

PA 11-167

SB1043

Children	847-850, 863-864, 875-876, 882-924	51
House	9941-9943	3
Human Services	703-704, (705-709)	7
<u>Senate</u>	<u>6568, 6573-6578</u>	<u>7</u>
		68

**JOINT
STANDING
COMMITTEE
HEARINGS**

**SELECT
COMMITTEE
ON CHILDREN
PART 3
622 - 943**

2011

In regards to the presumptive eligibility how do you perceive that happening? I'm -- I'm envisioning that we -- we have probably -- not a waiting list, but we have several people that also will be applying for child care and what would trigger the case worker to provide that presumptive eligibility? Would it be the client being unemployed, would that be the trigger?

ELAINE ZIMMERMAN: I think the trigger would need to be -- yes --yes. So I'm working and suddenly I'm not, so that would be the trigger, yes. And we can sit down with DSS to learn what -- they might need some tinkering in the proposed language that we're offering, to help with that because we certainly don't want to burden them but we want to help.

REP. URBAN: Okay. Thank you.

SENATOR GERRATANA: Thank you.

Any other questions or comments for Elaine?

Seeing none, thank you for your testimony, Elaine.

ELAINE ZIMMERMAN: Thank you.

SENATOR GERRATANA: And next up is Barbara Claire, from DCF, on House Bill 1043.

Welcome Barbara.

BARBARA CLAIRE: Thank you.

And good morning, Senator Gerratana, welcome, Representative Urban, Representative Wood and members of the Select Committee on Children; I am Barbara Claire the Legal Director for the Department of Children and Families. And I'm

SB1044

here to testify in support of Senate Bill 1043,
AN ACT CONCERNING ACCESS TO RECORDS OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES.

This proposal is part of DCF legislative package
this year and we thank this committee for raising
the bill.

I'd also like to introduce William Rivera, he's
our -- oh, he's right here, all right, the
Director of DCF's Office of Multi-Cultural
Affairs and our Human Trafficking in Children
Team Leader. Bill is available to answer any
questions that you may have regarding Senate Bill
1044, AN ACT REQUIRING THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN
AND FAMILIES TO CONDUCT ABUSE OR NEGLECT
INVESTIGATIONS OF YOUTHS ARRESTED FOR
PROSTITUTION.

But with respect to Bill 1043, this bill revises,
updates and reorganizes section 17a-28 of the
general statutes which is DCF's confidential
records law. In general, DCF cannot disclose
information created or obtained in connection
with its child protection activities or other
activities related to a child while that child is
in DCF's care or custody without either obtaining
permission from the subject of the record or from
an authorized representative or unless we have
legal authorization and statute to do so without
the subject's consent.

Existing law specifies a number of officials and
entities to whom DCF must disclose information
that would otherwise be confidential and in most
cases states the limited use the recipients can
make of the information. The current statute
also lists people and entities to whom DCF may
share information when the Commissioner or her
designee determines disclosure to be in the best
interest of the person who is the subject of the
record.

One purpose of the bill before you is to reorganize the statute for clarity and ease of application to real life events. This has been done by placing all of the mandatory disclosure sections together in subsection g, and all of the discretionary disclosures together in subsection h.

Another purpose of this bill is to update the list of officials and entities to whom records shall or may be released. These updates amend language that has unnecessarily restricted the Department from sharing information with other state agencies and service providers, with resulting inefficient delivery of services to families. The proposed language also permits some additional limited disclosure of information to law enforcement and other entities in order to ensure the safety and well-being of children.

This bill adds a number of individuals or entities that DCF must disclose records to without the subject's consent which are not permitted under current law including the child's advocate, foster or perspective adoptive parents to give them more information about the children in their care and employees of the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services for the purposes of treatment planning for young adults who have transitioned from DCF care to DMHAS.

It also has several new permissive disclosures. The Department believes that this bill continues to protect the important confidentiality rights of the children and families we serve while allowing some appropriate discretion to share information when necessary particularly for purposes of treatment planning and provision of services when clients are receiving services from multiple agencies.

And I would just like to add that we worked for several years with other state agencies, with the Judicial Branch and with the Advocate Community to come up with a bill that we think properly balances the need for confidentiality versus the efficiency of disclosing other information to other agencies.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this testimony. I'll be happy to answer any questions that you have. And as I said, Mr. Rivera is also here for Bill 1044.

REP. URBAN: Thank you for your testimony. Are there any questions or comments? If we could -- from what I understand on these new required disclosures that has been worked out with all entities?

BARBARA CLAIRE: It has.

SENATOR GERRATANA: Okay. And I know you said that, I just wanted to be sure that we're -- because sometimes we have people -- we get push back that we don't expect later on.

BARBARA CLAIRE: Right.

SENATOR GERRATANA: So if it's been all worked out that's --

BARBARA CLAIRE: Right. As far as I know, all interested parties are in agreement as far as I know.

REP. URBAN: Okay. Thank you for that.

And then on, AN ACT REQUIRING THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES TO CONDUCT ABUSE AND NEGLECT INVESTIGATIONS OF YOUTHS ARRESTED FOR PROSTITUTION, you know my cochair and I were just sitting here saying are we doing -- aren't we

SB1044

REP. CANDELARIA: Because I've been hearing from a lot of testimony that a lot of these children that get trafficked or get exploited are children that are less -- that they're actually coming out, they're rejected from their families, they become homeless. That what I'm hearing based on a lot of the testimony and I'm wondering if we have nothing out there for them where they can actually call before they are coming out of the close so that they can get the support that they actually need from some state agency. It could be DCF -- any state agency. I'm not sure specifically which one but I'm seeing that there's a disconnect and it's something that we need to start working on.

NICOLE VON OY: Uh-huh.

REP. CANDELARIA: Because if they have the support services right behind them and they'll come out we can -- I think we can avoid a lot of the problems that that will face once they -- if they were rejected by the family.

NICOLE VON OY: Yeah.

REP. CANDELARIA: Because of ignorance. So thank you so much for your testimony.

NICOLE VON OY: Thank you.

REP. URBAN: Any other questions or comments? Seeing none; thank you for your testimony.

NICOLE VON OY: Thank you.

REP. URBAN: Next on our list is Lisa Levy; The Greater Hartford Legal Assistance. Welcome, Lisa.

LISA LEVY: (Inaudible)

REP. URBAN: Thank you for that. I'm just reading over your proposed language now and have you talked with DCF?

LISA LEVY: (Inaudible) -- and if you look at the proposed bill that's attached to my testimony, subsection b and d and I believe two other subsections refer to our statute that has the due process guaranties, section 17a-103g and section 17a-101k. The first line that you would see it in is line 43 on page 2. And these are the -- these are the only changes that we would recommend to the bill that -- to S.B.1043, by incorporating these safeguards it eliminates the risk that would come from an overly broad disclosure of the DCF records to different entities and individuals.

SENATOR GERRATANA: Okay, I was wondering if it was going to be not with-standing --

LISA LEVY: It's not really not with-standing -- well it actually -- no, it's not really a not with-standing but it fits into the same paragraph.

SENATOR GERRATANA: Thank you very much.

LISA LEVY: Thank you.

REP. URBAN: Any other questions or comments? Seeing none --

LISA LEVY: Just a very quick statement. We would be happy to sit down again with representatives from DCF to discuss -- as we've done before.

REP. URBAN: Thank you.

LISA LEVY: Thank you. And welcome Senator Gerratana.

REP. URBAN: Next on our list is Christine Banks. Welcome, Christine.

That's all.

REP. URBAN: Thank you. And again we're very thrilled to have a graduate student here today to talk to us about this.

Are there any questions or comments?

Seeing none, thank you.

DOMINQUE SHABAZZ: Thank you.

REP. URBAN: And next on our list is Sheila Matthews.

SHEILA MATTHEWS: Hi, committee members, Senator; I'm Sheila Matthews. I a representative of the Able Child, A National Non-Profit Parent Organization, and I'm here to oppose Senate Bill 1043, AN ACT CONCERNING ACCESS TO RECORDS -- the way it's written, I have strong concerns. The Department of Children and Family Services is the largest budget in all of the State of Connecticut and it is really right now very corrupt in its practices.

I represent parents whose children have been raped within the Department, in foster care and also I just attended the pharmacy report of the providers that was done by the behavioral vendors and what we're seeing is a large increase of psychiatric drug prescribing to children.

Of label these drugs are not approved for use in children. I have strong concerns regarding the safety that the state is providing children within state care already. And the access to the records needs to be done -- broad based to parents who have lost custody to the state so they can bring the records to nonprofit organizations that are not tied up in a whole network of the state. That they can have an agency such as myself and access to attorneys to

pursue charges against the state, so I have a real concern the way this bill is written.

Also it's really great, 1044 -- you know, however increasing the budget for DCF to -- to include more children in their net, I have a big problem with. My concern is hiding behind good intentions of trafficking children when the state has a -- in the pharmacy report, has a retention rate of 14 percent and has beds that are -- are -- children that are not being released from state care. These parents are fighting to get their children back.

I have a problem with the hotline that DCF uses; it's unconstitutional. I like the language that the workers are provided in the -- and the attorney -- you know, we're asking for the same language for parents -- you know, protection. You know, innocence before being told that they're abusive to their -- to their children for educational neglect. You know, I think that the onus on the state is to clean up your agency before you start increasing the budget and look at some of the practices you have here within the state.

REP. URBAN: Thank you for your testimony. Are you in favor of the changes that were presented to us by Lisa Levy on that -- on 1043?

SHEILA MATTHEWS: Regarding the workers?

REP. URBAN: On -- on Senate Bill 1043, on the access to the records?

SHEILA MATTHEWS: I'm -- I'm against it based on the fact that it's not broad based for the parents. And it's -- like on the first sentence, it says a parent whose parental right has not been terminated or current guardian of an individual described. What is your -- your read on that?

CONNECTICUT VOICES FOR CHILDREN

Testimony Supporting S.B. 1043, An Act Concerning Access to Records of the Department of Children and Families.

Jake Siegel and Alexandra Dufresne, J.D.
Select Committee on Children
March 1, 2011

Senator Musto, Representative Urban, and distinguished Members of the Select Committee on Children:

We are testifying today on behalf of Connecticut Voices for Children, an independent, research-based public education and advocacy organization that works statewide to promote the well-being of Connecticut's children, youth, and families.

Connecticut Voices for Children supports S.B. 1043, An Act Concerning Access to Records of the Department of Children and Families.

Though the bill broadly revises the DCF confidentiality statute, we restrict our testimony today to subdivision (9) of subsection (g) of Section 1, which clarifies the circumstances under which information can be shared with foster and prospective adoptive parents.

Too frequently, foster parents complain that they do not receive the background information they need to provide quality care to their foster children. In exit interviews conducted for DCF by the Connecticut Association of Foster and Adoptive Parents, Inc., 32.5% of former foster care providers disagreed with the statement, "DCF informed me of the foster child's needs at the time of placement."¹

Consider the following comment from one Connecticut foster parent, who was not given basic medical background information on a drug-exposed newborn in her care:

"Those children have to be dealt with differently than your own, they were born to a different set of circumstances. I had to look on the computer – how to deal with the uncontrollable shaking, then he was quiet and we thought he had hearing loss, he threw up for two months, all these things, I had to find the information on the computer. We didn't get enough information on him, it would help if they could at least tell us what kind of drug his mother tested positive for, so we could better help him. We are left to figure out what the problem is, but that is worse for the child."²

Currently, Connecticut's confidentiality laws make it difficult to ensure that prospective and actual foster parents reliably receive information necessary to provide excellent care.³ S.B. 1043 would *require* the department to release confidential information to foster parents "when necessary to address the social, medical, psychological, or educational needs of the child or youth, provided no information identifying a biological parent is disclosed" without permission.⁴

Such legislation would improve the quality of care provided to young people in foster homes. Indeed, Lorne Lutz of the National Resource Center for Family-Centered Practice and Permanency Planning notes that "sharing information about the birth family and the child with the resource family is critical to the resource family's role of creating a safe environment for the child."⁵ This legislative change would be a welcome step in treating foster families as a valuable resource in the treatment plan, consistent with best practices in child welfare. We therefore encourage you to support S.B. 1043.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony.

¹ CT Voices analysis of Foster Parent Exit Interviews summaries, FY 2007 through FY 2008, prepared by the Connecticut Association of Foster and Adoptive Parents, Inc for the Department of Children and Families.

² Connecticut Association of Foster and Adoptive Parents, Inc , Post Licensing Retention Interviews, Renewal dates Jan-Feb 2011, p. 3.

³ Connecticut law currently gives DCF the discretion to determine when to release confidential information to an individual authorized to care for an abused or neglected child. See Conn. Gen. Stat. 17a-28(g)(4). However, in practice this discretion can lead to variations in practice – and even misunderstandings among workers -- as to what extent, and under what circumstances, they can release confidential information about a child to foster parents.

