



General Assembly

**Amendment**

February Session, 2026

LCO No. 5649



Offered by:

SEN. MILLER P., 27<sup>th</sup> Dist.

SEN. BERTHEL, 32<sup>nd</sup> Dist.

REP. DOUCETTE, 13<sup>th</sup> Dist.

To: Subst. Senate Bill No. 300

File No. 125

Cal. No. 98

**"AN ACT ESTABLISHING A DEBT COLLECTION EXEMPTION  
RELATING TO JOINT ACCOUNTS."**

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

3 "Section 1. Section 52-352b of the general statutes is repealed and the  
4 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2027, and*  
5 *applicable to any debt incurred prior to or on or after said date, and to any civil*  
6 *action pending on or filed on or after said date*):

7 The following property of any natural person shall be exempt:

8 (1) Necessary apparel, bedding, foodstuffs, household furniture and  
9 appliances;

10 (2) Tools, books, instruments, farm animals and livestock feed, which  
11 are necessary to the exemptioner in the course of his or her occupation,  
12 profession or farming operation;

- 13 (3) Burial plot for the exemptioner and his or her immediate family;
- 14 (4) Public assistance payments and any wages earned by a public  
15 assistance recipient under an incentive earnings or similar program;
- 16 (5) Health and disability insurance payments;
- 17 (6) Health aids necessary to enable the exemptioner to work or to  
18 sustain health;
- 19 (7) Workers' compensation, Social Security, veterans and  
20 unemployment benefits;
- 21 (8) Court-approved payments for child support;
- 22 (9) Arms and military equipment, uniforms or musical instruments  
23 owned by any member of the militia or armed forces of the United  
24 States;
- 25 (10) Up to two motor vehicles to the value of seven thousand dollars  
26 in the aggregate, provided value shall be determined as the fair market  
27 value of the motor vehicles less the amount of all liens and security  
28 interests which encumber them;
- 29 (11) Wedding and engagement rings;
- 30 (12) Residential utility deposits for one residence, and one residential  
31 security deposit;
- 32 (13) Any assets or interests of an exemptioner in, or payments  
33 received by the exemptioner from, a plan or arrangement described in  
34 section 52-321a;
- 35 (14) Alimony and support, other than child support, but only to the  
36 extent that wages are exempt from execution under section 52-361a;
- 37 (15) An award under a crime reparations act;
- 38 (16) All benefits allowed by any association of persons in this state

39 towards the support of any of its members incapacitated by sickness or  
40 infirmity from attending to his usual business;

41 (17) All moneys due the exemptioner from any insurance company  
42 on any insurance policy issued on exempt property, to the same extent  
43 that the property was exempt;

44 (18) Any interest of the exemptioner in any property not to exceed in  
45 value one thousand dollars;

46 (19) Any interest of the exemptioner not to exceed in value four  
47 thousand dollars in any accrued dividend or interest under, or loan  
48 value of, any unmaturing life insurance contract owned by the  
49 exemptioner under which the insured is the exemptioner or an  
50 individual of whom the exemptioner is a dependent;

51 (20) The cash surrender value of any life insurance policy issued upon  
52 the life of a citizen or resident of this state, unless the life insurance  
53 policy was assigned to or was effected for the benefit of the creditor or  
54 unless the purchase, sale, or transfer of the life insurance policy is made  
55 with the intent to defraud the creditor;

56 (21) The homestead of the exemptioner to the value of two hundred  
57 fifty thousand dollars, provided value shall be determined as the fair  
58 market value of the real property less the amount of any statutory or  
59 consensual lien which encumbers it, except that, in the case of a money  
60 judgment arising out of a claim of sexual abuse or exploitation of a  
61 minor, sexual assault or other wilful, wanton, or reckless misconduct  
62 committed by a natural person, to the value of seventy-five thousand  
63 dollars; [and]

64 (22) Irrevocable transfers of money to an account held by a debt  
65 adjuster licensed pursuant to sections 36a-655 to 36a-665, inclusive, for  
66 the benefit of creditors of the exemptioner; and

67 (23) Any part of the balance of an account deemed a joint account  
68 under section 36a-290, as amended by this act, that a court determines,

69 pursuant to section 52-367b, as amended by this act, is not subject to  
70 execution on the basis that the judgment debtor has no equitable  
71 ownership interest in funds deposited in or acquired by a joint account  
72 coholder, as defined in said section, other than the judgment debtor, for  
73 such coholder's sole benefit.

