makes several minor, technical, and conforming changes to implement its provisions.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Various (*Signed by Governor Malloy 6/2/2016*)

MAY SPECIAL SESSION, PUBLIC ACT 16-4 - S.B. No. 503 - AN ACT CONCERNING AUTHORIZING AND ADJUSTING BONDS OF THE STATE FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS, TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER PURPOSES AND AUTHORIZING STATE GRANT COMMITMENTS FOR SCHOOL BUILDING PROJECTS.

This act cancels approximately \$894.9 million in general obligation bond authorizations for state and local capital projects and state grants and loans. The act authorizes \$358.6 million in new general obligation bonds for FY 17 for state projects and grant programs, including improvements to the State Office Building (\$181 million) and York Correctional Institution (\$60 million). It also cancels \$1.73 million in special tax obligation bonds and authorizes approximately \$70 million in new special tax obligation bonds for FY 17.

Bond Cancellations and Language Changes

The act cancels or reduces part of DCF bond authorizations for the projects and grants shown below.

BOND CANCELLATIONS AND LANGUAGE CHANGES

SECTION	FOR	CURRENT AUTHORIZATION	AMOUNT CANCELLED
25	Grants for construction, alterations, repairs, and improvements to residential facilities, group homes, shelters, and permanent family residences	1,500,000	69,396
28	Connecticut Children's Place: dining hall and kitchen expansion	750,000	587,000
34	Grants for construction, alterations, repairs, and improvements to residential facilities, group homes, shelters, and permanent family residences; eliminates earmarks for residential facilities in Middlesex or Windham counties and the Klingberg Family Center in New Britain	4,500,000	1,442,738

51	Construction, alterations, repairs, and improvements to residential facilities, group homes, shelters, and permanent family residences	1,500,000	109,105
52	Grants to private nonprofit children's mental health clinics for fire, safety, and environmental improvements	500,000	59,813
96	Alterations, renovations, and improvements to buildings and grounds	2,415,000	130,570
97	Reimbursement for environmental remediation at the former Long Lane School in Middletown	14,000,000	754,850
117	Grants to private, nonprofit organizations for construction or renovation for recreation or education purposes	20,000,000	8,000,000
135	Alterations, renovations, and improvements to buildings and grounds	1,751,000	81,000

EFFECTIVE DATE: Most sections effective July 1, 2016. *(Signed by Governor Malloy 6/3/2016)*