⁴ See DCF's 2011 Legislative Proposals, Proposal #1 ("Access to Records Concerning Children and Families.") DCF recommends this revision to the statute "to provide greater clarity and consistency related to the confidentiality statutes," noting that "there can be instances when this unwillingness or inability to allow disclosure impedes the Department's ability to protect a child or provide appropriate treatment." *Id.* at 2.

⁵ Lutz, Lorne L. *Relationship Between Public Child Welfare Workers, Resource Families and Birth Families: Preventing the Triangulation of the Triangle of Support*. The National Resource Center for Family-Centered Practice and Permanency Planning. Hunter College of Social Work. March, 2005, p. 28.

Dear DCF Commissioner Joette Katz (we have hope for you)
and our Connecticut Legislative Leaders,

Please come forward and support Children, Parents and families in CT.
they need you and we need them..... we need each other.....
by testifying at this hearing on S.B. No. 1043,
as we embark on a new era of being truthful about families lives.
Our Children are the future of CONNECTICUT and let's have a good future
and not have children come out messed up on psychotropic drugs!!!!
or falsely imprisoned like what just happened in PA. OMG
What the Judge falsely did to children there.
No more writing false reports, no more hiding reports, no more
"BIAS...ISM" by anyone in the CPS system trying to take control
of our lives and making Profit\$ on our children.
We have to stop the nonsense of these people who call themselves
social workers at DCF when they no degree in social work.
A friend recently told me she has a relative who became an SW
at DCF in the 90's and left after a month because there was so much corruption.
If you can't be there, at this hearing, please send in your written testimony to the
clerk at SCC- Select Committee on Children email:
alison.legros@cgs.ct.gov

Thanks and much Love from a Mother who truly cares,
Ms. Cheryl Martone; I stand up for the families of CT. and the USA >>will you?

I'm doing all I can to protect the (My)child(ren) in the state of CT. and the USA
cause I know DCF/CPS is not doing it.

John DiBiase
17 Newton Street
Meriden,CT. 06450-4414
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Testimony RE: SB 1043

(B) the name or other individually identifiable information of the person suspected to be responsible for the abuse or neglect is not disclosed unless the person has been arrested for a crime due to such abuse or neglect.

Dear Committee members: It is unfair to assume that because a person is guilty of abuse merely because he or she was arrested. If the charges were nollied then D.C.F. records should be expunged of those charges. If the person arrested and then convicted then their name should be disclosed.



Greater Hartford Legal Aid

**Testimony of Lisa Levy before the Select Committee On Children
Concerning SB 1043, An Act Concerning Access to
Records of the Department of Children and Families**

March 1, 2011

Good morning. My name is Lisa Levy and I am a staff attorney at Greater Hartford Legal Aid, Inc. I am here this morning to speak of our concerns regarding S.B. 1043 submitted by the Department of Children and Families ("DCF"). Last year, DCF submitted a substantially similar proposal that did not make it through both Houses in time. Legal Services had negotiated language with the agency last session that we now urge you to accept.

As part of our mission to provide free legal services to the poor, we represent many low income individuals who work in day care centers, family day care homes or other facilities providing direct care to children. Several years ago, our office became aware that DCF placed the names of child care workers on its child abuse and neglect registry if their internal investigation of an abuse or neglect claim resulted in a DCF finding of "reasonable cause" to substantiate the allegations. These workers, some of whom were our clients, were automatically placed on the registry without receipt of prior notice nor an opportunity to contest the allegations of abuse or neglect.

The direct result of placement on the DCF registry is almost always automatic job termination for day care employees and an effective bar to future employment in the child care field. The same registry procedure in New York was determined by the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit to be unconstitutional. The court in Valmonte v. Bane, 18 F.3d 992 (1994), ruled that the NY registry deprived an individual of their due process rights to contest the allegations against them.

In 2005, the CT legislature passed amendments to the DCF statute which, for the first time, codified due process protections for anyone who had allegations against them that were substantiated by DCF. Accordingly, Conn. Gen. Stat. §17a-101g and §17a-101k, require DCF to first provide notice of the substantiation of allegations and then provide an opportunity for a full administrative hearing prior to the individual's name being placed on the registry. However, in the interest of public safety, these provisions do provide for exceptions to this requirement in the case of serious situations of child abuse or neglect, such as sexual abuse or allegations leading directly to arrest.

Significantly, CT's statute not only prohibits entry of the individual's name on the registry but also prohibits disclosure of information concerning the substantiation of abuse or neglect to public or private entities for employment, licensure or reimbursement for child care purposes, prior to completion of the hearing procedure. In short, sections §17a-101g and §17a-101k protect those

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whose livelihoods otherwise may be irreparably damaged by disclosure of substantiated allegations prior to the exercise of due process protections.

In SB 1043, DCF seeks to expand the types of "records" -- information that it obtains through its child protection activities, that it can disclose to persons and entities without the prior consent of a person who is the subject of the record. As presently worded, several sections of the bill would permit disclosure of identifying information concerning a person who is the subject of a substantiation of abuse or neglect, prior to the notice and hearing process guaranteed by due process principles and our state statute.

SB 1043 would allow DCF to disclose records without a person's consent to "any individual" interviewed as part of the DCF investigation, whether or not that person is entitled by law to the information (section (h)(13)). In addition, the proposed bill would allow disclosure to those determined by DCF to be conducting "bona fide" research (section (h)(10)). SB 1043 would also allow disclosure of records to individuals who are not employed by, but perform various services for DCF, including, among others, data analysis, utilization reviews, quality assurance and consultation (section (h)(18)). Subsequent unregulated disclosure of the records by any of these recipients to a prospective or present employer could result in loss of employment or of a job opportunity for the individual suspected of abuse or neglect prior to invocation of the administrative hearing procedure in §17a-101k. As thus applied to child care workers, these and other sections of SB 1043 could effectively negate the due process protections so carefully built into our CT statute.

Last year, we met with representatives from DCF and agreed on corrective language to the DCF bill then submitted, which closely resembles the language in SB 1043. Incorporating by reference §17a-101g and §17a-10k, that negotiated language would limit several sections of SB 1043 (including those described above) that could result in overly broad and illegal disclosure of records by DCF while maintaining the agency's expansive authority to regulate disclosure of its own records. The negotiated language thus ensures that individuals can effectively exercise their statutory and constitutional rights to notice and an administrative hearing procedure to challenge the allegations of abuse or neglect.

Thank you for considering my testimony on behalf of child care and other children's services employees of Connecticut.

Proposed Substitute Language for HB 1043

**AN ACT CONCERNING ACCESS TO RECORDS OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES.**

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

1 Section 1. Section 17a-28 of the 2010 supplement to the general
2 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
3 (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

4 (a) As used in this section:

5 (1) "Person" means (A) any individual named in a record,
6 maintained by the department, who (i) is presently or at any prior time
7 was a ward of or committed to the commissioner for any reason; (ii)
8 otherwise received services, voluntarily or involuntarily, from the
9 department; or (iii) is presently or was at any prior time the subject of
10 an investigation by the department; (B) [the parent of a person, as
11 defined] a parent whose parental rights have not been terminated or
12 current guardian of an individual described in subparagraph (A) of
13 this subdivision, if such [person] individual is a minor; or (C) the
14 authorized representative of a person, as defined in subparagraph (A)
15 of this subdivision, if such person is deceased;

16 (2) "Attorney" means the licensed attorney authorized to assert the
17 confidentiality of or right of access to records of a person;

18 (3) "Authorized representative" means a parent, guardian, guardian
19 ad litem, attorney, conservator or other individual authorized to assert
20 the confidentiality of or right of access to records of a person;

21 (4) "Consent" means permission given in writing by a person, [his]
22 such person's attorney or [his] authorized representative to disclose
23 specified information, within a limited time period, regarding the
24 person to specifically identified individuals or entities;

25 (5) "Records" means information created or obtained in connection
26 with the department's child protection activities or other activities
27 related to a child while in the care or custody of the department,
28 including information in the registry of reports to be maintained by the
29 commissioner pursuant to section 17a-101k, as amended by this act;
30 [provided records which are not created by the department are not

31 subject to disclosure, except as provided pursuant to subsection (f), (l)
32 or (n) of this section;]

33 (6) "Disclose" means (A) to provide an oral summary of records
34 maintained by the department to an individual, agency, corporation or
35 organization, or (B) to allow an individual, agency, corporation or
36 organization to review or obtain copies of such records in whole, part
37 or summary form;

38 (7) "Near fatality" means an act, as certified by a physician, that
39 places a child in serious or critical condition.

40 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1-210, 1-211 or 1-213,
41 records maintained by the department shall be confidential and shall
42 not be disclosed, unless the department receives written consent from
43 the person or as provided in this section, section 17a-101g, and section 17a-101k. Any
44 unauthorized disclosure
45 shall be punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or
46 imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Any employee of
47 the department who in the ordinary course of such person's
48 employment has reasonable cause to suspect or believe that another
49 employee has engaged in the unauthorized disclosure of records shall
50 report in writing such unauthorized disclosure of records to the
51 commissioner. The report shall include the name of the person
52 disclosing the information and the nature of the information disclosed
53 and to whom it was disclosed, if known.

53 [(c) When information concerning an incident of abuse or neglect
54 has been made public or when the commissioner reasonably believes
55 publication of such information is likely, the commissioner or the
56 commissioner's designee may disclose, with respect to an investigation
57 of such abuse or neglect: (1) Whether the department has received a
58 report in accordance with sections 17a-101a to 17a-101c, inclusive, or
59 section 17a-103, and (2) in general terms, any action taken by the
60 department, provided (A) the names or other individually identifiable
61 information of the minor victim or other family member is not
62 disclosed, and (B) the name or other individually identifiable
63 information of the person suspected to be responsible for the abuse or
64 neglect is not disclosed unless the person has been arrested for a crime
65 due to such abuse or neglect.

66 (d) The commissioner shall make available to the public, without
67 the consent of the person, information in general terms or findings
68 concerning an incident of abuse or neglect which resulted in a child
69 fatality or near fatality of a child, provided disclosure of such
70 information or findings does not jeopardize a pending investigation.]

71 (c) Records that (1) contain privileged communications, or (2) are
72 confidential pursuant to any federal law or regulation shall not be
73 disclosed except as authorized by law.

74 (d) Any information disclosed from a person's record shall not be
75 further disclosed to another individual or entity without the written
76 consent of the person, except pursuant to (1) section 19a-80, provided such disclosure
is otherwise permitted pursuant to subsections (b) and (c) of this section, or (2) the
77 order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

78 (e) The commissioner shall, upon written request, disclose the
79 following information concerning agencies licensed by the Department
80 of Children and Families, except foster care parents, relatives of the
81 child who are certified to provide foster care or prospective adoptive
82 families: (1) The name of the licensee; (2) the date the original license
83 was issued; (3) the current status of the license; (4) whether an agency
84 investigation or review is pending or has been completed; and (5) any
85 licensing action taken by the department at any time during the period
86 such license was issued and the reason for such action, provided
87 disclosure of such information will not jeopardize a pending
88 investigation.

89 [(f) The commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall, upon
90 request, promptly provide copies of records, without the consent of a
91 person, to (1) a law enforcement agency, (2) the Chief State's Attorney,
92 or the Chief State's Attorney's designee, or a state's attorney for the
93 judicial district in which the child resides or in which the alleged abuse
94 or neglect occurred, or the state's attorney's designee, for purposes of
95 investigating or prosecuting an allegation of child abuse or neglect, (3)
96 the attorney appointed to represent a child in any court in litigation
97 affecting the best interests of the child, (4) a guardian ad litem
98 appointed to represent a child in any court in litigation affecting the
99 best interests of the child, (5) the Department of Public Health, in
100 connection with: (A) Licensure of any person to care for children for
101 the purposes of determining the suitability of such person for
102 licensure, subject to the provisions of sections 17a-101g and 17a-101k,
103 or (B) an investigation conducted pursuant to section 19a-80f, (6) any
104 state agency which licenses such person to educate or care for children
105 pursuant to section 10-145b or 17a-101j, subject to the provisions of
106 sections 17a-101g and 17a-101k concerning nondisclosure of findings
107 of responsibility for abuse and neglect, (7) the Governor, when
108 requested in writing, in the course of the Governor's official functions
109 or the Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee, the
110 joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance
111 of matters relating to the judiciary and the select committee of the

112 General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to children
113 when requested in the course of said committees' official functions in
114 writing, and upon a majority vote of said committee, provided no
115 names or other identifying information shall be disclosed unless it is
116 essential to the legislative or gubernatorial purpose, (8) a local or
117 regional board of education, provided the records are limited to
118 educational records created or obtained by the state or Connecticut-
119 Unified School District #2, established pursuant to section 17a-37, (9) a
120 party in a custody proceeding under section 17a-112 or 46b-129, in the
121 Superior Court where such records concern a child who is the subject
122 of the proceeding or the parent of such child, (10) the Chief Child
123 Protection Attorney, or his or her designee, for purposes of ensuring
124 competent representation by the attorneys whom the Chief Child
125 Protection Attorney contracts with to provide legal and guardian ad
126 litem services to the subjects of such records and to ensure accurate
127 payments for services rendered by such contract attorneys, and (11)
128 the Department of Motor Vehicles, for purposes of checking the state's
129 child abuse and neglect registry pursuant to subsection (e) of section
130 14-44. A disclosure under this section shall be made of any part of a
131 record, whether or not created by the department, provided no
132 confidential record of the Superior Court shall be disclosed other than
133 the petition and any affidavits filed therewith in the superior court for
134 juvenile matters, except upon an order of a judge of the Superior Court
135 for good cause shown. The commissioner shall also disclose the name
136 of any individual who cooperates with an investigation of a report of
137 child abuse or neglect to such law enforcement agency or state's
138 attorney for purposes of investigating or prosecuting an allegation of
139 child abuse or neglect. The commissioner or the commissioner's
140 designee shall, upon request, subject to the provisions of sections 17a-
141 101g and 17a-101k, promptly provide copies of records, without the
142 consent of the person, to (A) the Department of Public Health for the
143 purpose of determining the suitability of a person to care for children
144 in a facility licensed under sections 19a-77 to 19a-80, inclusive, 19a-82
145 to 19a-87, inclusive, and 19a-87b, and (B) the Department of Social
146 Services for determining the suitability of a person for any payment
147 from the department for providing child care.