74 Sec. 2. Section 52-367b of the general statutes is repealed and the  
75 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2027, and*  
76 *applicable to any debt incurred prior to or on or after said date, and to any civil*  
77 *action pending on or filed on or after said date*):

78 (a) Execution may be granted pursuant to this section against any  
79 debts due from any financial institution to a judgment debtor who is an  
80 individual, except to the extent such debts are protected from execution  
81 by this section, sections 52-352a, 52-352b, as amended by this act, 52-  
82 352c of the general statutes, revision of 1958, revised to 1983, 52-354 of  
83 the general statutes, revision of 1958, revised to 1983, 52-361 of the  
84 general statutes, revision of 1958, revised to 1983 and section 52-361a, as  
85 well as by any other laws or regulations of this state or of the United  
86 States which exempt such debts from execution.

87 (b) (1) If execution is desired against any such debt, the plaintiff  
88 requesting the execution shall make application to the clerk of the court.  
89 The application shall be accompanied by a fee of one hundred five  
90 dollars payable to the clerk of the court for the administrative costs of  
91 complying with the provisions of this section, which fee may be  
92 recoverable by the judgment creditor as a taxable cost of the action. In a  
93 IV-D case, the request for execution shall be accompanied by an affidavit  
94 signed by the serving officer attesting to an overdue support amount of  
95 five hundred dollars or more which accrued after the entry of an initial  
96 family support judgment. If the papers are in order, the clerk shall issue  
97 such execution containing a direction that the officer serving such  
98 execution shall, within seven days from the receipt by the serving officer  
99 of such execution, make demand (A) upon the main office of any  
100 financial institution having its main office within the county of the  
101 serving officer, (B) if such main office is not within the serving officer's

102 county and such financial institution has one or more branch offices  
103 within such county, upon an employee of such a branch office, such  
104 employee and branch office having been designated by the financial  
105 institution in accordance with regulations adopted by the Banking  
106 Commissioner, in accordance with chapter 54, or (C) only upon demand  
107 of a financial institution which does not have any main office or branch  
108 office in this state, by certified mail, return receipt requested, for  
109 payment of any such nonexempt debt due to the judgment debtor and,  
110 after having made such demand, shall serve a true and attested copy of  
111 the execution, together with the affidavit and exemption claim form and  
112 joint account coholder claim form prescribed by subsection (k) of this  
113 section, with the serving officer's actions endorsed thereon, with the  
114 financial institution upon whom such demand is made. When service is  
115 made by the serving officer by certified mail pursuant to subparagraph  
116 (C) of this subdivision, the officer may collect the actual postage costs  
117 incurred, in addition to the serving officer's fee, from the amount  
118 removed from the judgment debtor's account, if any, pursuant to  
119 subsection (h) of this section. The serving officer shall not serve more  
120 than one financial institution execution per judgment debtor at a time,  
121 including copies thereof. After service of an execution on one financial  
122 institution, the serving officer shall not serve the same execution or a  
123 copy thereof upon another financial institution until receiving  
124 confirmation from the preceding financial institution that the judgment  
125 debtor had insufficient funds at the preceding financial institution  
126 available for collection to satisfy the execution, provided any such  
127 additional service is made not later than forty-five days from the receipt  
128 by the serving officer of such execution. The financial institution shall  
129 provide the serving officer a response to the service of such execution in  
130 accordance with subdivision (2) of this subsection. After service of an  
131 execution on a financial institution, the serving officer shall not  
132 subsequently serve the same execution or a copy thereof upon such  
133 financial institution if an electronic direct deposit that is readily  
134 identifiable as exempt from execution was made to the judgment  
135 debtor's account during the look-back period, as described in subsection  
136 (c) of this section. If no such deposit was made, the serving officer may

137 subsequently serve the same execution or a copy thereof upon such  
138 institution, provided such execution has not expired or otherwise  
139 become unenforceable.

