



General Assembly

Amendment

February Session, 2026

LCO No. 6225



Offered by:

REP. STAFSTROM, 129th Dist.
SEN. WINFIELD, 10th Dist.
REP. FISHBEIN, 90th Dist.
SEN. KISSEL, 7th Dist.

REP. FAZZINO, 83rd Dist.
REP. BERGER-GIRVALO, 111th Dist.
REP. LINEHAN, 103rd Dist.
REP. NOLAN, 39th Dist.

To: House Bill No. 5565

File No. 601

Cal. No. 404

"AN ACT CONCERNING A STUDY OF THE CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LAWS OF THIS STATE."

1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and substitute the
2 following in lieu thereof:

3 "Section 1. Section 53-142k of the general statutes is repealed and the
4 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2026*):

5 (a) As used in this section:

6 (1) "Retail property" means any new article, product, commodity,
7 item or component intended to be sold in retail commerce;

8 (2) "Value" means the retail value of an item as advertised by the
9 affected retail establishment, including applicable taxes; and

10 (3) "Retail property fence" means a person who buys retail property

11 when such person knows or should know the property is stolen and
12 with the intent to unlawfully distribute the property or to promote,
13 manage, carry on or facilitate a violation of subsection (b) of this section.

14 (b) Any person who, for financial gain and in conjunction with one or
15 more other persons, commits larceny by shoplifting, as defined in
16 section 53a-119, as amended by this act, of retail property having an
17 aggregate value exceeding two thousand dollars and (1) wrongfully
18 takes such property during a period of [one hundred eighty] three
19 hundred sixty-five days, or (2) sells, delivers or otherwise transfers such
20 property to a retail property fence, shall have committed the offense of
21 organized retail theft.

22 (c) Any person who receives, possesses, conceals, stores, barter, sells
23 or disposes of any retail property acquired in violation of subsection (b)
24 of this section, including through the use of an online platform, Internet
25 web site or electronic device, with the intent to distribute the proceeds
26 or otherwise promote, manage, carry on or facilitate a violation of said
27 subsection, shall have committed the offense of accessory to organized
28 retail theft.

29 (d) It shall not be a defense to a charge of accessory to organized retail
30 theft in violation of subsection (c) of this section that the retail property
31 was obtained by means other than through a violation of said subsection
32 if the property was explicitly represented to the person charged under
33 said subsection (c) as being obtained through the commission of
34 organized retail theft.

35 (e) Any person who violates subsection (b) or (c) of this section shall
36 be guilty of a class D felony, except that, if such person derives a
37 financial benefit of ten thousand dollars or more as a result of such
38 violation, such person shall be guilty of a class C felony.

39 Sec. 2. Section 53a-119 of the general statutes is repealed and the
40 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2026*):

41 A person commits larceny when, with intent to deprive another of

42 property or to appropriate the same to [himself] such person or a third
43 person, [he] such person wrongfully takes, obtains or withholds such
44 property from an owner. Larceny includes, but is not limited to:

45 (1) Embezzlement. A person commits embezzlement when [he] such
46 person wrongfully appropriates to [himself] such person's self or to
47 another property of another in [his] such person's care or custody.

48 (2) Obtaining property by false pretenses. A person obtains property
49 by false pretenses when, by any false token, pretense or device, [he] such
50 person obtains from another any property, with intent to defraud [him]
51 such other person or any other person.

52 (3) Obtaining property by false promise. A person obtains property
53 by false promise when, pursuant to a scheme to defraud, [he] such
54 person obtains property of another by means of a representation,
55 express or implied, that [he] such person or a third person will in the
56 future engage in particular conduct, and when [he] such person does
57 not intend to engage in such conduct or does not believe that the third
58 person intends to engage in such conduct. In any prosecution for larceny
59 based upon a false promise, the defendant's intention or belief that the
60 promise would not be performed may not be established by or inferred
61 from the fact alone that such promise was not performed.

62 (4) Acquiring property lost, mislaid or delivered by mistake. A
63 person who comes into control of property of another that [he] such
64 person knows to have been lost, mislaid, or delivered under a mistake
65 as to the nature or amount of the property or the identity of the recipient
66 is guilty of larceny if, with purpose to deprive the owner thereof, [he]
67 such person fails to take reasonable measures to restore the property to
68 a person entitled to it.

69 (5) Extortion. A person obtains property by extortion when [he] an
70 actor compels or induces another person to deliver such property to
71 [himself] such actor or a third person by means of instilling in [him] the
72 other person a fear that, if the property is not so delivered, the actor or

73 another will: (A) Cause physical injury to some person in the future; or
74 (B) cause damage to property; or (C) engage in other conduct
75 constituting a crime; or (D) accuse some person of a crime or cause
76 criminal charges to be instituted against [him] such person; or (E) expose
77 a secret or publicize an asserted fact, whether true or false, tending to
78 subject some person to hatred, contempt or ridicule; or (F) cause a strike,
79 boycott or other collective labor group action injurious to some person's
80 business; except that such a threat shall not be deemed extortion when
81 the property is demanded or received for the benefit of the group in
82 whose interest the actor purports to act; or (G) testify or provide
83 information or withhold testimony or information with respect to
84 another's legal claim or defense; or (H) use or abuse [his] the actor's
85 position as a public servant by performing some act within or related to
86 [his] the actor's official duties, or by failing or refusing to perform an
87 official duty, in such manner as to affect some person adversely; or (I)
88 inflict any other harm which would not benefit the actor.