148 (g) When the commissioner or his designee determines it to be in a
149 person's best interest, the commissioner or his designee may disclose
150 records, whether or not created by the department and not otherwise
151 privileged or confidential communications under state or federal law,
152 without the consent of a person to:

153 (1) Multidisciplinary teams which are formed to assist the
154 department in investigation, evaluation or treatment of child abuse
155 and neglect cases or a multidisciplinary provider of professional

156 treatment services under contract with the department for a child
157 referred to the provider;

158 (2) Any agency in another state which is responsible for
159 investigating or protecting against child abuse or neglect for the
160 purpose of investigating a child abuse case;

161 (3) An individual, including a physician, authorized pursuant to
162 section 17a-101f to place a child in protective custody if such
163 individual has before him a child whom he reasonably suspects may
164 be a victim of abuse or neglect and such individual requires the
165 information in a record in order to determine whether to place the
166 child in protective custody;

167 (4) An individual or public or private agency responsible for a
168 person's care or custody and authorized by the department to
169 diagnose, care for, treat or supervise a child who is the subject of a
170 record of child abuse or neglect or a public or private agency
171 responsible for a person's education for a purpose related to the
172 individual's or agency's responsibilities;

173 (5) The Attorney General or any assistant attorney general
174 providing legal counsel for the department;

175 (6) Individuals or public or private agencies engaged in medical,
176 psychological or psychiatric diagnosis or treatment of a person
177 perpetrating the abuse or who is unwilling or unable to protect the
178 child from abuse or neglect when the commissioner or his designee
179 determines that the disclosure is needed to accomplish the objectives
180 of diagnosis or treatment;

181 (7) A person who reports child abuse pursuant to sections 17a-101a
182 to 17a-101c, inclusive, and section 17a-103, who made a report of abuse
183 involving the subject child, provided the information disclosed is
184 limited to (A) the status of the investigation and (B) in general terms,
185 any action taken by the department;

186 (8) An individual conducting bona fide research, provided no
187 information identifying the subjects of records shall be disclosed
188 unless (A) such information is essential to the purpose of the research;
189 (B) each person identified in a record or his authorized representative
190 has authorized such disclosure in writing; and (C) the department has
191 given written approval;

192 (9) The Auditors of Public Accounts or their representative,
193 provided no information identifying the subjects of the records shall be

194 disclosed unless such information is essential to an audit conducted
195 pursuant to section 2-90;

196 (10) The Department of Social Services, provided the information
197 disclosed is necessary to promote the health, safety and welfare of the
198 child;

199 (11) A judge of the Superior Court for purposes of determining the
200 appropriate disposition of a child convicted as delinquent or a child
201 who is a member of a family with service needs;

202 (12) The superintendents, or their designees, of state-operated
203 facilities within the department; and

204 (13) The Department of Developmental Services, to allow said
205 department to determine eligibility, facilitate enrollment and plan for
206 the provision of services to a child, who is a client of said department
207 but who is not yet participating in said department's voluntary
208 services program. Records provided pursuant to this subdivision shall
209 be limited to a written summary of any investigation conducted by the
210 Department of Children and Families pursuant to section 17a-101g. At
211 the time that a parent or guardian completes an application for
212 enrollment of a child in the Department of Developmental Services
213 voluntary services program, said department shall notify such parent
214 or guardian that records specified in this subdivision may be provided
215 by the Department of Children and Families to the Department of
216 Developmental Services without the consent of such parent or
217 guardian.

218 (h) The commissioner or his designee may disclose the name,
219 address and fees for services to a person, to individuals or agencies
220 involved in the collection of fees for such services, except as provided
221 in section 17b-225. In cases where a dispute arises over such fees or
222 claims or where additional information is needed to substantiate the
223 fee or claim, such disclosure of further information shall be limited to
224 the following: (1) That the person was in fact committed to or
225 otherwise served by the department; (2) dates and duration of service;
226 and (3) a general description of the service, which shall include
227 evidence that a service or treatment plan exists and has been carried
228 out and evidence to substantiate the necessity for admission and
229 length of stay in any institution or facility.

230 (i) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (f) and (l) of this
231 section, the name of an individual reporting child abuse or neglect
232 shall not be disclosed without his written consent except to (1) an
233 employee of the department responsible for child protective services or

234 the abuse registry; (2) a law enforcement officer; (3) an appropriate
235 state's attorney; (4) an appropriate assistant attorney general; (5) a
236 judge of the Superior Court and all necessary parties in a court
237 proceeding pursuant to section 46b-129, or a criminal prosecution
238 involving child abuse or neglect; or (6) a state child care licensing
239 agency, executive director of any institution, school or facility or
240 superintendent of schools pursuant to section 17a-101i.

241 (j) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (g) of this section,
242 the name of any individual who cooperates with an investigation of a
243 report of child abuse or neglect shall be kept confidential upon request
244 or upon determination by the department that disclosure of such
245 information may be detrimental to the safety or interests of the
246 individual, except the name of any such individual shall be disclosed
247 to the persons listed in subsection (i) of this section.

248 (k) Notwithstanding the confidentiality provisions of this section,
249 the commissioner, upon request of an employee, shall disclose such
250 records to such employee or his authorized representative which
251 would be applicable and necessary for the purposes of an employee
252 disciplinary hearing or appeal from a decision after such hearing.

253 (l) Information disclosed from a person's record shall not be
254 disclosed further without the written consent of the person, except if
255 disclosed (1) pursuant to the provisions of section 19a-80f, or (2) to a
256 party or his counsel pursuant to an order of a court in which a criminal
257 prosecution or an abuse, neglect, commitment or termination
258 proceeding against the party is pending. A state's attorney shall
259 disclose to the defendant or his counsel in a criminal prosecution,
260 without the necessity of a court order, exculpatory information and
261 material contained in such record and may disclose, without a court
262 order, information and material contained in such record which could
263 be the subject of a disclosure order. All written records disclosed to
264 another individual or agency shall bear a stamp requiring
265 confidentiality in accordance with the provisions of this section. Such
266 material shall not be disclosed to anyone without written consent of
267 the person or as provided by this section. A copy of the consent form
268 specifying to whom and for what specific use the record is disclosed or
269 a statement setting forth any other statutory authorization for
270 disclosure and the limitations imposed thereon shall accompany such
271 record. In cases where the disclosure is made orally, the individual
272 disclosing the information shall inform the recipient that such
273 information is governed by the provisions of this section.

274 (m) In addition to the right of access provided in section 1-210, any
275 person, regardless of age, his authorized representative or attorney

276 shall have the right of access to any records made, maintained or kept
277 on file by the department, whether or not such records are required by
278 any law or by any rule or regulation, when those records pertain to or
279 contain information or materials concerning the person seeking access
280 thereto, including but not limited to records concerning investigations,
281 reports, or medical, psychological or psychiatric examinations of the
282 person seeking access thereto, provided that (1) information
283 identifying an individual who reported abuse or neglect of a person,
284 including any tape recording of an oral report pursuant to section 17a-
285 103, shall not be released unless, upon application to the Superior
286 Court by such person and served on the Commissioner of Children
287 and Families, a judge determines, after in camera inspection of
288 relevant records and a hearing, that there is reasonable cause to believe
289 the reporter knowingly made a false report or that other interests of
290 justice require such release; and (2) if the commissioner determines
291 that it would be contrary to the best interests of the person or his
292 authorized representative or attorney to review the records, he may
293 refuse access by issuing to such person or representative or attorney a
294 written statement setting forth the reasons for such refusal, and advise
295 the person, his authorized representative or attorney of the right to
296 seek judicial relief. When any person, attorney or authorized
297 representative, having obtained access to any record, believes there are
298 factually inaccurate entries or materials contained therein, he shall
299 have the unqualified right to add a statement to the record setting
300 forth what he believes to be an accurate statement of those facts, and
301 said statement shall become a permanent part of said record.

302 (n) (1) Any person, attorney or authorized representative aggrieved
303 by a violation of subsection (b), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j) or (l) of this section or
304 of subsection (m) of this section, except subdivision (2) of said
305 subsection (m), may seek judicial relief in the same manner as
306 provided in section 52-146j; (2) any person, attorney or authorized
307 representative denied access to records by the commissioner under
308 subdivision (2) of subsection (m) of this section may petition the
309 superior court for the venue district provided in section 46b-142 in
310 which the person resides for an order requiring the commissioner to
311 permit access to those records, and the court after hearing, and an in
312 camera review of the records in question, shall issue such an order
313 unless it determines that to permit such access would be contrary to
314 the best interests of the person or authorized representative.

315 (o) The commissioner shall promulgate regulations pursuant to
316 chapter 54, within one year of October 1, 1996, to establish procedures
317 for access to and disclosure of records consistent with the provisions of
318 this section.]

319 (f) The name of any individual who reports suspected abuse or
320 neglect of a child or youth or cooperates with an investigation of child
321 abuse or neglect shall be kept confidential upon request or upon
322 determination by the department that disclosure of such information
323 may be detrimental to the safety or interests of the individual, except
324 the name of any such individual shall be disclosed pursuant to
325 subparagraph (B) of subdivision (1) of subsection (g) of this section
326 and to (1) an employee of the department for reasons reasonably
327 related to the business of the department; (2) a law enforcement officer
328 for purposes of investigating abuse or neglect of a child or youth; (3) a
329 state's attorney for purposes of investigating or prosecuting abuse or
330 neglect of a child or youth; (4) an assistant attorney general or other
331 legal counsel representing the department; (5) a judge of the Superior
332 Court and all necessary parties in a court proceeding pursuant to
333 section 17a-112 or 46b-129, or a criminal prosecution involving child
334 abuse or neglect; (6) a state child care licensing agency; or (7) the
335 executive director of any institution, school or facility or
336 superintendent of schools pursuant to section 17a-101i.