140 (2) Not later than the seventh business day after the service of an  
141 execution upon a financial institution, the financial institution shall send  
142 to the serving officer by first class mail, postage prepaid, (A) if the  
143 financial institution has removed funds from the judgment debtor's  
144 account pursuant to the execution and this section, a notice stating the  
145 amount of funds removed from the judgment debtor's account and  
146 referencing the docket number, if provided by the judgment creditor on  
147 the execution form, or (B) if the judgment debtor is not indebted to the  
148 financial institution or if the financial institution has not removed funds  
149 from the judgment debtor's account pursuant to the execution and this  
150 section, a complete set of all the documents served on the financial  
151 institution by the serving officer, including the cover page of the serving  
152 officer, with endorsements from other financial institutions, as the case  
153 may be, the original true and attested copy of the execution served on  
154 the financial institution, and the affidavit and exemption claim form and  
155 joint account coholder claim form prescribed by subsection (k) of this  
156 section. The response of the financial institution pursuant to  
157 subparagraph (B) of this subdivision shall include a notation on the  
158 serving officer's cover page, or at the financial institution's option, on a  
159 separate document prepared by the financial institution, to the effect  
160 that the judgment debtor does not have an account with the financial  
161 institution or that no funds were removed from the account, provided  
162 that such separate document shall be affixed to, or enclosed contiguous  
163 to the financial institution's return of a particular execution to the  
164 serving officer pursuant to this subsection. The financial institution shall  
165 maintain reasonable procedures to prevent the resubmission of a  
166 response provided to the serving officer pursuant to subparagraph (B)  
167 of this subdivision. As used in this section, "business day" has the same  
168 meaning as provided in section 36a-330.

169 (c) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, if any

170 such financial institution upon which such execution is served and upon  
171 which such demand is made is indebted to the judgment debtor, the  
172 financial institution shall remove from the judgment debtor's account  
173 the amount of such indebtedness not exceeding the amount due on such  
174 execution before its midnight deadline, as defined in section 42a-4-104.

175 (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (1) of this  
176 subsection, the financial institution shall leave in the judgment debtor's  
177 account (A) the full amount of electronic direct deposits that are readily  
178 identifiable as exempt federal veterans' benefits, Social Security benefits,  
179 including, but not limited to, retirement, survivors' and disability  
180 benefits, supplemental security income benefits, exempt benefits paid  
181 by the federal Railroad Retirement Board or the federal Office of  
182 Personnel Management, unemployment compensation benefits exempt  
183 under section 52-352b, as amended by this act, and child support  
184 payments processed and received pursuant to Title IV-D of the Social  
185 Security Act, and (B) the amount of electronic direct deposits, not to  
186 exceed one thousand dollars, that are readily identifiable as wages,  
187 provided such deposits were made to the judgment debtor's account  
188 during the look-back period of two months preceding the date that the  
189 execution was served on the financial institution, or, with regard to  
190 federal benefits, such greater period as required by federal law. If no  
191 such deposits have been made to the judgment debtor's account during  
192 the look-back period, or if such readily identifiable funds are less than  
193 one thousand dollars, the financial institution shall leave in the  
194 judgment debtor's account as exempt pursuant to subdivision (18) of  
195 section 52-352b, as amended by this act, the lesser of the account balance  
196 or one thousand dollars in the aggregate. To the extent that such funds  
197 are left in the judgment debtor's account as exempt pursuant to  
198 subdivision (18) of section 52-352b, as amended by this act, the  
199 provisions of said [subsection] subdivision shall not be the basis for a  
200 claim of exemption pursuant to this subsection in response to a levy of  
201 execution.

202 (3) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit a financial

203 institution's right or obligation to remove such funds from the judgment  
204 debtor's account if required by any other provision of law or by a court  
205 order. The judgment debtor and any joint account coholder shall have  
206 full and customary access to such funds left in the judgment debtor's  
207 account pursuant to this subsection. The financial institution may notify  
208 the judgment creditor and any joint account coholder that funds have  
209 been left in the judgment debtor's account pursuant to this subsection.  
210 Nothing in this subsection shall alter the exempt status of funds which  
211 are exempt from execution under subsection (a) of this section or under  
212 any other provision of state or federal law, or the right of a judgment  
213 debtor to claim such exemption. Nothing in this subsection shall be  
214 construed to affect any other rights or obligations of the financial  
215 institution with regard to the funds in the judgment debtor's account.  
216 For purposes of this section, "joint account coholder" means a person  
217 who (A) is not a judgment debtor, and (B) is an account holder of an  
218 account deemed a joint account under section 36a-290, as amended by  
219 this act, of which a judgment debtor is also an account holder.