89 (6) Defrauding of public community. A person is guilty of defrauding
90 a public community who (A) authorizes, certifies, attests or files a claim
91 for benefits or reimbursement from a local, state or federal agency which
92 [he] such person knows is false; or (B) knowingly accepts the benefits
93 from a claim [he] such person knows is false; or (C) as an officer or agent
94 of any public community, with intent to prejudice it, appropriates its
95 property to the use of any person or draws any order upon its treasury
96 or presents or aids in procuring to be allowed any fraudulent claim
97 against such community. For purposes of this subdivision such order or
98 claim shall be deemed to be property.

99 (7) Theft of services. A person is guilty of theft of services when: (A)
100 With intent to avoid payment for restaurant services rendered, or for
101 services rendered to [him] such person as a transient guest at a hotel,
102 motel, inn, tourist cabin, rooming house or comparable establishment,
103 [he] such person avoids such payment by unjustifiable failure or refusal
104 to pay, by stealth, or by any misrepresentation of fact which [he] such
105 person knows to be false; or (B) (i) except as provided in section 13b-38i,

106 with intent to obtain railroad, subway, bus, air, taxi or any other public
107 transportation service without payment of the lawful charge therefor or
108 to avoid payment of the lawful charge for such transportation service
109 which has been rendered to [him, he] such person who obtains such
110 service or avoids payment therefor by force, intimidation, stealth,
111 deception or mechanical tampering, or by unjustifiable failure or refusal
112 to pay, or (ii) with intent to obtain the use of equipment, including a
113 motor vehicle, without payment of the lawful charge therefor, or to
114 avoid payment of the lawful charge for such use which has been
115 permitted [him, he] such person who obtains such use or avoids such
116 payment therefor by means of any false or fraudulent representation,
117 fraudulent concealment, false pretense or personation, trick, artifice or
118 device, including, but not limited to, a false representation as to [his]
119 such person's name, residence, employment, or driver's license; or (C)
120 obtaining or having control over labor in the employ of another person,
121 or of business, commercial or industrial equipment or facilities of
122 another person, knowing that [he] the actor is not entitled to the use
123 thereof, and with intent to derive a commercial or other substantial
124 benefit for [himself] the actor or a third person, [he] the actor uses or
125 diverts to the use of [himself] such actor or a third person such labor,
126 equipment or facilities.

127 (8) Receiving stolen property. A person is guilty of larceny by
128 receiving stolen property if [he] such person receives, retains, or
129 disposes of stolen property knowing that it has probably been stolen or
130 believing that it has probably been stolen, unless the property is
131 received, retained or disposed of with purpose to restore it to the owner.
132 A person who accepts or receives the use or benefit of a public utility
133 commodity which customarily passes through a meter, knowing such
134 commodity (A) has been diverted therefrom, (B) has not been correctly
135 registered, or (C) has not been registered at all by a meter, is guilty of
136 larceny by receiving stolen property.

137 (9) Shoplifting. A person is guilty of shoplifting who intentionally
138 takes possession of any goods, wares or merchandise offered or exposed

139 for sale by any store or other mercantile establishment with the intention
140 of converting the same to [his] such person's own use, without paying
141 the purchase price thereof. A person intentionally concealing
142 unpurchased goods or merchandise of any store or other mercantile
143 establishment, either on the premises or outside the premises of such
144 store, shall be prima facie presumed to have so concealed such article
145 with the intention of converting the same to [his] such person's own use
146 without paying the purchase price thereof.

147 (10) Conversion of a motor vehicle. A person is guilty of conversion
148 of a motor vehicle who, after renting or leasing a motor vehicle under
149 an agreement in writing which provides for the return of such vehicle
150 to a particular place at a particular time, fails to return the vehicle to
151 such place within the time specified, and who thereafter fails to return
152 such vehicle to the agreed place or to any other place of business of the
153 lessor within one hundred twenty hours after the lessor shall have sent
154 a written demand to [him] such person for the return of the vehicle by
155 registered mail addressed to [him at his] such person at such person's
156 address as shown in the written agreement or, in the absence of such
157 address, to [his] such person's last-known address as recorded in the
158 records of the motor vehicle department of the state in which [he] such
159 person is licensed to operate a motor vehicle. It shall be a complete
160 defense to any civil action arising out of or involving the arrest or
161 detention of any person to whom such demand was sent by registered
162 mail that [he] such person failed to return the vehicle to any place of
163 business of the lessor within one hundred twenty hours after the
164 mailing of such demand.