337 (g) The department shall disclose records, subject to subsections (b) and (c) of this
338 section without the consent of the
339 person who is the subject of the record, to:

339 (1) The person named in the record or such person's authorized
340 representative, provided such disclosure shall be limited to information contained in
341 the record (A) about such person; (B) about such
342 person's biological or adoptive minor child, if such person's parental
343 rights to such child have not been terminated; and (B C) information, including any
344 tape recording or an oral report pursuant to section 17a-103,
345 identifying an individual who reported abuse or neglect of the person,
346 if a court determines that there is reasonable cause to believe the
347 reporter knowingly made a false report or that the interests of justice
348 require disclosure;

347 (2) An employee of the department for any purpose reasonably
348 related to the business of the department;

349 (3) A guardian ad litem or attorney appointed to represent a child or
350 youth in litigation affecting the best interests of the child or youth;

351 (4) The Attorney General, any assistant attorney general or any
352 other legal counsel retained to represent the department during the
353 course of a legal proceeding involving the department or an individual
354 employee of the department;

355 (5) The Child Advocate or the Child Advocate's designee;

356 (6) The Chief Child Protection Attorney or the Chief Child
357 Protection Attorney's designee;

358 (7) The Chief State's Attorney or the Chief State's Attorney's
359 designee for purposes of investigating or prosecuting an allegation of
360 child abuse or neglect, provided such prosecuting authority shall have
361 access to such records of a delinquency defendant, who is not being
362 charged with an offense related to child abuse, only while the case is
363 being prosecuted and after obtaining a release;

364 (8) A state or federal law enforcement officer for purposes of
365 investigating an allegation of child abuse or neglect;

366 (9) Any foster or prospective adoptive parent, if the records pertain
367 to a child or youth currently placed with the foster or prospective
368 adoptive parent, or a child or youth being considered for placement
369 with the foster or prospective adoptive parent and the records are
370 necessary to address the social, medical, psychological or educational
371 needs of the child or youth, provided no information identifying a
372 biological parent is disclosed without the permission of such biological
373 parent;

374 (10) The Governor, when requested in writing in the course of the
375 Governor's official functions, the Legislative Program Review and
376 Investigations Committee, the joint standing committees of the General
377 Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to human services and
378 the judiciary and the select committee of the General Assembly having
379 cognizance of matters relating to children, when requested in writing
380 in the course of said committees' official functions, and upon a
381 majority vote of said committees, provided no names or other
382 identifying information is disclosed unless it is essential to the
383 gubernatorial or legislative purpose;

384 (11) The Department of Public Health, ~~subject to the provisions of~~
~~385 section 17a-101g and section 17a-101k, as amended by this act,~~ for the
386 purpose of (A) determining the suitability of a person to care for
387 children in a facility licensed pursuant to section 19a-77, 19a-80 or 19a-
388 87b; (B) determining the suitability of such person for licensure; or (C)
389 an investigation conducted pursuant to section 19a-80f;

390 (12) The Department of Developmental Services, to allow said
391 department to determine eligibility, facilitate enrollment and plan for
392 the provision of services to a child, who is a client of said department
393 and who is not participating in said department's voluntary services
394 program or is enrolled in said department's voluntary services

395 program, provided records disclosed pursuant to this subdivision shall
396 be limited to a written summary of any investigation conducted by the
397 Department of Children and Families pursuant to section 17a-101g and
398 ~~to information contained in the abuse and neglect registry pursuant to~~
399 ~~section 17a-101k, as amended by this act.~~ At the time that a parent or
400 guardian completes an application for enrollment of a child in the
401 Department of Developmental Services voluntary services program or
402 at the time that the child's annual individual plan is updated, said
403 department shall notify the child's parent or guardian that records
404 described in this subdivision may be disclosed by the Department of
405 Children and Families to the Department of Developmental Services
406 without the consent of the child's parent or guardian;

407 (13) A state agency that licenses or certifies a person to educate or
408 care for children or youth, ~~subject to the provisions of section 17a-101g~~
409 ~~and section 17a-101k, as amended by this act, concerning~~
410 ~~nondisclosure of findings of responsibility for abuse and neglect;~~

411 (14) A judge of the Probate Court where the Probate Court has
412 requested an investigative report prepared by the Department of
413 Children and Families for the purpose of determining custody,
414 provided the information disclosed is limited to records necessary to
415 the preparation of the investigative report;

416 (15) A judge of the Superior Court for purposes of determining the
417 appropriate disposition of a child convicted as delinquent or a child
418 who is a member of a family with service needs, or a judge of the
419 Superior Court in a criminal prosecution for purposes of in-camera
420 inspection whenever (A) the court has ordered that the record be
421 provided to the court; or (B) a party to the proceeding has issued a
422 subpoena for the record;

423 (16) The Auditors of Public Accounts, or their representative,
424 provided no information identifying the subject of the record is
425 disclosed unless such information is essential to an audit conducted
426 pursuant to section 2-90;

427 (17) A local or regional board of education, provided the records are
428 limited to educational records created or obtained by the state or
429 Connecticut Unified School District #2, established pursuant to section
430 17a-37;

431 (18) The Department of Motor Vehicles for the purpose of criminal
432 history records checks pursuant to subsection (e) of section 14-44,
433 provided information disclosed pursuant to this subdivision shall be
434 limited to information obtained in an investigation conducted

435 pursuant to section 17a-101g and information contained in the abuse
436 and neglect registry pursuant to section 17a-101k, as amended by this
437 act; and

438 (19) The Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services for
439 the purpose of treatment planning for young adults who have
440 transitioned from the care of the Department of Children and Families;
441 ~~provided information disclosed pursuant to this subdivision shall be~~
442 ~~limited to information obtained in an investigation conducted~~
443 ~~pursuant to section 17a-101g and information contained in the abuse~~
444 ~~and neglect registry pursuant to section 17a-101k, as amended by this~~
445 ~~act.~~

446 (h) The department may, subject to subsections (b) and (c) of this section,
447 disclose records without the consent of the person who is the subject of
448 the record, to:

449 (1) An employee or former employee of the department or such
450 employee or former employee's authorized representative for purposes
451 of participating in any court, administrative or disciplinary
452 proceeding, provided such disclosure shall be limited to records that
453 are necessary to the proceeding, as determined by the department;

454 (2) Multidisciplinary teams, as described in section 17a-106a;

455 (3) A provider of professional services for a child, youth or parent
456 referred to such provider, provided such disclosure is limited to
457 information necessary to provide services to the child, youth or parent;

458 (4) An individual or agency under contract with the department for
459 the purposes of identifying and assessing a potential foster or adoptive
460 home for a child or youth, provided no information identifying a
461 biological parent of a child or youth is disclosed without the
462 permission of such biological parent;

463 (5) The Department of Social Services, ~~subject to the provisions of~~
464 ~~sections 17a-101g and 17a-101k, as amended by this act,~~ for the
465 purpose of (A) determining the suitability of a person for payment
466 from the Department of Social Services for providing child care; or (B)
467 promoting the health, safety and welfare of the child or youth;

468 (6) A physician examining a child with respect to whom abuse or
469 neglect is suspected and who is authorized pursuant to section 17a-
470 101f to keep the child in the custody of a hospital when such physician
471 requires the information in a record of the department to determine
472 whether to keep the child or youth in protective custody;

473 (7) An individual who reports child abuse or neglect pursuant to
474 sections 17a-101a to 17a-101c, inclusive, and 17a-103, who made a
475 report of abuse or neglect, provided the information disclosed is
476 limited to (A) the status of the investigation conducted pursuant to
477 section 17a-101g resulting from the individual's report; and (B) in general
478 terms, the action taken by the department as a result of such
479 investigation; ~~and (C) information contained in the abuse and neglect~~
480 ~~registry pursuant to section 17a-101k, as amended by this act;~~

481 (8) An individual or organization engaged in the business of
482 medical, psychological or psychiatric diagnosis and treatment and who
483 is treating an individual who has perpetrated abuse or neglect, as
484 determined in an investigation conducted pursuant to section 17a-
485 101g, or who is unwilling or unable to protect a child or youth from
486 abuse or neglect, as determined in an investigation conducted
487 pursuant to section 17a-101g, when the commissioner, or the
488 commissioner's designee, determines that the disclosure is necessary to
489 accomplish the objectives of diagnosis or treatment; ~~provided the~~
490 ~~information disclosed is limited to information contained in the abuse~~
491 ~~and neglect registry pursuant to section 17a-101k, as amended by this~~
492 ~~act;~~

493 (9) A court or public agency in another state or a federally
494 recognized Indian tribe, that is responsible for investigating child
495 abuse or neglect, preventing child abuse and neglect or providing
496 services to families at risk for abuse or neglect, for the purpose of such
497 investigation, prevention or providing services to such families;
498 ~~provided the information disclosed is limited to information obtained~~
499 ~~in an investigation conducted pursuant to section 17a-101g or~~
500 ~~contained in the abuse and neglect registry pursuant to section 17a-~~
501 ~~101k, as amended by this act;~~

502 (10) An individual conducting bona fide research, provided no
503 information identifying the subject of the record is disclosed unless (A)
504 such information is essential to the purpose of the research; and (B) the
505 department has given written approval for the use of such
506 information;

507 (11) An individual or agency involved in the collection of fees for
508 services, provided such information is limited to the name and address
509 of the person who received the services and the fees for services,
510 except as provided in section 17b-225. In cases where a dispute arises
511 over such fees or claims or where additional information is needed to
512 substantiate the fee or claim, the Department of Children and Families
513 may disclose the following: (A) That the person was, in fact, provided

514 services by the department; (B) the dates and duration of service; and
515 (C) a general description of the service, including evidence that a
516 service or treatment plan exists and has been carried out and evidence
517 to substantiate the necessity for admission and length of stay in an
518 institution or facility;

519 (12) A law enforcement officer or state's attorney if there is
520 reasonable cause to believe that a child or youth is being abused or
521 neglected or at risk of being abused or neglected as a result of any
522 suspected criminal activity by any person;

523 (13) Any individual interviewed as part of an investigation
524 conducted pursuant to section 17a-101g, who is not otherwise entitled
525 to such information, provided such disclosure of information is limited
526 to: (A) The general nature of the allegations contained in the reports;
527 (B) the identity of the child or youth alleged to have been abused or
528 neglected; ~~(C) the identity of the alleged perpetrator; (D) information~~
529 ~~contained in the abuse and neglect registry pursuant to section 17a-~~
530 ~~101k, as amended by this act; and (E) information necessary to~~
531 effectively conduct the investigation;

532 (14) Any individual, when information concerning an incident of
533 abuse or neglect has been made public or when the commissioner
534 reasonably believes publication of such information is likely, provided
535 (A) such disclosure is limited to: (i) Whether the department has
536 received a report in accordance with sections 17a-101a to 17a-101c,
537 inclusive, or section 17a-103, and (ii) in general terms, any action taken
538 by the department; and (B) the following information is not disclosed:
539 (i) The names or other individually identifiable information of the
540 minor victim or other family member, and (ii) the name or other
541 individually identifiable information of the person suspected to be
542 responsible for the abuse or neglect, unless such person has been
543 arrested for a crime due to such abuse or neglect;

544 (15) Any individual for the purpose of locating a missing parent,
545 child or youth, provided such disclosure is limited to information that
546 assists in locating such missing parent, child or youth;

547 (16) Any individual, when the information or findings concern an
548 incident of abuse or neglect that resulted in a child or youth fatality or
549 near fatality of a child or youth, provided disclosure of such
550 information or findings is in general terms and does not jeopardize a
551 pending investigation;

552 (17) A court of competent jurisdiction whenever an employee of the
553 department is subpoenaed and ordered to testify about such records;

554 (18) An individual who is not employed by the department who
555 arranges, performs or assists in performing functions or activities on
556 behalf of the department, including, but not limited to, data analysis,
557 processing or administration, utilization reviews, quality assurance,
558 practice management, consultation, data aggregation and accreditation
559 services, ~~provided information disclosed pursuant to this subdivision~~
560 ~~shall be limited to information obtained in an investigation conducted~~
561 ~~pursuant to section 17a-101g and information contained in the abuse~~
562 ~~and neglect registry pursuant to section 17a-101k, as amended by this~~
563 ~~act;~~

564 (i) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (e) to (h),
565 inclusive, of this section, the department may refuse to disclose records
566 to any individual, provided the department gives such individual
567 notice (1) that records are being withheld; (2) of the general nature of
568 the records being withheld; (3) of the department's reason for refusing
569 to disclose the records; and (4) of the individual's right to judicial relief
570 pursuant to subsection (j) of this section.

571 (j) Any person (1) aggrieved by a violation of subsection (b) or (d),
572 subsections (f) to (h), inclusive, or subsection (l) of this section, or the
573 person's authorized representative, may seek judicial relief in the
574 manner prescribed in section 52-146j; or (2) denied access to records by
575 the department under subsection (i) of this section, or the person's
576 authorized representative, may petition the superior court for juvenile
577 matters for the venue district, established pursuant to section 46b-142,
578 in which the person resides for an order requiring the commissioner to
579 permit access to the records, and the court, after a hearing and an in
580 camera review of the records in question, shall issue such order unless
581 it determines that permitting such disclosure of all or any portion of
582 the record (A) would be contrary to the best interests of the person or
583 the person's authorized representative; (B) could reasonably result in
584 the risk of harm to any person; or (C) would contravene the public
585 policy of the state.

586 (k) ~~A party to a civil proceeding may petition the superior court for~~
587 ~~juvenile matters for the venue district, established pursuant to section~~
588 ~~46b-142, in which the party resides for an order authorizing disclosure~~
589 ~~of the record of another party to the civil proceeding, provided the~~
590 ~~court, after an in camera inspection, finds the records are material and~~
591 ~~relevant to those proceedings and that good cause exists to disclose~~
592 ~~such records. For purposes of this subsection, good cause exists, but is~~
593 ~~not limited to, situations in which there are no other available means of~~
594 ~~obtaining the information sought in such record by the party seeking~~
595 ~~such record.~~

596 (4k) All written records disclosed to another individual or agency
597 shall bear a stamp requiring confidentiality in accordance with the
598 provisions of this section. Such material shall not be disclosed to
599 anyone without the written consent of the person or as provided by
600 this section. A copy of the consent form, specifying to whom and for
601 what specific use the record is disclosed or a statement setting forth
602 any other statutory authorization for disclosure and the limitations
603 imposed on such disclosure, shall accompany the record. In cases
604 where the disclosure is made orally, the individual disclosing the
605 information shall inform the recipient that such information is
606 governed by the provisions of this section.