220 (d) (1) If any funds are removed from the judgment debtor's account  
221 pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, upon receipt of the execution,  
222 [and] exemption claim form and joint account coholder claim form from  
223 the serving officer, the financial institution shall (A) forthwith mail  
224 copies thereof, postage prepaid, to the judgment debtor, to any joint  
225 account coholder and to any secured party that is party to a control  
226 agreement between the financial institution and such secured party  
227 under article 9 of title 42a at the last-known address of the judgment  
228 debtor, of any such joint account coholder and of any such secured party  
229 with respect to the affected accounts on the records of the financial  
230 institution, and (B) mail notice to the judgment debtor as required by 31  
231 CFR 212.6 and 212.7. The financial institution may note that funds have  
232 been removed from the judgment debtor's account on any records for  
233 such account, including electronic records, available to the judgment  
234 debtor and any joint account coholder, but shall not display, or  
235 otherwise provide to the judgment debtor or any joint account coholder,  
236 the name or contact information of the serving officer. The financial

237 institution shall hold the amount removed from the judgment debtor's  
238 account pursuant to subsection (c) of this section for fifteen days from  
239 the date of the mailing to the judgment debtor, any joint account  
240 coholder and any such secured party, and during such period shall not  
241 pay the serving officer.

242 (2) In the event the judgment debtor or any joint account coholder  
243 directs questions to the financial institution concerning the execution,  
244 the financial institution may instruct the judgment debtor or joint  
245 account coholder to direct such questions regarding the execution to the  
246 judgment creditor or the judgment creditor's attorney at the telephone  
247 number provided on the execution. The financial institution may also  
248 direct the judgment debtor or joint account coholder to direct such  
249 questions to the applicable clerk of the court identified on the execution  
250 form.

251 (e) To prevent the financial institution from paying the serving  
252 officer, as provided in subsection (h) of this section, (1) the judgment  
253 debtor shall give notice of a claim of exemption by delivering to the  
254 financial institution, by mail or other means, the exemption claim form  
255 or other written notice that an exemption is being claimed, (2) the  
256 judgment debtor or any joint account coholder shall give notice of any  
257 claim by such coholder that the judgment debtor lacks an equitable  
258 ownership interest in funds that are in an account deemed a joint  
259 account under section 36a-290, as amended by this act, by delivering to  
260 the financial institution, by mail or other means, the joint account  
261 coholder claim form, and (3) any such secured party shall give notice of  
262 its claim of a prior perfected security interest in such deposit account by  
263 delivering to the financial institution, by mail or other means, written  
264 notice thereof. The financial institution may designate an address to  
265 which the notice of a claim of exemption, a joint account coholder claim  
266 notice or a secured party claim notice [,] shall be delivered. Upon receipt  
267 of such notice, the financial institution shall, within two business days,  
268 send a copy of such notice to the clerk of the court which issued the  
269 execution, and send a copy of such notice, or a separate notice prepared

270 by the financial institution indicating that the judgment debtor or joint  
271 account coholder has submitted a claim of exemption or joint account  
272 coholder claim, as applicable, to the serving officer.

273 (f) (1) Upon receipt of an exemption claim form, joint account  
274 coholder claim form or a secured party claim notice, the clerk of the  
275 court shall enter the appearance of the judgment debtor, joint account  
276 coholder or such secured party with the address set forth in the  
277 exemption claim form, joint account coholder claim form or secured  
278 party claim notice. The clerk shall forthwith send file-stamped copies of  
279 the exemption claim form, joint account coholder claim form or secured  
280 party claim notice to the judgment creditor, [and] judgment debtor and,  
281 if applicable, the joint account coholder with a notice stating that the  
282 disputed funds are being held for forty-five days from the date the  
283 exemption claim form, joint account coholder claim form or secured  
284 party claim notice was received by the financial institution or until a  
285 court order is entered regarding the disposition of the funds, whichever  
286 occurs earlier, and the clerk shall promptly schedule the matter for a  
287 hearing. The claim of exemption filed by such judgment debtor shall be  
288 prima facie evidence at such hearing of the existence of the exemption.