165 (11) Obtaining property through fraudulent use of an automated
166 teller machine. A person obtains property through fraudulent use of an
167 automated teller machine when such person obtains property by
168 knowingly using in a fraudulent manner an automated teller machine
169 with intent to deprive another of property or to appropriate the same to
170 [himself] such person or a third person. In any prosecution for larceny
171 based upon fraudulent use of an automated teller machine, the crime

172 shall be deemed to have been committed in the town in which the
173 machine was located. In any prosecution for larceny based upon more
174 than one instance of fraudulent use of an automated teller machine, (A)
175 all such instances in any six-month period may be combined and
176 charged as one offense, with the value of all property obtained thereby
177 being accumulated, and (B) the crime shall be deemed to have been
178 committed in any of the towns in which a machine which was
179 fraudulently used was located. For the purposes of this subsection,
180 "automated teller machine" means an unmanned device at which
181 banking transactions including, without limitation, deposits,
182 withdrawals, advances, payments and transfers may be conducted, and
183 includes, without limitation, a satellite device and point of sale terminal
184 as defined in section 36a-2.

185 (12) Library theft. A person is guilty of library theft when (A) [he]
186 such person conceals on [his person or among his] such person's self or
187 among such person's belongings a book or other archival library
188 materials, belonging to, or deposited in, a library facility with the
189 intention of removing the same from the library facility without
190 authority or without authority removes a book or other archival library
191 materials from such library facility, or (B) [he] such person mutilates a
192 book or other archival library materials belonging to, or deposited in, a
193 library facility, so as to render it unusable or reduce its value. The term
194 "book or other archival library materials" includes any book, plate,
195 picture, photograph, engraving, painting, drawing, map, manuscript,
196 document, letter, public record, microform, sound recording,
197 audiovisual material in any format, magnetic or other tape, electronic
198 data-processing record, artifact or other documentary, written or
199 printed material regardless of physical form or characteristics, or any
200 part thereof, belonging to, on loan to, or otherwise in the custody of a
201 library facility. The term "library facility" includes any public library,
202 any library of an educational institution, organization or society, any
203 museum, any repository of public records and any archives.

204 (13) Conversion of leased property. (A) A person is guilty of

205 conversion of leased personal property who, with the intent of
206 converting the same to [his] such person's own use or that of a third
207 person, after renting or leasing such property under an agreement in
208 writing which provides for the return of such property to a particular
209 place at a particular time, sells, conveys, conceals or aids in concealing
210 such property or any part thereof, and who thereafter fails to return such
211 property to the agreed place or to any other place of business of the
212 lessor within one hundred ninety-two hours after the lessor shall have
213 sent a written demand to [him] such person for the return of the
214 property by registered or certified mail addressed to [him at his] such
215 person at such person's address as shown in the written agreement,
216 unless a more recent address is known to the lessor. Acknowledgment
217 of the receipt of such written demand by the lessee shall not be necessary
218 to establish that one hundred ninety-two hours have passed since such
219 written demand was sent. (B) Any person, being in possession of
220 personal property other than wearing apparel, received upon a written
221 lease, who, with intent to defraud, sells, conveys, conceals or aids in
222 concealing such property, or any part thereof, shall be prima facie
223 presumed to have done so with the intention of converting such
224 property to [his] such person's own use. (C) A person who uses a false
225 or fictitious name or address in obtaining such leased personal property
226 shall be prima facie presumed to have obtained such leased personal
227 property with the intent of converting the same to [his] such person's
228 own use or that of a third person. (D) "Leased personal property", as
229 used in this subdivision, means any personal property received
230 pursuant to a written contract, by which one owning such property, the
231 lessor, grants to another, the lessee, the right to possess, use and enjoy
232 such personal property for a specified period of time for a specified sum,
233 but does not include personal property that is rented or leased pursuant
234 to chapter 743i.

235 (14) Failure to pay prevailing rate of wages. A person is guilty of
236 failing to pay the prevailing rate of wages when [he] such person (A)
237 files a certified payroll, in accordance with section 31-53 which [he] such
238 person knows is false, in violation of section 53a-157a, and (B) fails to

239 pay to an employee or to an employee welfare fund the amount attested
240 to in the certified payroll with the intent to convert such amount to [his]
241 such person's own use or to the use of a third party.

242 (15) Theft of utility service. A person is guilty of theft of utility service
243 when [he] such person intentionally obtains electric, gas, water,
244 telecommunications, wireless radio communications or community
245 antenna television service that is available only for compensation: (A)
246 By deception or threat or by false token, slug or other means including,
247 but not limited to, electronic or mechanical device or unauthorized use
248 of a confidential identification or authorization code or through
249 fraudulent statements, to avoid payment for the service by [himself]
250 such person or another person; or (B) by tampering or making
251 connection with or disconnecting the meter, pipe, cable, conduit,
252 conductor, attachment or other equipment or by manufacturing,
253 modifying, altering, programming, reprogramming or possessing any
254 device, software or equipment or part or component thereof or by
255 disguising the identity or identification numbers of any device or
256 equipment utilized by a supplier of electric, gas, water,
257 telecommunications, wireless radio communications or community
258 antenna television service, without the consent of such supplier, in order
259 to avoid payment for the service by [himself] such person or another
260 person; or (C) with intent to avoid payment by [himself] such person or
261 another person for a prospective or already rendered service the charge
262 or compensation for which is measured by a meter or other mechanical
263 measuring device provided by the supplier of the service, by tampering
264 with such meter or device or by attempting in any manner to prevent
265 such meter or device from performing its measuring function, without
266 the consent of the supplier of the service. There shall be a rebuttable
267 presumption that the person to whom the service is billed has the intent
268 to obtain the service and to avoid making payment for the service if,
269 without the consent of the supplier of the service: (i) Any meter, pipe,
270 cable, conduit, conductor, attachment or other equipment has been
271 tampered with or connected or disconnected, (ii) any device, software
272 or equipment or part or component thereof has been modified, altered,