607 (ml) Whenever any person, attorney or authorized representative,
608 having obtained access to any record, believes there are factually
609 inaccurate entries or materials contained in such record, such person
610 may add a statement to the record setting forth what such person
611 believes to be an accurate statement of those facts and such statement
612 shall become a permanent part of the record.

613 Sec. 2. Subdivision (1) of subsection (c) of section 17a-101k of the
614 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
615 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2010*):

616 (c) (1) Following a request for appeal, the commissioner or the
617 commissioner's designee shall conduct an internal review of the
618 recommended finding to be completed no later than thirty days after
619 the request for appeal is received by the department. The
620 commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall review all relevant
621 information relating to the recommended finding, to determine
622 whether the recommended finding is factually or legally deficient and
623 ought to be reversed. Prior to the review, the commissioner shall
624 provide the individual access to all relevant documents in the
625 possession of the commissioner regarding the finding of responsibility
626 for abuse or neglect of a child, as provided in [subsection (m) of]
627 section 17a-28, as amended by this act.

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

Section 1 *October 1, 2010* 17a-28

Sec. 2 *October 1, 2010* 17a-101k(c)(1)



STATE OF CONNECTICUT

OFFICE OF THE
PROBATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR

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Probate Court Administrator

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To: Senate Co-Chair Theresa Gerratana
House Co-Chair Diana S. Urban
Senate Ranking Member Joseph Markley
House Ranking Member Terrie Wood
Honorable Members of the Children's Committee

From: Paul J. Knierim
Probate Court Administrator

Re: RB 1043, AAC Access to Records of the Department of Children
and Families

Date: March 1, 2011

HB 1043B

The Office of the Probate Court Administrator supports adoption of this bill with the changes described in this testimony.

The bill would specify the circumstances under which DCF may disclose confidential information to courts and other agencies. It authorizes DCF to disclose case information to probate courts, which is essential in light of DCF's statutory role in several types of children's cases over which probate courts have jurisdiction. We believe that the language of the bill should be broader.

We offer the following substitute language to subsection 14 of C.G.S. § 17a-28(g):

(14) A judge or employee of a probate court who in the performance of such judge's or employee's duties require access to such records;

The proposed change is critically important for two reasons. First, the proposed revision would permit DCF to disclose all relevant information to probate courts. As drafted, the proposed bill is unduly restrictive because it permits DCF to disclose only those records that are necessary in the preparation of an

investigation report. This could prohibit DCF from providing probate courts with additional information that is discovered after the report is filed. It could also preclude DCF from disclosing any information in cases that do not require an investigation report, such as voluntary service matters under C.G.S. § 17a-11.

Second, the proposed change would authorize disclosure to staff as well as judges. Court employees are the representatives of the court for communications with DCF and are responsible for preparing the file for the judge. In the five regional children's probate courts, specially trained Probate Court Officers conduct case conferences with family members and DCF staff. Their responsibilities also include participation in probate court hearings and follow-up on cases. Permissible disclosure to court staff is a practical necessity so that they are able to perform their duties.

We are also concerned that the proposed language of C.G.S. § 17a-28(d) restricts the ability of a court to disclose information received from DCF to others without a court order. To obviate a disclosure order in each case, we suggest that subdivision (d) also permit disclosure as permitted under the statute that governs the disclosure of confidential information by probate courts. Sections 9 and 10 of probate administration's agency bill, HB 6438, AAC Probate Court Operations, contain an update to those provisions.



State of Connecticut

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**TESTIMONY OF CHRISTINE RAPILLO
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT PUBLIC DEFENDER
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC DEFENDER
SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN
MARCH 1, 2011**

**S.B. No 1043, AN ACT CONCERNING ACCESS TO RECORDS OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

The Office of the Chief Public Defender supports passage of **Raised Senate Bill 1043, An Act Concerning Access to Records of the Department of Children and Families**. This bill makes a number of technical and minor changes to the law on confidentiality of child abuse and neglect records in an effort to clarify when and to whom records can be released. The goal of this proposal is to create a more streamlined set of standards so that employees of the department can more easily navigate the rules on confidentiality. The changes will also ensure that members of the public and those who deal directly with DCF will be able to ascertain which records will be available and will have easier access to the records that can be legally released.

Subsection (g) of section 17a-28, as amended, would provide 27 different circumstances where the Department of Children and Families is required to release child abuse and neglect records without the consent of the person who is the subject of the record. Most of these exemptions are already scattered throughout our statutes. Subsection (h) of section 17a-28, as amended, would provide 8 different circumstances where the Department may in its discretion release records without the consent of the person who is the subject of such records. These are similar to the mandatory release sections already in our state law and do not provide any significant expansions of DCF current policy.

This proposal will enable both DCF and the public to have a clearer understanding of when child welfare records can be legally released. The Office of the Chief Public Defender supports its passage.

William Rivera took questions
for Barbara Claire.



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Public Hearing Testimony

Select Committee on Children

March 1, 2011



**S.B. No. 1043 (RAISED) AN ACT CONCERNING ACCESS TO THE RECORDS
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

The Department of Children and Families supports SB 1043, An Act Concerning Access to the Records of the Department of Children and Families. This bill is part of DCF's legislative package this year and we thank the Committee for raising the bill.

Summary

This bill revises, updates, and reorganizes section 17a-28 of the general statutes, DCF's confidential records law. In general, DCF cannot disclose information created or obtained in connection with its child protection activities or other activities related to a child while that child is in its care or custody without (1) obtaining permission from the subject of the record or an authorized representative, or (2) legal authorization to do so without the subject's consent. Existing law specifies a number of officials and entities to whom DCF must disclose information that would otherwise be confidential and, in most cases, states the limited use the recipients can make of the information. The current statute also lists people and entities with whom DCF may share information when the Commissioner or her designee determines disclosure to be in the best interests of the person who is the subject of the record.

One purpose of this bill is to reorganize the statute for clarity and ease of application to real life events. This has been done by placing all of the mandatory disclosure sections together in subsection (g), and all of the discretionary disclosures together in subsection (h). Another purpose of this bill is to update the list of officials and entities to whom records shall or may be released. These updates amend language that has unnecessarily restricted the Department from sharing information with other state agencies and service providers, with resulting inefficient delivery of services to families. The proposed language also permits some additional limited disclosure of information to law enforcement and other entities in order ensure the safety and well-being of children.

SB1044

New Required Disclosures

Under the bill, the following are individuals or entities that DCF *must* disclose records to without the subject's consent, which are not permitted under current law:

- the Child Advocate or the Child Advocate's designee;
- foster or prospective adoptive parents, but only records relating to social, medical, psychological, or educational needs of children currently placed with them or

being considered for placement, and so long as no information that identifies biological parents is disclosed without their consent;

- employees of the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, for the purpose of treatment planning for young adults who have transitioned from DCF care;
- legal counsel representing DCF during the course of a legal proceeding involving the department or a DCF employee; and
- specifies the circumstances for sharing information with Superior Court judges when they are determining the appropriate disposition of a child convicted as delinquent or a child who is a member of a family with service needs, or a judge of the Superior Court in a criminal prosecution for purposes of in-camera inspection if: (1) the court has ordered that it be given the record, or (2) a party to the proceeding has subpoenaed the record.

New Discretionary Disclosures

The following are individuals or entities that DCF *is permitted to* disclose records to without the subject's consent, which are not permitted under current law:

- individuals or agencies under contract with DCF, for the purpose of identifying and assessing potential placements for the child who is the subject of the record, so long as no information that identifies biological parents is disclosed without their consent;
- Courts or public agencies in other states and federally recognized Indian tribes which are responsible for child protection or provide services to families involved in the child welfare system.
- individuals DCF interviews in abuse and neglect investigations who are not otherwise entitled to this information, but disclosure is limited to: (1) the general nature of the allegations, (2) the child's identity, and (3) the information necessary to further the course of the investigation;
- people attempting to locate a missing parent or child, but disclosure is limited to information that assists them in doing so;
- courts of competent jurisdiction, when a DCF employee has been subpoenaed to testify about the record's contents; and
- people not employed by DCF who arrange, perform, or assist in performing functions or activities on DCF's behalf, including data analysis, processing or administration, utilization reviews, quality assurance, practice management, consultation, data aggregation and accreditation services

Disclosure When Incident Has Been Publicized.

Under current law, when an incident of abuse or neglect has been made public, or the DCF Commissioner reasonably believes this will occur, the Commissioner can publicly disclose whether DCF received a complaint and provide a general description of actions taken by the agency, so long as the Commissioner does not disclose personally identifying information about (1) the victim or family, or (2) the suspected abuser unless that person has been arrested for the underlying conduct. The bill adds a provision

allowing DCF to confirm or deny the accuracy of information that has been made public and generally describe the case's current legal status.

Conclusion

The Department believes that this bill continues to protect the important confidentiality rights of the children and families we serve while allowing some appropriate discretion to share information when necessary, particularly for purposes of treatment planning and provision of services when clients are receiving services from multiple agencies.

S.B. No. 1044 (RAISED) AN ACT REQUIRING THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES TO CONDUCT ABUSE OR NEGLECT INVESTIGATIONS OF YOUTHS ARRESTED FOR PROSTITUTION

The Department of Children and Families supports SB 1044 An Act Requiring the Department of Children and Families to Conduct Abuse or Neglect Investigations of Youths Arrested for Prostitution.

Over the past two years, the Department has become aware of over 65 cases of youth involved in domestic minor sex trafficking activity. Most of these cases involve youth in the care or custody of DCF. Sadly, children in our care can be prime victims for this type of activity.

The Department has been training staff, administrators and providers in this area for over a year but we also need to begin teaching our youth skills for recognizing and avoiding these very real dangers. We in Connecticut and a few other states are trying to be proactive by recognizing the depth of this problem while undoing what has been a historical non-reaction to these youth and their crises.

Select Committee on Children

PUBLIC HEARING

Tuesday, March 1, 2011

Testimony of Carolyn Signorelli
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SB No. 1044: Support w/ change

Good Morning Senator Musto, Representative Urban and esteemed Committee Members. My name is Carolyn Signorelli, Chief Child Protection Attorney for the State of Connecticut. Thank you for the opportunity to submit this written testimony regarding Senate Bill 1044, AN ACT REQUIRING THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES TO CONDUCT ABUSE OR NEGLECT INVESTIGATIONS OF YOUTHS ARRESTED FOR PROSTITUTION.

I support this legislation, however in order to make the language consistent with the Department's use of its Differential Response System (DRS), I suggest the language in lines 29-31 be changed from "Not later than twenty-four hours after receiving such report, the department shall commence a child abuse or neglect investigation" to "The Department is required to accept the referral."

With this change, the Department has the option of referring the family to its DRS track if it deems appropriate, as opposed to commencing their traditional investigation. The goal of this legislation, providing access to services for youths who are victims of prostitution, would still be achieved.

Thank you for this opportunity to be heard. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully Submitted,

Carolyn Signorelli

**Testimony of Alexandra Quig
M.S.W Student**

**Select Committee on Children
March 1, 2011**

In support of Raised S.B. No. 1044 An Act Requiring the Department of Children and Families to Conduct Abuse or Neglect Investigations of Youths Arrested for Prostitution

Good morning Representative Urban, and members of the Committee on Children My name is Alexandra Quig, and I am an M S W student at the University of Connecticut School of Social Work, with a concentration in Policy Practice and a substantive area of focus on women and children in families Thank you for the opportunity to testify today

I am here in support of Raised S.B. 1044 An Act Requiring the Department of Children and Families to Conduct Abuse or Neglect Investigations of Youth Arrested for Prostitution.

I feel that this is an exceptionally important issue. Before I started graduate school I interned at a domestic & sexual violence agency On a daily bases I worked directly with both young women and men who had been victims of sexual exploitation/prostitution, many of which were recent immigrants to the United States Many of these children were still young enough to be required to go to school but instead were forced into a lifestyle that was not a choice. By the time I began to work with these young adults my agency was the first service provider that they had come into contact with, but the majority were already involved in the criminal justice system

There are a variety of reasons why youth become involved with prostitution The National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (2002) has developed a report which highlights the major components as to why youths may become involved, such as, running away from home, being forced out of their homes, are abducted, or are escaping physical or sexual abuse Involvement in prostitution is a serious problem due to the repeated victimization, multiple sexual partners, exposure to diseases, general neglect, and exposure to repeated violence

Prostitution is a crime under Connecticut law and so is child abuse The youth who are arrested for prostitution need much needed services but also an investigation in to why they are involved with prostitution and the abuse and neglect they have suffered The Department of Children and Families is the only one I feel that can do an accurate assessment and help these youth with much needed access to services

I realize in these tough economic times that Connecticut is facing, additional case loads and services will require DCF to increase spending and potentially more staff will need to be hired There is evidence with the right kind of services many of these youth can break free from prostitution and the abuse they have suffered But can there really be a price on the safety and well being of our nation's children, regardless of why they need help?