289 (2) Upon receipt of notice from the financial institution pursuant to  
290 subsection (c) of this section, a judgment creditor may, on an ex parte  
291 basis, present to a judge of the Superior Court an affidavit sworn under  
292 oath by a competent party demonstrating a reasonable belief that such  
293 judgment debtor's account contains funds which are not exempt from  
294 execution and the amount of such nonexempt funds. Such affidavit shall  
295 not be conclusory but is required to show the factual basis upon which  
296 the reasonable belief is based. If such judge finds that the judgment  
297 creditor has demonstrated a reasonable belief that such judgment  
298 debtor's account contains funds which are not exempt from execution,  
299 such judge shall authorize the judgment creditor to submit a written  
300 application to the clerk of the court for a hearing on the exempt status  
301 of funds left in the judgment debtor's account pursuant to subsection (c)  
302 of this section. The judgment creditor shall promptly send a copy of the

303 application and the supporting affidavit to the judgment debtor, any  
304 joint account coholder shown on a joint account coholder claim form  
305 sent to the judgment creditor pursuant to subdivision (1) of this  
306 subsection and to any secured party shown on a secured party claim  
307 notice sent to the judgment creditor pursuant to subdivision (1) of this  
308 subsection. Upon receipt of such application, the clerk of the court shall  
309 promptly schedule the matter for a hearing and shall give written notice  
310 to the judgment creditor, the judgment debtor, any joint account  
311 coholder shown on a joint account coholder claim form received by the  
312 clerk of the court and any secured party shown on a secured party claim  
313 notice received by the clerk of the court. The notice to the judgment  
314 creditor pursuant to subsection (c) of this section shall be prima facie  
315 evidence at such hearing that the funds in the account are exempt funds.  
316 The burden of proof shall be upon the judgment creditor to establish the  
317 amount of funds which are not exempt.

318 (3) At any hearing scheduled pursuant to subdivision (1) of this  
319 subsection for which an exemption claim form claiming an exemption  
320 pursuant to subdivision (23) of section 52-352b, as amended by this act,  
321 or a joint account coholder claim form has been received by the clerk of  
322 the court, a judge of the Superior Court shall issue an order determining  
323 if there is any portion of the balance of the joint account that is the  
324 subject of the claim in which the judgment debtor has no equitable  
325 ownership interest. Any such portion shall not be subject to execution  
326 pursuant to this section. The burden of proof shall be upon the judgment  
327 debtor to show by a preponderance of the evidence that the judgment  
328 debtor has no equitable ownership interest in any such portion of the  
329 balance of such joint account. In making such determination, the court  
330 may consider the source of deposits, the pattern of withdrawals, the use  
331 of the account, the purpose for which the account was established, any  
332 joint account agreement or other writing, sworn statement or testimony  
333 of the account holders and any other evidence bearing on any equitable  
334 ownership interest in the joint account. There shall be (A) a rebuttable  
335 presumption that the judgment debtor has no equitable ownership  
336 interest in funds in the joint account that are directly traceable to wages,

337 salaries, public benefits, pension or retirement payments or tax refunds  
338 of the joint account coholder, or other deposits made for the sole benefit  
339 of the joint account coholder, and (B) absent sufficient evidence  
340 establishing a different equitable ownership interest, a presumption that  
341 the judgment debtor holds a fractional equitable ownership interest in  
342 the funds in the joint account, determined by dividing the funds in the  
343 joint account by the total number of joint account holders.

344 (g) If an exemption claim or joint account coholder claim is made or  
345 a secured party claim notice is given pursuant to subsection (e) of this  
346 section, the financial institution shall continue to hold the amount  
347 removed from the judgment debtor's account for forty-five days or until  
348 a court order is received regarding disposition of the funds, whichever  
349 occurs earlier. If no such order is received within forty-five days of the  
350 date the financial institution sends a copy of the exemption claim form,  
351 joint account coholder claim form or notice of exemption or a secured  
352 party claim notice to the clerk of the court, the financial institution shall  
353 return the funds to the judgment debtor's account.

354 (h) If no claim of exemption, joint account coholder claim notice or  
355 secured party claim notice is received by the financial institution within  
356 fifteen days of the mailing to the judgment debtor, any joint account  
357 coholder and any secured party of the execution, [and] exemption claim  
358 form and joint account coholder claim form pursuant to subsection (d)  
359 of this section, the financial institution shall, upon demand, forthwith  
360 pay the serving officer the amount removed from the judgment debtor's  
361 account, and the serving officer shall thereupon pay such sum, less such  
362 serving officer's fees and costs owing to such serving officer under this  
363 section, to the judgment creditor, except to the extent otherwise ordered  
364 by a court.