273 programmed, reprogrammed or possessed, (iii) the identity or
274 identification numbers of any device or equipment utilized by the
275 supplier of the service have been disguised, or (iv) a meter or other
276 mechanical measuring device provided by the supplier of the service
277 has been tampered with or prevented from performing its measuring
278 function. The presumption does not apply if the person to whose service
279 the condition applies has received such service for less than thirty-one
280 days or until the service supplier has made at least one meter or service
281 reading and provided a billing statement to the person as to whose
282 service the condition applies. The presumption does not apply with
283 respect to wireless radio communications.

284 (16) Air bag fraud. A person is guilty of air bag fraud when such
285 person, with intent to defraud another person, obtains property from
286 such other person or a third person by knowingly selling, installing or
287 reinstalling any object, including any counterfeit air bag or
288 nonfunctional air bag, as such terms are defined in section 14-106d, in
289 lieu of an air bag that was designed in accordance with federal safety
290 requirements as provided in 49 CFR 571.208, as amended, and which is
291 proper for the make, model and year of the vehicle, as part of the vehicle
292 inflatable restraint system.

293 (17) Theft of motor fuel. A person is guilty of theft of motor fuel when
294 such person (A) delivers or causes to be delivered motor fuel, as defined
295 in section 14-327a, into the fuel tank of a vehicle or into a portable
296 container, or into both, on the premises of a retail dealer, as defined in
297 section 14-318, and (B) with the intent to appropriate such motor fuel to
298 [himself] such person or a third person, leaves such premises without
299 paying the purchase price for such motor fuel.

300 (18) Failure to repay surplus Citizens' Election Fund grant funds. A
301 person is guilty of failure to repay surplus Citizens' Election Fund grant
302 funds when such person fails to return to the Citizens' Election Fund
303 any surplus funds from a grant made pursuant to sections 9-700 to 9-
304 716, inclusive, not later than ninety days after the primary or election for
305 which the grant is made.

306 (19) Fostering the sale of stolen property. A person is guilty of
307 fostering the sale of stolen property when such person hosts, advertises
308 or otherwise assists in the sale of stolen property, including through an
309 online platform, knowing or believing that such property has been
310 stolen, unless such property is received, retained or disposed of with
311 purpose to restore such property to the owner.

312 (20) Gift card crime. (A) A person is guilty of gift card crime when,
313 with intent to defraud, such person (i) acquires or retains possession of
314 a gift card or gift card redemption information without the consent of
315 the cardholder, card issuer or gift card seller; (ii) alters or tampers with
316 a gift card or its packaging; or (iii) devises a scheme to obtain a gift card
317 or gift card information from a cardholder, card issuer or gift card seller
318 by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations or promises.
319 (B) For purposes of this subdivision: (i) "Cardholder" means any person
320 or party (I) to whom a physical or virtual gift card is issued through a
321 purchase, or (II) who receives a gift card from a willing party; (ii) "card
322 issuer" means any person who issues a gift card or the agent of such
323 person with respect to such card; (iii) "closed-loop gift card" means a
324 card, code or device that is (I) issued to a consumer on a prepaid basis
325 in a specified amount, regardless of whether such amount may be
326 increased or reloaded in exchange for payment, and (II) redeemable for
327 goods, services or anything of value upon presentation by a consumer
328 to a single merchant or group of affiliated merchants; (iv) "gift card"
329 means a physical or digital closed-loop gift card or open-loop gift card
330 that is activated or inactivated; (v) "gift card redemption information"
331 means information unique to each gift card that allows the cardholder
332 to access, transfer or spend the funds on such gift card; (vi) "open-loop
333 gift card" means a card, code or device that is (I) issued to a consumer
334 on a prepaid basis in a specified amount, regardless of whether such
335 amount may be increased or reloaded in exchange for payment, and (II)
336 redeemable for goods, services or anything of value upon presentation
337 by a consumer to multiple unaffiliated merchants within a payment
338 card network; and (vii) "gift card seller" means a merchant who is
339 engaged in the business of selling open-loop gift cards or closed-loop

340 gift cards to consumers.