Thank you for your time and consideration on this bill

Alexandra Quig
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Select Committee On Children
Public Hearing
Tuesday, March 1, 2011
S.B. No.1044

Good Morning, I would like to thank Rep. Urban, Sen. Musto, Rep. Fawcett, and the members of the Select Committee on Children for this opportunity to express my thoughts regarding S.B. No.1044. My name is Christine Banks and I am an Advanced Standing Graduate Student at the University of Connecticut's School of Social Work, as well as an intern at the National Association of Social Workers Connecticut's Chapter. Today I am here to testify in support of S.B. No.1044; An Act Requiring the Department of Children and Families to Conduct Abuse or Neglect Investigations of Youths Arrested for Prostitution.

As a master's level social work student whose concentration of study is policy practice, I am very much interested in the formulation and implementation of policies meant to be beneficial to children and adolescents. They make up the segment of our citizenship that is most vulnerable to abuse and neglect as well as personal criminal exploitation. I strongly believe the raising of this bill is a blatant indication that this population is being victimized by one of the world's oldest illegal profession, prostitution. This type of exploitation is a tragedy and should not continue to be an experience that impacts the lives of our youth. As concerned and responsible adults, we all have a moral obligation to do everything within our powers to correct this wrong that is being committed against our children and adolescents.

Youth prostitution is a complex phenomenon. It involves the performance of both "coerced and voluntary" sexual favors in exchange for money or things of value. Most often these children and adolescents are victims of physical and sexual abuse that occurred within their homes from family members and other close acquaintances. In their attempt to escape the abuse and or neglect these youth believe their only alternative is to runaway. To flee from their families only to realize they do not have any where safe and secure to run to. Once on the streets, with no meaningful way of supporting themselves because they are underage, uneducated, unskilled and ultimately unemployable they turn to what they think is their only solution; prostitution as a mean of existence and survival. The level of youth involvement in prostitution spans across a wide spectrum. This behavior can be found in youth who are members of gangs, addicted to drugs as well as those who have been abandoned and thrown away by their families.

It is the complexity surrounding the phenomenon of youth prostitution that makes the intervention of the Department of Children and Families so necessary for this population. The services that will be made available through DCF are critical for these children and adolescents; it will provide them with the resources they will need to reclaim their young lives. DCF will be able to provide them with a sense of permanency and safety, individual case management, medical services and substance abuse treatment, counseling and therapeutic services as well as educational services. Also, in some instances DCF will be able to successfully facilitate the reunification of youth with their families.

While at my field placement, I was able to speak with a DCF worker regarding the bill. She was adamant in her response. She stated that these children and adolescents are under the

legal age of self-consent, and most assuredly must be referred to DCF so that appropriate assessments' and intervention plans can be implemented in an effort to get them back on the right track in life.

I urge the committee to vote in favor of S.B. No. 1044 in an effort to reduce and or eliminate the number of youths being arrested for prostitution here in the State of Connecticut. The investigations conducted by DCF can be the states measuring instrument that can shed some light on the reasons youths are choosing to participate in such an undesirable behavior. By saying yes to this bill you are boldly proclaiming to the youth of Connecticut that their lives are valued and the outcomes of their futures are essential to the well being and success of the state.

Thank you all for your time and consideration.

Mallory Ham pg 3 line 22
Roberto Ceja pg 3 line 23

Center for Youth Leadership

Why wait for someone else to make a difference?

Select Committee on Children Testimony, March 1, 2011

SB 1044: An Act Requiring the Department of Children and Families to Conduct Abuse or Neglect Investigations of Youth Arrested for Prostitution

Good morning Representative Urban, Senator Musto and members of the committee. We have a special greeting for Representative Wood, who is from our district in Norwalk.

My name is Mallory Ham and I am a member of the Center for Youth Leadership, which is based at Brien McMahon High School. Joining me is Roberto Ceja, who is also a member of the Center.

Ten months ago, we were proud to be among a handful of people who were asked to attend the bill signing ceremony for the *Safe Harbor Act for Exploited Children*. Today, on behalf of the 226 student activists at the Center for Youth Leadership, we are here to urge you to support of SB 1044, which would require the Department of Children and Families to conduct abuse or neglect investigations of children and teens arrested for prostitution.

Although I have never been trafficked, nor have any of my friends, we do know students at our school who have run away from home, been thrown out of their home and/or experienced sexual abuse at home, all of which are huge red flags for teenagers who are lured into prostitution.

We have also volunteered with runaway and throwaway teens in two safe houses in Fairfield County. We raise awareness of human trafficking and child prostitution in Connecticut by leading two public awareness activities a month in lower Fairfield County. We piloted an eight-week trafficking curriculum at our school with Love 146, an advocacy group in New Haven. Love 146 will return to our school in the spring, and we are working with the group to introduce the curriculum to other high schools in Fairfield County. And in the coming weeks we will start an outreach project that will take us to truck stops along I-95 to educate truckers about trafficking.

While we were pleased with the passage of the safe harbor legislation, we were haunted by several questions, not the least of which is the one addressed by SB 1044. Granted, there are a ton of questions: *How many beds are available in Connecticut for teens who have been trafficked? Which staff at which state agency have been trained to address the unique needs of these teens? And are attempts made to reunify the teens with their families?*

But the question that is raised most often by our members is: *Who is being held responsible for the circumstances that lead teens my age to hit the streets in the first place?* In fact, our members raised it again just two weeks ago with news that two men from our hometown of Norwalk were arrested for transporting girls across state lines for the purpose of prostitution. They took two girls from Norwalk to Bridgeport; Bridgeport to Hartford; Hartford back to Norwalk; and eventually into Massachusetts.

We know that confidentiality laws prohibit the general public from knowing much about these teens, but don't you ever wonder what happens to them after they've been detained by the police for prostitution? We know from the Center for Children's Advocacy that among these teens are gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender students who have been kicked out of their homes after "coming out"; adolescent boys who are not allowed into family homeless shelters; teens who are victims of child sex abuse and trafficking; teens like me and Roberto. Sure, some are running from themselves, but more often than not they are running from homes that are violent and indifferent to their needs.

According to the National Incidence Studies of Children, one out of every three runaway or throwaway teens is lured into prostitution within 48 hours of hitting the streets. One out of every three. We're talking about teens as young as thirteen, which the University of Pennsylvania and Shared Hope International say is the average age for entry into prostitution in America.

We are talking about a group of teens that is all but invisible to the general public. It's almost like they've become refugees from their own families and the state agencies that should be caring for them; a class of people that no one is responsible for; that no one is being held accountable for. This has to stop.

That's why SB 1044 is so important. We know that a lot is asked of the Department of Children and Families, but we think this is a no-brainer. A DCF investigation within 24 hours of receiving a police report that a teen has been detained for prostitution could reveal important clues to the teens' actions. It could even lead to holding someone responsible for the circumstances that led to the teens' working the streets.

We know the governor has complicated things by cutting \$1 million for homeless youth services from DCF's budget; funding that we believe should be restored immediately. But we still urge you to support SB 1044, and to work with the Department of Children and Families, the Center for Children's Advocacy, Love 146 and other groups to identify a strategy that addresses the abuse and neglect experienced by teens from one of Connecticut's more invisible groups of people.

Thank you very much.

~ ~ ~

Center for Youth Leadership at Brien McMahon High School
300 Highland Avenue, Norwalk, Connecticut 06854
203.852.9488 and www.qocyl.org

Good Afternoon Senator Musto, Representative Urban, Representative Fawcett and members of the Select Committee on Children:

My name is Nicole von Dy. I am from Love146, a non-profit organization here in CT that combats child sex slavery & exploitation. I am here in support of S.B. 1044 "AN ACT REQUIRING THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES TO CONDUCT ABUSE OR NEGLECT INVESTIGATIONS OF YOUTHS ARRESTED FOR PROSTITUTION". I want to thank you for calling this hearing on such an important issue.

Although it is difficult to accurately depict the numbers of children trafficked with certainty, the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children estimates that at least 100,000 American children each year are the victims of commercial sexual exploitation and child trafficking. The average age of entry is 12-14 years old. These children are commodities for sale. They are trafficked, moved from city to city for the financial gain of those who use, abuse and control them. These children are victims of modern day slavery. They lack the ability to walk away. These children need to be rescued and restored.

I wear a few hats at Love146. One is to train adults working with youth, service providers and agencies looking for more information on the issue. I have trained many adults as well as a group of law enforcement late last year. One of my other roles within Love146 is working with adolescent girls and boys in different settings, i.e. group homes, residential facilities, communities and schools. Specifically, one curriculum we utilize is called My Life, My Choice. With this curricula, I work with adolescent girls in group homes and residential facilities educating them and giving them tools to keep themselves safe out in the community and recognize signs of sexual exploitation of children.

In a few of the homes I facilitated in, I came across girls who were willing to share their stories with me who at one point were involved in prostitution/human trafficking because they were looking for someone to love them; they were lured, coerced, or forced into it or put into it by their parents. These girls didn't want to be involved, as much as people may have thought they did.

For the past three years, DCF has been very diligent and very responsive to the issue of sexual exploitation of children. They have developed protocols to work with victims and have developed trainings to educate their social workers on the issue. In most part, because of DCF's trainings, at least 52 victims have been identified here in CT (Personal Communication, William Rivera, DCF). This is just brushing the surface. There are many more out there in need of services and need to be given the help they deserve to live a meaningful and productive life.

It is important to ensure that law enforcement begin to make these referrals so services can be provided. It is important that law enforcement make DCF their first point of so they can immediately investigate a case of a child who has been arrested for prostitution and more rapidly provide them with services that they need to begin the restoration process.

Thank you.

Center for Children's Advocacy

University of Connecticut School of Law, 65 Elizabeth Street, Hartford, CT 06105

**TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF RAISED BILL NO. 1044,
AN ACT REQUIRING THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES TO
CONDUCT ABUSE OR NEGLECT INVESTIGATIONS OF YOUTHS ARRESTED
FOR PROSTITUTION
AND
RAISED BILL NO. 1045, AN ACT PROVIDING HOMELESS YOUTHS AND
EMANCIPATED MINORS ACCESS TO BIRTH CERTIFICATES**

March 1, 2011

This testimony is submitted on behalf of the Center for Children's Advocacy, a private, non-profit legal organization based at the University of Connecticut School of Law. The Center provides holistic legal services for poor children in Connecticut's communities through individual representation and systemic advocacy. I am an attorney at the Center and the Director of the Center's Teen Legal Advocacy Clinic, which provides legal services to teens throughout the state. In addition, I am the Chair of the Connecticut Team on Runaway and Homeless Youth,¹ a statewide group of professionals interested in improving access to services and supports for runaway and homeless youth in the state of Connecticut. The Team is comprised of state agencies including the Department of Children and Families (DCF), Court Support Services Division, and the State Department of Education, as well as private providers throughout the state including The Center for Children's Advocacy, The Council of Churches of Greater Bridgeport, RYASAP, CT Coalition to End Homelessness, True Colors, Kids in Crisis as well as others.



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I am testifying today to urge you to support Raised Bill No. 1044, "An Act Requiring the Department of Children and Families to Conduct Abuse or Neglect Investigations of Youth Arrested for Prostitution" and Raised Bill No. 1045, "An Act Providing Homeless Youths And Emancipated Minors Access to Birth Certificates." By all accounts, the number of homeless youth has increased in CT. (Please see attached data.) The Center is supporting these bills because we believe they will improve Connecticut's ability to provide supports and services to this *invisible* population. We also hear the stories from youth who are living on their own about the obstacles they face and we believe these bills will help remove some of those obstacles.

¹ The Connecticut Team on Runaway and Homeless Youth was convened in the summer of 2008 in response to a request by the American Bar Association's Committee on Homelessness and Poverty as well as the National Network for Youth that each state bring together advocates to affect systemic change on behalf of runaway and homeless youth.

Raised Bill No. 1044, "An Act Requiring the Department of Children and Families to Conduct Abuse or Neglect Investigations of Youth Arrested for Prostitution."

What we know is that within 48 hours of leaving their home 1 in 3 teens will be lured into prostitution.² This is a very real threat. Because we know that homeless youth are targets to be lured into the life of prostitution (also called domestic minor sex trafficking), it is important that we have a mechanism for ensuring that these youth get access to critical supports and services. The first point of contact to access this help is through law enforcement with a referral to DCF. Law enforcement is the most likely entity to come into contact with these victims and DCF is best suited to provide help to these victims.

The National Association for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth states that parental abuse and neglect is a primary cause of homelessness among unaccompanied youth (homeless youth who are on their own).³ The National Network for Youth estimates that according to studies of a homeless youth sample, 33% had been in foster care, 51% had been physically abused, and 60% of girls and 23% of boys had been sexually abused.⁴

Through our work with DCF on the CT Team on Runaway and Homeless Youth, we understand that DCF has identified 65 cases of youth involved in domestic minor sex trafficking. Many of these involve youth already known to DCF. This bill would help to encourage the reporting of those not already involved with DCF, those who have gone without any supports and services.