365 (i) The court, after a hearing conducted pursuant to subsection (f) of  
366 this section, shall enter an order determining the issues raised by the  
367 claim of exemption, claim by a joint account coholder that the judgment  
368 debtor lacks an equitable ownership interest in funds in a joint account  
369 and claim by a secured party of a prior perfected security interest in such

370 deposit account. The clerk of the court shall forthwith send a copy of  
371 such order to the financial institution. Such order shall be deemed to be  
372 a final judgment for the purposes of appeal. No appeal shall be taken  
373 except within seven days of the rendering of the order. The order of the  
374 court may be implemented during such seven-day period, unless stayed  
375 by the court.

376 (j) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this section, if  
377 both exempt and nonexempt moneys have been deposited into an  
378 account, for the purposes of determining which moneys are exempt  
379 under this section, the moneys most recently deposited as of the time  
380 the execution is served shall be deemed to be the moneys remaining in  
381 the account.

382 (k) The execution, exemption claim form, joint account coholder  
383 claim form and clerk's notice regarding the filing of a claim of exemption  
384 shall be in such form as prescribed by the judges of the Superior Court  
385 or their designee. The exemption claim form shall be dated and include  
386 a checklist and description of the most common exemptions,  
387 instructions on the manner of claiming the exemptions and a space for  
388 the judgment debtor to certify those exemptions claimed under penalty  
389 of false statement. The execution and joint account coholder claim form  
390 shall include, as applicable, instructions on the manner of claiming that  
391 the judgment debtor lacks an equitable ownership interest in funds that  
392 are in a joint account and instructions to the financial institution for  
393 processing such claims. The provisions of sections 36a-290 and 52-352b,  
394 as amended by this act, and this section establishing procedures for a  
395 joint account coholder claim shall not be implemented or enforceable  
396 until the Chief Court Administrator, or the Chief Court Administrator's  
397 designee, has developed and made available the forms required to  
398 implement such procedures, including, but not limited to, the joint  
399 account coholder claim form and any related notices.

400 (l) If records or testimony are subpoenaed from a financial institution  
401 in connection with a hearing conducted pursuant to subsection (f) of this  
402 section, the reasonable costs and expenses of the financial institution in

403 complying with the subpoena shall be recoverable by the financial  
404 institution from the party requiring such records or testimony,  
405 provided, the financial institution shall be under no obligation to  
406 attempt to obtain records or documentation relating to the account  
407 executed against which are held by any other financial institution. The  
408 records of a financial institution as to the dates and amounts of deposits  
409 into an account in the financial institution shall, if certified as true and  
410 accurate by an officer of the financial institution, be admissible as  
411 evidence without the presence of the officer in any hearing conducted  
412 pursuant to subsection (f) of this section to determine the legitimacy of  
413 a claim of exemption or a joint account coholder claim made under this  
414 section.

415 (m) If there are moneys to be removed from the judgment debtor's  
416 account, prior to the removal of such moneys pursuant to subsection (c)  
417 of this section, the financial institution shall receive from the serving  
418 officer as representative of the judgment creditor a fee of eight dollars  
419 for the financial institution's costs in complying with the provisions of  
420 this section which fee (1) shall be deducted by the financial institution  
421 from the amount that is paid to the serving officer pursuant to this  
422 section, and (2) may be recoverable by the judgment creditor as a taxable  
423 cost of the action. Such fee shall not be considered a deposit account  
424 charge pursuant to section 36a-316.

425 (n) If the financial institution fails or refuses to pay over to the serving  
426 officer the amount of such debt, not exceeding the amount due on such  
427 execution, such financial institution shall be liable in an action therefor  
428 to the judgment creditor named in such execution for the amount of  
429 nonexempt moneys which the financial institution failed or refused to  
430 pay over, excluding funds of up to one thousand dollars which the  
431 financial institution in good faith allowed the judgment debtor to access  
432 pursuant to subsection (c) of this section. The amount so recovered by  
433 such judgment creditor shall be applied toward the payment of the  
434 amount due on such execution. Thereupon, the rights of the financial  
435 institution shall be subrogated to the rights of the judgment creditor. If

436 such financial institution pays exempt moneys from the account of the  
437 judgment debtor over to the serving officer contrary to the provisions of  
438 this section, such financial institution shall be liable in an action therefor  
439 to the judgment debtor for any exempt moneys so paid and such  
440 financial institution shall refund or waive any charges or fees by the  
441 financial institution, including, but not limited to, dishonored check  
442 fees, overdraft fees or minimum balance service charges and legal  
443 process fees, which were assessed as a result of such payment of exempt  
444 moneys. Thereupon, the rights of the financial institution shall be  
445 subrogated to the rights of the judgment debtor.