341 Sec. 3. Section 52-564a of the general statutes is repealed and the
342 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2026*):

343 (a) Any person eighteen years of age or older or an emancipated
344 minor who takes possession of goods or merchandise displayed or
345 offered for sale by any mercantile establishment, or who takes from any
346 real property any agricultural produce kept, grown or raised on the
347 property for purposes of sale, without the consent of the owner and with
348 the intention of converting such goods, merchandise or produce to [his]
349 such person's own use without having paid the purchase price thereof,
350 or who alters the price indicia of such goods or merchandise, shall be
351 liable in a civil action to the owner of the goods, merchandise or produce
352 for (1) the actual and reasonable costs of maintaining the action,
353 including court costs and a reasonable attorney's fee, (2) the retail value
354 of the goods, merchandise or produce taken, if not recovered by the time
355 of the commencement of the action or if recovered in an unmerchantable
356 condition, and (3) punitive damages in an amount not to exceed [three
357 hundred] one thousand dollars.

358 (b) A conviction of larceny by shoplifting, as defined in subdivision
359 (9) of section 53a-119, as amended by this act, shall not be a condition
360 precedent to the maintenance of a civil action under this section.

361 (c) In any action brought pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, if
362 the plaintiff does not prevail, the court may award costs and reasonable
363 attorney's fees to the defendant. [his costs, including a reasonable
364 attorney's fee, and damages not to exceed three hundred dollars.]

365 (d) No action shall be brought pursuant to subsection (a) of this
366 section but within two years from the date of the act complained of.

367 Sec. 4. Section 46b-486 of the general statutes is repealed and the
368 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2026*):

369 The Department of Public Health may release information relating to

370 an acknowledgment of parentage to (1) (A) a signatory of the
371 acknowledgment, (B) the child if such child is eighteen years of age or
372 older, (C) a guardian of the person whose parentage is acknowledged,
373 (D) an attorney representing a person to whom such information may
374 be released, (E) a court, (F) a federal agency, (G) an authorized
375 representative of the Department of Social Services, (H) the child
376 support agency of this state, (I) any agency acting under a cooperative
377 or purchase of service agreement with the child support agency of this
378 state, and (J) the child support agency of another state, and (2) an
379 authorized representative of the Department of Children and Families
380 when such information is requested in furtherance of the department's
381 duties or responsibilities in a matter pending the superior court for
382 juvenile matters where parentage of the child is outstanding.

383 Sec. 5. Section 13b-46 of the general statutes is repealed and the
384 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2026*):

385 (a) The executive director may approve airports, heliports, vertiports,
386 restricted landing areas and other air navigation facilities. Any
387 municipality or person acquiring property for the purpose of
388 constructing or establishing an airport, heliport, vertiport or restricted
389 landing area shall, prior to such acquisition, apply to the executive
390 director for a certificate of approval of the site selected and the general
391 purpose or purposes for which the property is to be acquired, to ensure
392 that the property and its use shall conform to minimum standards of
393 safety and shall serve the public interest. Any proposed airport,
394 heliport, vertiport, restricted landing area or other air navigation facility
395 at which more than thirty-six landings and takeoffs are expected to be
396 made by aircraft in any year shall be approved by the executive director
397 before it shall be licensed to be used or operated. The executive director
398 shall make no charge for approval certificates of proposed property
399 acquisition for airport, heliport, vertiport or restricted landing area
400 purposes.

401 (b) The executive director may (1) license [airports, heliports,
402 vertiports, restricted landing areas and other air navigation facilities]

403 any airport, heliport, vertiport, restricted landing area and other air
404 navigation facility at which more than thirty-six landings and takeoffs
405 are expected to be made by aircraft in any year, and (2) renew such
406 licenses. When a certificate of approval of an airport, heliport, vertiport,
407 [or] restricted landing area or other air navigation facility has been
408 issued by the executive director, the executive director may grant a
409 license for operation and use. On and after [July 1, 1995] October 1, 2026,
410 the executive director shall charge a fee of [one hundred fifty] three
411 hundred dollars for each license or renewal thereof. Each such license
412 shall be effective for a period of three years from the date of issuance.
413 Each licensee shall certify, on a form provided by the executive director,
414 that the licensed facility shall comply with all applicable federal, state
415 and local laws and regulations during the license period. Municipalities
416 shall be exempt from the payment of any license fee in connection with
417 airports owned or operated by such municipalities.

418 (c) The executive director may (1) register any airport, heliport,
419 vertiport, restricted landing area or other air navigation facility at which
420 thirty-six or fewer landings and takeoffs are expected to be made by
421 aircraft in any year, and (2) renew such registrations. On and after
422 October 1, 2026, the executive director shall charge a fee of one hundred
423 dollars for each registration or renewal thereof. Each such registration
424 shall be effective for a period of three years from the date of issuance.
425 Each registrant shall certify, on a form provided by the executive
426 director, (A) that the registered facility shall comply with all applicable
427 federal, state and local laws and regulations during the registration
428 period, and (B) that there will be thirty-six or fewer landings and
429 takeoffs by aircraft at such facility in any year during the registration
430 period. Any airport, heliport, vertiport, restricted landing area or other
431 air navigation facility at which thirty-six or fewer landings and takeoffs
432 are expected to be made by aircraft in any year shall be registered with
433 the executive director pursuant to this subsection before it is to be used
434 or operated. Municipalities shall be exempt from the payment of any
435 registration fee in connection with airports owned or operated by such
436 municipalities.