Raised Bill No. 1044 is modeled after a successful Illinois bill which requires child welfare involvement for anyone under 18 years old who is suspected of prostitution.⁵ It would make very clear that 16 and 17 year olds who are involved in prostitution need access to supports and services. **Please support Raised Bill No. 1044.**

Raised Bill No. 1045, "An Act Providing Homeless Youths And Emancipated Minors Access to Birth Certificates."

This bill would remove one of the many obstacles faced by unaccompanied homeless youth who are attempting to find work and move out of homelessness. I get the calls from youth who are on their own and cannot get copies of their birth certificates in order to get work, get a Connecticut Identification Card, sign up for food stamps or cash assistance, or become involved in a job training opportunity. Providers for homeless youth also tell us that this is an obstacle in referring youth for needed services.

² The Salvation Army- STOP IT Initiative Against Human Trafficking citing the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, <http://www.usc.salvationarmy.org/usc/www.usc.stopit.nsf/vw-text-index/954dc06d95b9cad8862573d200680763?opendocument>.

³ "Using What We Know: Supporting the Education of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth." 39, Julianelle, Patricia, The National Association for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth, February 2008, available at http://www.naehcy.org/dl/uwwk_youth.pdf.

⁴ "Unaccompanied Youth: Fast Facts" National Network for Youth, citing YouthCare, Inc., 1998, available at http://www.nn4youth.org/media/factsheets/FactSheet_Unacompanied_Youth.pdf.

⁵ Illinois Legislative Service, 2010 Legislative Session, HB 6462 section 10, "An Act Concerning Criminal Law."

The language in Raised Bill No. 1045 would allow certain professionals including school district homeless liaisons, the director or designees of youth and adult shelters to certify that the youth is homeless. Then the youth would be able to request a copy of his/her birth certificate. This language mirrors the process outlined in the federal College Cost Reduction Act for unaccompanied homeless youth to access college financial aid. It would also help in encouraging youth to access support services.

The American Bar Association and the National Network for Youth recently published a book entitled "Runaway and Homeless Youth and the Law: Model State Statutes," where they emphasize the importance of homeless youth having access to identification documents, including birth certificates. They also note that other states have provided for flexibility in birth certificate requests (citing Pennsylvania, Maryland, Mississippi, and Texas).⁶

Raised Bill No. 1045 is a no-cost way to eliminate obstacles for homeless youth. Please support this important bill.

Thank you for your time and consideration.
Respectfully submitted,



Attorney Stacey Violante Cote
Director, Teen Legal Advocacy Clinic
Chair, CT Team on Runaway and Homeless Youth

⁶ Horton-Newell, Amy, Meyer, Katie & Trupin, Casey. "Runaway and Homeless Youth and the Law: Model State Statutes," pp 111-113 (2009).

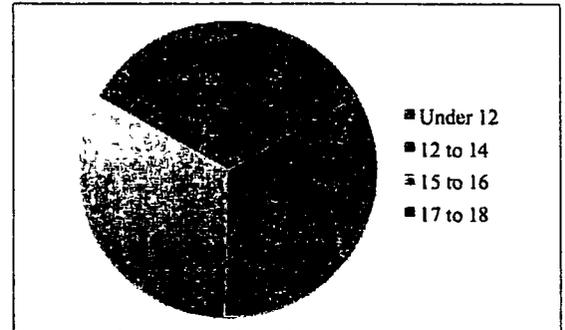
How many runaway and homeless children and youth are in Connecticut? *We still don't know!*

What **DO** we know?

National Runaway and Homeless Youth Management Information System (RHYMIS)

09/10 FY Total Youth in Youth Shelters: 270

Male: 114
 Female: 156
 <12 years: 45
 12-14 years: 90
 15-16 years: 88
 17-18 years: 45

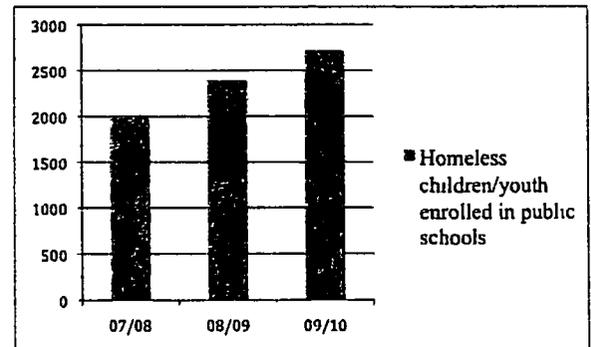


09/10 FY Total Street Outreach Contacts: 6188

CT Department of Education

Homeless children/youths enrolled in public school
 2009-10 School Year Total: 2716

Pre-k – 2d grade: 931
 Grades 3-5: 631
 Grades 6-8: 553
 Grades 9-10: 323
 Grades 11-12: 269



CT Department of Children and Families

Runaway incidents of children/youth in DCF care

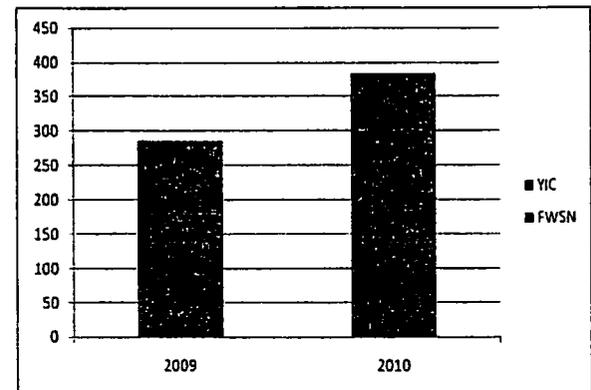
2009 Total: 1,807
 2008 Total: 1,600

Minors as victims of prostitution reported to DCF: 61 (2008-2010)

CT Court Support Services Division

Jan 2010-Dec 2010 Runaways (unique clients):

FWSN: 313
 YIC: 71



National Crime Information Center (NCIC)

Active runaway cases on 10/20/08: 236
 Purged runaway records for 2008: 4,300



The Council of Churches of Greater Bridgeport, Inc.

Testimony in Support of **S.B. No. 1045 (RAISED) AN ACT PROVIDING HOMELESS YOUTHS AND EMANCIPATED MINORS ACCESS TO BIRTH CERTIFICATES.**

March 1, 2011

My name is John Cottrell. I am the Chief Operating Officer for the Council of Churches of Greater Bridgeport. Since 1978, the year I began working at The Council, the Janus Center for Youth in Crisis has served children and families in the Greater Bridgeport area. A major focus of the Center is on serving runaway and homeless youth. Our primary goal is not only to assist these youth to obtain stability, but to also keep children out of state systems and maintain families.

Our Basic Center Program consists of four main components: 24 hour mobile crisis response, immediate intervention and support, temporary respite care in one of our host homes, and aftercare support once the young person leaves our care. These cover four of the five service components outlined in the bill.

The Janus Center for Youth in Crisis strives to ensure easy access to services needed by youth who "live" on the streets due to extenuating circumstances, do not attend school on a regular basis, and are not involved with any traditional services or who are resistant or don't know how to access traditional services.

I feel it is important to point out the while The Council of Churches is licensed by DCF as a Child Placing Agency, we currently receive no state funding for our services. Our revenue comes from federal grants, local municipalities, foundations, churches and individual donors.

Our staff process approximately four hundred referrals each year. The majority of these calls involve families who are experiencing serious conflicts which if left unattended would likely result in the young person leaving the home. In most cases, with early and immediate intervention, separation can be avoided. The most difficult cases are those where the young person has already left the home.

Runaway and homeless youth often face many barriers that block them from having stable lives. Most often if a youth runs away from home, they leave with very few belongings, as they rush to get away from the current situation that they are in. One of these barriers for runaway and homeless youth is access to their birth certificate. In our experience in working with this vulnerable population, the parent usually is the one who holds the birth certificate of the youth in fear that the child may lose it if it is in their possession. When the child leaves the home, they often leave without having any type of identification. There have been situations in our work with runaway and homeless youth where the parent refused to give the child their birth certificate as a way of blocking their independence. This is especially relevant when a youth seeks emancipation from their parent or legal guardian.

Obtaining a birth certificate is the first step in receiving permanent identification which includes: passport, driver's license, and Social Security card. To apply for benefits the youth would need at

Bridge Building Ministry • CO-OP Center • Hunger Outreach • Janus Center for Youth In Crisis • Project Learn

1100 Boston Avenue; Bldg. 5A • Bridgeport, Connecticut 06610-2654 • Tel: 203.334.1121 • Fax: 203.367.8113 • www.cccb.org

minimum a birth certificate and Social Security card. If the youth is not able to return home and is eligible for employment, you cannot be legally employed without having proper identification, which might cause the youth to get money in ways that might jeopardize their health and safety.

This bill would provide youth with the opportunity to take advantage of available options legally. This is a vital step in their attempts to have a stable and productive life.

Respectfully submitted,



John R. Cottrell,
Chief Operating Officer

Select Committee on Children

PUBLIC HEARING

Tuesday, March 1, 2011

Testimony of Carolyn Signorelli
Chief Child Protection Attorney
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Hartford, CT 06106
860-566-1341
Fax: 860-566-1349
carolyn.signorelli@jud.ct.gov

SB No. 1046: Support w/ addition

Good Morning Senator Musto, Representative Urban and esteemed Committee Members. My name is Carolyn Signorelli, Chief Child Protection Attorney for the State of Connecticut. Thank you for the opportunity to submit this written testimony regarding Senate Bill 1046, AN ACT CONCERNING CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

I support this legislation, however, I respectfully suggest the addition of two members to the proposed task force, namely an individual from a child advocacy organization as well as an individual from a parent advocacy organization. If the idea is to truly study the services the State of Connecticut provides to children and youth and the impact public policies have on children and youth, it would be imperative to include voices representative of people who receive or have received services from the state.

Therefore, I respectfully request that these two additional members be added to the task force.

Thank you for this opportunity to be heard. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully Submitted,

Carolyn Signorelli

**JOINT
STANDING
COMMITTEE
HEARINGS**

**HUMAN
SERVICES
PART 3
624 – 908**

2011

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Uh-huh.

REP. MORRIS: All right. And my understanding is that this language would now allow DCF to be able to provide that information, which it has on hand.

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: True, but it would conflict with 17a-28, so it would have to -- there'd have to be some -- some amendment for that statute.

REP. MORRIS: It would conflict with what?

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: It would conflict with Connecticut General Statute 17a-28, so there'd have to be some companion changes to that.

REP. MORRIS: What -- what is 17a-28 say?

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: That the -- it -- it's about five, single-spaced pages of DCF confidentiality statutes. So there's actually a bill pending to -- to rearrange that so -- before -- before this committee.

REP. MORRIS: Well -- it's before this committee?

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Yes, the Select Committee on Children is sending it here.

SB1043

REP. MORRIS: The Select Committee on Children. It's coming --

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Yes.

REP. MORRIS: -- from Children, so there --

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Yes.

REP. MORRIS: So there is a bill in Children that will --

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: It's 17 -- it modifies 17a-28.
It does not include this provision that you're
talking about, but that would be the vehicle by
which it could be done.

REP. MORRIS: Which bill; do you know the bill
number?

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Do you know the bill number?

REP. MORRIS: Okay. Well -- well, if you can get me
the bill number afterwards --

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Yes.

REP. MORRIS: -- I would appreciate it.

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Absolutely.

REP. MORRIS: But then I would still -- because I'll
still have the question if -- if the --

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: It's 1043.

REP. MORRIS: -- 603 --

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Yup.

REP. MORRIS: -- because the same information we're
asking for --

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Right.

REP. MORRIS: -- that the schools are asking
for --

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Right.

REP. MORRIS: -- is on a Form 603.

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Right.

REP. MORRIS: Which you're telling me you give to the schools anyway.

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Right.

REP. MORRIS: You didn't need any changes to 17a-28 to do that, to provide that information.

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Right, because --

REP. MORRIS: And the information that the schools are asking for in a list form --

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Right.

REP. MORRIS: -- rather than on these individual sheets --

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Uh-huh.

REP. MORRIS: -- is that same information that would have the same confidentiality restrictions.

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Actually, it says the -- the 603 is issued pursuant to the state educational statutes. Each individual sheet will go into the child's education record with -- which under state and federal law is protected. No one else except for -- except for those people involved in the direct education of that child would have access to that information.

If you've generated a list, then every other person that has access to that list would know not only little Johnny that's in his -- his or her class but also little Sally that's in four grades away. So the -- the idea is to protect the confidentiality of the children and the school system so that they're not identified as foster children and -- and singled out. So each, individual child is, for education purposes is -- is -- the individual educators

know, but not the -- the school as a whole would not know here's the list of all these kids that are foster children.

REP. MORRIS: All right. And I -- I understand you're -- you're trying to protect, you know, the kids FERPA rights.

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Correct.

REP. MORRIS: Right?

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Right.