446 (o) Except as provided in subsection (n) of this section, no financial  
447 institution or any officer, director or employee of such financial  
448 institution shall be liable to any person with respect to any act done or  
449 omitted in good faith or through the commission of a bona fide error  
450 that occurred despite reasonable procedures maintained by the financial  
451 institution to prevent such errors in complying with the provisions of  
452 this section.

453 (p) Nothing in this section shall in any way restrict the rights and  
454 remedies otherwise available to a judgment debtor, any joint account  
455 coholder or any such secured party at law or in equity.

456 (q) Nothing in this section shall in any way affect any rights of the  
457 financial institution with respect to uncollected funds credited to the  
458 account of the judgment debtor, which rights shall be superior to those  
459 of the judgment creditor.

460 (r) For the purposes of this subsection, "exempt" has the same  
461 meaning as provided in subdivision (3) of section 52-352a. Funds  
462 deposited in an account that has been established for the express  
463 purpose of receiving electronic direct deposits of public assistance or of  
464 Title IV-D child support payments from the Department of Social  
465 Services shall be exempt.

466 Sec. 3. Section 36a-290 of the general statutes is repealed and the

467 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2027, and*  
468 *applicable to any debt incurred prior to or on or after said date, and to any civil*  
469 *action pending on or filed on or after said date*):

470 (a) When a deposit account has been established at any bank, or a  
471 share account has been established at any Connecticut credit union or  
472 federal credit union, in the names of two or more natural persons and  
473 under such terms as to be paid to any one of them, or to the survivor or  
474 survivors of them, such account is deemed a joint account, and any part  
475 or all of the balance of such account, including any and all subsequent  
476 deposits or additions made thereto, may be paid to (1) any of such  
477 persons during the lifetime of all of them or to the survivor or any of the  
478 survivors of such persons after the death of one or more of them, and (2)  
479 a judgment creditor of one or more of such persons pursuant to section  
480 52-367b, as amended by this act. Any such payment constitutes a valid  
481 and sufficient release and discharge of such bank, Connecticut credit  
482 union or federal credit union, or its successor, as to all payments so  
483 made. No determination by a court under section 52-367b, as amended  
484 by this act, regarding the equitable ownership of funds in a joint account  
485 shall affect the validity or enforceability of any payment, transfer,  
486 withdrawal or other transaction made by a financial institution with  
487 respect to such account, including actions taken in response to an  
488 execution in accordance with applicable law. Following satisfaction,  
489 release or expiration of an execution served pursuant to section 52-367b,  
490 as amended by this act, a financial institution (1) may continue to treat  
491 any joint account in accordance with section 36a-290, as amended by this  
492 act, and the terms of such account, and (2) shall have no obligation to  
493 determine or monitor the equitable ownership interests of any account  
494 holder absent further legal process.

495 (b) The establishment of a deposit account or share account which is  
496 a joint account under subsection (a) of this section is, in the absence of  
497 fraud or undue influence or a preponderance of the evidence to the  
498 contrary, prima facie evidence of the intention of all of the named  
499 owners thereof to vest title to such account, including all subsequent

500 deposits and additions made thereto, in such survivor or survivors, in  
 501 any action or proceeding between any two or more of the depositors,  
 502 respecting the ownership of such account or its proceeds.

503 (c) This section shall not apply to any deposit account or share  
 504 account where any owner died before October 1, 1971, nor shall it apply  
 505 to any action pending on that date."

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>January 1, 2027, and applicable to any debt incurred prior to or on or after said date, and to any civil action pending on or filed on or after said date</i>	52-352b
Sec. 2	<i>January 1, 2027, and applicable to any debt incurred prior to or on or after said date, and to any civil action pending on or filed on or after said date</i>	52-367b
Sec. 3	<i>January 1, 2027, and applicable to any debt incurred prior to or on or after said date, and to any civil action pending on or filed on or after said date</i>	36a-290