437 ~~[(c)]~~ (d) No municipality or officer or employee thereof and no person
438 shall operate an airport, heliport, vertiport, restricted landing area or
439 other air navigation facility for which approval has not been granted,
440 and a license has not been issued, by the executive director in
441 accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of this section or
442 registration has not been issued by the executive director in accordance
443 with the provisions of subsection (c) of this section. The provisions of
444 this section shall not apply to any airport, heliport, vertiport, restricted
445 landing area or other air navigation facility owned by the federal
446 government within this state. Any person who violates the provisions
447 of this subsection shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor.

448 [(d)] (e) Any heliport in operation prior to October 1, 1985, shall be
449 deemed licensed for operation and use and the executive director shall
450 issue an original license for any such heliport upon the written request
451 of the person who controls and operates such heliport. Such heliports
452 shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter concerning the renewal
453 or revocation of licenses, inspection and review of air navigation
454 facilities and any other provision of this chapter except those concerning
455 the initial approval or licensing of such facilities. Such heliports shall be
456 subject to any rule or procedure adopted by the authority in accordance
457 with the provisions of this chapter except those concerning the initial
458 approval or licensing of any air navigation facility.

459 Sec. 6. Subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of section 18-811l of the
460 general statutes, as amended by section 2 of substitute house bill 5567 of
461 the current session, as amended by House Amendment Schedule "A", is
462 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
463 *1, 2026*):

464 (b) (1) The department shall, during the intake of any person who is
465 incarcerated, (A) verify directly with such person any medications taken
466 by such person, or make such verification through the State-wide Health
467 Information Exchange, established pursuant to section 17b-59d, the
468 pharmacy used by such person or such person's prescribing health care
469 provider, (B) request that such person provide the name of such person's

470 primary care provider and authorize the sharing of medical information
471 with such provider and a designated family member or health care
472 proxy by signing a release of information form, and (C) accept from such
473 person any prescription medication such person has in such person's
474 possession for storage and possible administration as prescribed to such
475 person, and in accordance with written policies and procedures
476 established by the department to ensure patient safety, by appropriate
477 Department of Correction staff. [as prescribed to such person.]

478 Sec. 7. Subsection (c) of section 18-100j of the general statutes, as
479 amended by section 8 of substitute house bill 5567 of the current session,
480 as amended by House Amendment Schedule "A", is repealed and the
481 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

482 (c) (1) Not later than October 1, [2027] 2026, the Departments of
483 Correction, Mental Health and Addiction Services and Social Services
484 and the Office of Policy and Management shall, within available
485 appropriations, initiate a pilot program to assist with discharge
486 planning for patients with chronic disease and behavioral health needs,
487 including mental health and substance abuse disorders, and to
488 coordinate specialty care referrals for persons who are incarcerated at
489 York Correctional Institution upon release. Such program shall be
490 administered by the health services and behavioral health employees
491 within the Department of Correction and shall expand internal capacity
492 for discharge planning and care coordination, including coordination
493 with the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, to
494 facilitate access to programs and services upon release. Said
495 departments and office shall contract with a federally qualified health
496 center in this state to work with Department of Correction health
497 services and behavioral health employees to provide community-based
498 care for persons upon release for not fewer than two years. The federally
499 qualified health center shall work with Department of Correction
500 employees to improve continuity of care and community health care
501 standards for said department. The provisions of this subsection shall
502 not be construed to permit the contracting out of work customarily

503 performed by Department of Correction employees.

504 (2) Not later than January 15, [2029] 2028, and January fifteenth
505 following each calendar year thereafter during which such program is
506 maintained, the Departments of Mental Health and Addiction Services
507 and Social Services, the Office of Policy and Management, the
508 Department of Correction health services and behavioral health
509 employees and the federally qualified health center assisting with such
510 program shall report, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a,
511 on the results of such program to the joint standing committees of the
512 General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the
513 Department of Correction, human services and public health. Such
514 reports shall evaluate the (A) effectiveness of discharge planning and
515 reentry care coordination for participants in the program, (B)
516 management and continuity of care for chronic diseases among
517 participants in the program, (C) coordination, timeliness and
518 completion of specialty care referrals for participants in the program,
519 (D) extent to which participants successfully access community-based
520 health care services following release from the correctional institution,
521 and (E) costs of the program when compared to other delivery of care
522 models in use at the time such program is initiated.

523 Sec. 8. Section 54-102kk of the general statutes is repealed and the
524 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2026*):

525 (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law governing
526 [~~postconviction~~] post-conviction relief, any person who was convicted
527 of a crime and sentenced to incarceration may, at any time during the
528 term of such incarceration or after completion of such term and while
529 subject to the jurisdiction or supervision of any probation, parole or
530 correctional agency, file a petition with the sentencing court requesting
531 the DNA testing of any evidence that is in the possession or control of
532 the Division of Criminal Justice, any law enforcement agency, any
533 laboratory or the Superior Court. The petitioner shall state under
534 penalties of perjury that the requested testing is related to the
535 investigation or prosecution that resulted in the petitioner's conviction

536 and that the evidence sought to be tested contains biological evidence.