REP. MORRIS: Okay. However, if this list is going to educators, it is going to LEA, it isn't going to the building at large, and the same people in the district that are receiving the 603 would be the same, exact people that are receiving this list, and the purpose, as I understand it, because the challenge is that, as I understand it -- what I'm pretty sure we'll hear testimony later -- is that districts either aren't receiving these in a timely fashion, they're receiving them incomplete or just not receiving them at all. And, hence, they have the need to have the list of all --

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: (Inaudible.)

REP. MORRIS: -- the kids that are in their district, so then they are able to make certain that those students are receiving appropriate services in a timely manner. And from a financial standpoint, that document, that information is what helps districts to determine nexus and what district should be billed.

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Right.

REP. MORRIS: So there is an education -- there is an educational need. So help me understand how --

what -- where a FERPA violation would occur.

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Well, it's not just a FERPA violation; it's also state and federal confidentiality laws as well. So -- so in this case they go -- they go hand in hand. So under -- under your example -- and, by the way let me just -- let me just say that I'm -- I'm not expressing any -- anything in objection to this.

REP. MORRIS: Well --

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: I'm trying to -- to explain why it's done the way it is. There would be a list and, and as you said, the LEA would have it. Somebody in an office would have it, and this list would be passed around to whomever is --

REP. MORRIS: Well --

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: -- is responsible for making those decisions that you -- that you just -- you just made.

Now, also keep in mind that especially in the bigger school districts, that list is going to change every day because kids are coming in and out of care on a daily basis. So that would require a list to be generated every single day.

Now, to your other point about the -- about the -- the 603s, I -- we have, you know, it's always been our understanding that -- you know, well, there's always some bumps in the road -- that this system goes pretty, pretty smoothly. If there are school districts that are -- feel they're not getting these in a timely manner or not at all, we would certainly like to hear about it so that we can correct that.

REP. MORRIS: All right. It is two-fold, and we'll get to explore this some more, but -- okay. And

-- and I'll take a -- I'll -- I'll try to find out what that bill is in Children's, because --

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: It's here.

JOSH HOWROYD: (Inaudible.)

REP. MORRIS: -- this -- this is something that -- that needs to get -- that needs to get fixed.

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Yes.

REP. MORRIS: Because it -- it does affect every district, every Representative that's here, it affects their districts. So if we have kids --

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Right.

REP. MORRIS: -- that are in our districts and we can't even bill the proper districts for it, I -- I think most Legislators and most schools districts are going to have a problem with that.

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Right.

REP. MORRIS: And we'll -- we'll talk to you, further, though.

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: It's -- it's Senate Bill 1043, and actually Mr. Howroyd informs me it's before this committee right now.

JOSH HOWROYD: From Children.

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: From Children.

REP. MORRIS: From Children; all right. Because, actually, I was --

JOSH HOWROYD: (Inaudible.)

REP. MORRIS: The gentleman behind you who I -- who I

spoke to about this, and I --

JOSH HOWROYD: Yeah.

REP. MORRIS: -- thought we were going to try to find a way to get this fixed.

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Yes.

REP. MORRIS: We do --

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: It's 1043.

REP. MORRIS: -- need to get it fixed during this legislative session.

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Yup, that would be the (inaudible) thing.

REP. MORRIS: Because regardless of whether, you know, the -- if it's Connecticut confidentiality laws, we are the Legislature, we can fix that. If there's -- if there's --

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Right.

REP. MORRIS: -- an education of -- there's an educational benefit for kids, if there's a financial benefit for districts, I think it's something that we would all be willing to do, and we need to get done.

Thank you.

BARBARA J. CLAIRE: Thank you.

REP. TERCYAK: Thank you, very much.

Any other questions?

Thank you for your time.

H – 1120

**CONNECTICUT
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE**

**PROCEEDINGS
2011**

**VOL.54
PART 29
9635 – 9973**

pt/tj/lxe/gbr
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

646
June 8, 2011

Bill is passed. Clerk, please call calendar 635.

THE CLERK:

On page 34, Calendar 635, substitute for Senate Bill Number 1043, AN ACT CONCERNING ACCESS TO RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES. Favorable report of the Committee on Human Services.

SPEAKER DONOVAN:

Representative Urban.

REP. URBAN (43rd):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move acceptance of the Joint Committee's Favorable Report and passage of the bill in concurrence with the Senate.

SPEAKER DONOVAN:

Question is on acceptance and passage. Will you remark?

REP. URBAN (43rd):

Mr. Speaker, this bill revises and updates reorganization of Sections 17 to 28 of the General Statutes of DCF. It's a good bill and it ought to pass.

SPEAKER DONOVAN:

Remark further on the bill? Representative Wood.

REP. WOOD (141st):

pt/tj/lxe/gbr
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

647
June 8, 2011

Yes, please vote for this, thank you.

SPEAKER DONOVAN:

Remark further on the bill? If not, staff and guests come to the Well of the House, members take your seats, the machine will be open.

THE CLERK:

The House of Representatives is voting by roll call. Members to the Chamber. The House is voting by roll call. Members to the Chamber.

SPEAKER DONOVAN:

Have all the members voted? If all the members have voted, please check the roll call board. If all members have voted, the machine will be locked. Clerk will please take a tally. Clerk, please announce the tally.

THE CLERK:

Senate Bill Number 1043, in concurrence with the Senate.

Total Number voting	147
Necessary for passage	74
Those voting Yea	147
Those voting Nay	45
Those absent and not voting	4

SPEAKER DONOVAN:

pt/tj/lxe/gbr
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

648
June 8, 2011

The bill is passed. Clerk, please call Calendar
602.

THE CLERK:

On page 29, Calendar 602, substitute for Senate
bill Number 1044, AN ACT REQUIRING THE DEPARTMENT OF
CHILDREN AND FAMILIES TO BE NOTIFIED WHEN A YOUTH IS
ARRESTED FOR PROSTITUTION. Favorable report of the
Committee on Human Services.

SPEAKER DONOVAN:

Representative Urban.

REP. URBAN (43rd):

Mr. Speaker, I move the -- the -- acceptance of
the Joint Committee's Favorable Report and passage of
the bill in concurrence with the Senate.

SPEAKER DONOVAN:

Question is on acceptance and passage. Will you
remark?

REP. URBAN (43rd):

Yes, Mr. Speaker. This (inaudible) to arrest a
16 or 17 year old to report alleged child abuse. I
urge passage.

SPEAKER DONOVAN:

S - 632

**CONNECTICUT
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SENATE**

**PROCEEDINGS
2011**

**VOL. 54
PART 21
6546-6914**

mhr/cd/gbr
SENATE

515
June 7, 2011

So ordered.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

Calendar 636, House Bill Number 6100.

Move to place the item on the Consent Calendar.

THE CHAIR:

So ordered.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

Moving to calendar page 34, Calendar 638, House
Bill Number 6525.

Madam President, move to place the item on the
Consent Calendar.

THE CHAIR:

So ordered.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

Under matters returned from committee: moving
to calendar page 48, Calendar 399, Senate Bill
Number 1043.

Madam President, move to place the item on the
Consent Calendar.

THE CHAIR:

So ordered.

mhr/cd/gbr
SENATE

520
June 7, 2011

Mr. Clerk.

THE CLERK:

Immediate roll call's been ordered in the Senate on the Consent Calendar. Will all Senators please return to the Chamber. Immediate roll call's been ordered in the Senate on the Consent Calendar. Will all Senators please return to the Chamber.

THE CLERK:

Madam President, the items placed...

THE CHAIR:

I would ask the Chamber to be quiet please so we can hear the call of the Calendar for the Consent Calendar.

Thank you.

Please proceed, Mr. Clerk

THE CLERK:

Madam President, the items placed on the first Consent Calendar begin on calendar page 5, Calendar 336, House Bill 5697.

Calendar page 7, Calendar 421, Substitute for House Bill 6126.

Calendar page 8, Calendar 449, Senate Bill 1149.

mhr/cd/gbr
SENATE

521
June 7, 2011

Calendar page 10, Calendar 470, Substitute for House Bill 5340. Calendar 474, Substitute for House Bill 6274. Calendar 476, House Bill 6635.

Calendar page 12, Calendar 499, Substitute for House Bill 6638. Calendar 500, House Bill 6614. Calendar 508, House Bill 6222.

Calendar page 13, Calendar 511, House Bill 6356. Calendar 512, Substitute for House Bill 6422. Calendar 514, House Bill 6590. Calendar 515, House Bill 6221. Calendar 516, House Bill 6455.

Calendar page 14, Calendar 517, House Bill 6350. Calendar 519, House Bill 5437. Calendar 522, House Bill 6303.

Calendar page 15, Calendar 523, Substitute for House Bill 6499. Calendar 524, House Bill 6490. Calendar 525, House Bill 5780. Calendar 526, House Bill 6513. Calendar 527, Substitute for House Bill 6532.

Calendar page 16, Calendar 528, House Bill 6561. Calendar 529, Substitute for House Bill 6312. Calendar 530, Substitute for House Bill 5032. Calendar 532, House Bill 6338.

Calendar page 17, Calendar 533, Substitute for House Bill 6325. Calendar 534, House Bill 6352.

mhr/cd/gbr
SENATE

522
June 7, 2011

Calendar 536, House Bill 5300. Calendar 537, House
Bill 5482.

calendar page 18, Calendar 543, House Bill 6508.

Calendar 544, House Bill 6412. Calendar 546,
Substitute for House Bill 6538. Calendar 547,
Substitute for House Bill 6440. Calendar 548,
Substitute for House Bill 6471.

Calendar page 19, Calendar 550, Substitute for
House Bill 5802. Calendar 551, House Bill 6433.
Calendar 552, House Bill 6413. Calendar 553,
Substitute for House Bill 6227.

Calendar page 20, Calendar 554, Substitute for
House Bill 5415. Calendar 557, Substitute for House
Bill 6318. Calendar 558, Substitute for House Bill
6565.

Calendar page 21, Calendar 559, Substitute for
House Bill 6636.

Calendar page 22, Calendar 563, Substitute for
House Bill 6600. Calendar 564, Substitute for House
Bill 6598. Calendar 566, House Bill 5585.

Calendar page 23, Calendar 568, Substitute for
House Bill 6103. Calendar 570, Substitute for House
Bill 6336. Calendar 573, Substitute for House Bill
6434.

mhr/cd/gbr
SENATE

523
June 7, 2011

Calendar page 24, Calendar 577, Substitute for
House Bill 5795.

Calendar page 25, Calendar 581, House Bill
6354.

Calendar page 26, Calendar 596, Substitute for
House Bill 6282. Calendar 598, Substitute for House
Bill 6629.

Calendar page 27, Calendar 600, House Bill
6314. Calendar 601, Substitute for House Bill 6529.
Calendar 602, Substitute for House Bill 6438.
Calendar 604, Substitute for House Bill 6639.

Calendar page 28, Calendar 605, Substitute for
House Bill 6526. Calendar 608, House Bill 6284.

Calendar page 30, Calendar number 615,
Substitute for House Bill 6485. Calendar 616,
Substitute for House Bill 6498.

Calendar page 31, Calendar 619, Substitute for
House Bill 6634. Calendar 627, Substitute for House
Bill 6596.

Calendar page 32, Calendar 629, House Bill
5634. Calendar 630, Substitute for House Bill 6631.
Calendar 631, Substitute for House Bill 6357.
Calendar 632, House Bill 6642.

mhr/cd/gbr
SENATE

524
June 7, 2011

Calendar page 33, Calendar 634, Substitute for
House Bill 5431. Calendar 636, Substitute for
House, correction, House Bill 6100.

Page 34, Calendar 638, Substitute for House
Bill 6525.

Calendar page 48, Calendar 399, Substitute for
Senate Bill 1043.

Calendar page 49, Calendar 409, Substitute for
House Bill 6233. Calendar 412, House Bill 5178.
Calendar 422, Substitute for House Bill 6448.

Calendar page 52, Calendar 521, Substitute for
House Bill 6113.

Madam President, that completes the item placed
on the first Consent Calendar.

THE CHAIR:

Thank you, sir.

We call for another roll call vote. And the
machine will be open for Consent Calendar number 1.

THE CLERK:

The Senate is now voting by roll on the Consent
Calendar. Will all Senators please return to the
Chamber. The Senate is now voting by roll on the
Consent Calendar, will all Senators please return to
the Chamber.

mhr/cd/gbr
SENATE

525
June 7, 2011

Senator Cassano, would you vote, please, sir.

Thank you.

Well, all members have voted. All members have voted. The machine will be closed, and Mr. Clerk, will you call the tally?

THE CLERK:

Motion is on option Consent Calendar Number 1.

Total Number Voting	36
Those voting Yea	36
Those voting Nay	0
Those absent and not voting	0

THE CHAIR:

Consent Calendar Number 1 has passed.

Senator Looney.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

We might stand at ease for just a moment as we prepare the next item..

THE CHAIR:

The Senate will stand at ease.

(Chamber at ease.)