537 (b) After notice to the prosecutorial official and a hearing, the court
538 shall order DNA testing if it finds that:

539 (1) A reasonable probability exists that the petitioner would not have
540 been prosecuted or convicted if exculpatory results had been obtained
541 through DNA testing;

542 (2) The evidence is still in existence and is capable of being subjected
543 to DNA testing;

544 (3) The evidence, or a specific portion of the evidence identified by
545 the petitioner, was never previously subjected to DNA testing, or the
546 testing requested by the petitioner may resolve an issue that was never
547 previously resolved by previous testing; and

548 (4) The petition before the Superior Court was filed in order to
549 demonstrate the petitioner's innocence and not to delay the
550 administration of justice.

551 (c) After notice to the prosecutorial official and a hearing, the court
552 may order DNA testing if it finds that:

553 (1) A reasonable probability exists that the requested testing will
554 produce DNA results which would have altered the verdict or reduced
555 the petitioner's sentence if the results had been available at the prior
556 proceedings leading to the judgment of conviction;

557 (2) The evidence is still in existence and is capable of being subjected
558 to DNA testing;

559 (3) The evidence, or a specific portion of the evidence identified by
560 the petitioner, was never previously subjected to DNA testing, or the
561 testing requested by the petitioner may resolve an issue that was never
562 previously resolved by previous testing; and

563 (4) The petition before the Superior Court was filed in order to

564 demonstrate the petitioner's innocence and not to delay the
565 administration of justice.

566 (d) The costs of DNA testing ordered pursuant to this section shall be
567 borne by the state or the petitioner, as the court may order in the
568 interests of justice, except that DNA testing shall not be denied because
569 of the inability of the petitioner to pay the costs of such testing.

570 (e) In a proceeding under this section, the petitioner shall have the
571 right to be represented by counsel and, if the petitioner is indigent, the
572 court shall appoint counsel for the petitioner in accordance with section
573 51-296.

574 (f) An order of the court denying the petitioner's request for DNA
575 testing of any evidence that is in the possession or control of the Division
576 of Criminal Justice, any law enforcement agency, any laboratory or the
577 Superior Court shall be a final judgment for purposes of an appeal.

578 Sec. 9. Section 54-91c of the general statutes is repealed and the
579 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2027*):

580 (a) For the purposes of this section, "victim" means a person who is a
581 victim of a crime, the legal representative of such person, a member of a
582 deceased victim's immediate family or a person designated by a
583 deceased victim in accordance with section 1-56r.

584 (b) (1) (A) Prior to any proceedings involving the dismissal of a
585 charge against any defendant or the entry of a nolle prosequi to a charge
586 for any offense described in subdivision (2) of this subsection against a
587 defendant, or (B) prior to the imposition of sentence upon any defendant
588 who has been found guilty of any crime or has pleaded guilty or nolo
589 contendere to any crime, and prior to the acceptance by the court of a
590 plea of guilty or nolo contendere made pursuant to a plea agreement
591 with the state, the court shall permit any victim of the crime to appear
592 before the court for the purpose of making a statement for the record,
593 which statement may include the victim's opinion [of] concerning the
594 dismissal of a charge against any defendant or the entry of a nolle

595 prosecute to a charge for any offense described in subdivision (2) of this
596 subsection against a defendant or any plea agreement. In lieu of such
597 appearance, the victim may submit a written statement or, if the victim
598 of the crime is deceased, the legal representative or a member of the
599 immediate family of such deceased victim may submit a statement of
600 such deceased victim to the state's attorney, assistant state's attorney or
601 deputy assistant state's attorney in charge of the case. Such state's
602 attorney, assistant state's attorney or deputy assistant state's attorney
603 shall file the statement with the sentencing court and the statement shall
604 be made a part of the record at the sentencing hearing. Any such
605 statement, whether oral or written, shall relate to the facts of the case,
606 the appropriateness of any penalty and the extent of any injuries,
607 financial losses and loss of earnings directly resulting from the crime for
608 which the defendant is being sentenced. The court shall inquire on the
609 record whether any victim is present for the purpose of making an oral
610 statement or has submitted a written statement. If no victim is present
611 and no such written statement has been submitted, the court shall
612 inquire on the record whether an attempt has been made to notify any
613 such victim as provided in subdivision (1) of subsection (c) of this
614 section or, if the defendant was originally charged with a violation of
615 section 53a-167c for assaulting a peace officer, whether the peace officer
616 has been personally notified as provided in subdivision (2) of subsection
617 (c) of this section. After consideration of any such statements, the court
618 may refuse to accept, where appropriate, a negotiated plea or sentence,
619 and the court shall give the defendant an opportunity to enter a new
620 plea and to elect trial by jury or by the court.

621 (2) The following are offenses for which the court, pursuant to
622 subdivision (1) of this subsection, shall permit any victim of a crime to
623 appear before the court for the purpose of making a statement for the
624 record concerning the dismissal of a charge against a defendant or the
625 entry of a nolle prosecute to a charge against a defendant:

626 (A) An offense that is a violation of subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection
627 (a) of section 53-21, or section 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-70c, 53a-71, 53a-72a,

628 53a-73a, 53a-83b, 53a-86, 53a-90a, 53a-90b, 53a-189a, 53a-189c, 53a-191,
629 53a-192a, 53a-196, 53a-196a, 53a-196b, 53a-196c, 53a-196d, 53a-196e, 53a-
630 196f, 53a-196h, 53a-196i or 53a-196j; or

631 (B) Any other offense that is (i) a nonviolent sexual offense or a
632 sexually violent offense, each as defined in section 54-250, or (ii)
633 designated as a family violence crime, as defined in section 46b-38a.

634 (c) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, prior
635 to the imposition of sentence upon such defendant and prior to the
636 acceptance of a plea pursuant to a plea agreement, the state's attorney,
637 assistant state's attorney or deputy assistant state's attorney in charge of
638 the case shall notify the victim of such crime of the date, time and place
639 of the original sentencing hearing or any judicial proceeding concerning
640 the acceptance of a plea pursuant to a plea agreement, provided the
641 victim has informed such state's attorney, assistant state's attorney or
642 deputy assistant state's attorney that such victim wishes to make or
643 submit a statement as provided in subsection (b) of this section and [has
644 complied with a request from such state's attorney, assistant state's
645 attorney or deputy assistant state's attorney to submit a stamped, self-
646 addressed postcard for the purpose of such notification] such victim has
647 provided the state's attorney, assistant state's attorney or deputy
648 assistant state's attorney with up-to-date contact information.

649 (2) Prior to the imposition of sentence upon a defendant originally
650 charged with a violation of section 53a-167c for assaulting a peace
651 officer, and prior to the acceptance of a plea pursuant to a plea
652 agreement, the state's attorney, assistant state's attorney or deputy
653 assistant state's attorney in charge of the case shall personally notify the
654 peace officer who was the victim of such crime of the date, time and
655 place of the original sentencing hearing or any judicial proceeding
656 concerning the acceptance of a plea pursuant to a plea agreement.

657 (3) If the state's attorney, assistant state's attorney or deputy assistant
658 state's attorney is unable to notify the victim, such state's attorney,
659 assistant state's attorney or deputy state's attorney shall sign a statement

660 as to such notification.

661 (d) Upon the request of a victim, prior to the acceptance by the court
662 of a plea of a defendant pursuant to a proposed plea agreement, the
663 state's attorney, assistant state's attorney or deputy assistant state's
664 attorney in charge of the case shall provide such victim with the terms
665 of such proposed plea agreement in writing. If the terms of the proposed
666 plea agreement provide for a term of imprisonment which is more than
667 two years or a total effective sentence of more than a two-year term of
668 imprisonment, the state's attorney, assistant state's attorney or deputy
669 assistant state's attorney in charge of the case shall indicate: (1) The
670 maximum period of imprisonment that may apply to the defendant; (2)
671 whether the defendant may be eligible to earn risk reduction credits
672 pursuant to section 18-98e; (3) whether the defendant may be eligible to
673 apply for release on parole pursuant to section 54-125a; and (4) whether
674 the defendant may be eligible for automatic erasure of such defendant's
675 criminal conviction pursuant to subsection (e) of section 54-142a.

676 (e) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any proceedings
677 held in accordance with section 46b-121 or section 54-76h.

678 Sec. 10. Section 7-294tt of the general statutes is repealed and the
679 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

680 Not later than January 1, 2024, the Police Officer Standards and
681 Training Council shall (1) examine (A) programs and strategies used in
682 the state or other jurisdictions through which police officers collaborate
683 with social workers, and (B) the evaluation submitted pursuant to
684 section 18 of public act 20-1 of the July special session; and (2) issue
685 guidance to law enforcement units that (A) includes recommendations
686 of how police officers may collaborate with social workers, and (B) on
687 and after October 1, 2026, includes (i) the potential impact of such
688 collaboration, and (ii) instances where such collaboration may or may
689 not be feasible, including when a social worker may respond to a call for
690 assistance or accompany a police officer on certain calls for assistance."

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>October 1, 2026</i>	53-142k
Sec. 2	<i>October 1, 2026</i>	53a-119
Sec. 3	<i>October 1, 2026</i>	52-564a
Sec. 4	<i>October 1, 2026</i>	46b-486
Sec. 5	<i>October 1, 2026</i>	13b-46
Sec. 6	<i>October 1, 2026</i>	18-811l(b)(1)
Sec. 7	<i>from passage</i>	18-100j(c)
Sec. 8	<i>October 1, 2026</i>	54-102kk
Sec. 9	<i>January 1, 2027</i>	54-91c
Sec. 10	<i>from passage</i>	7-294tt