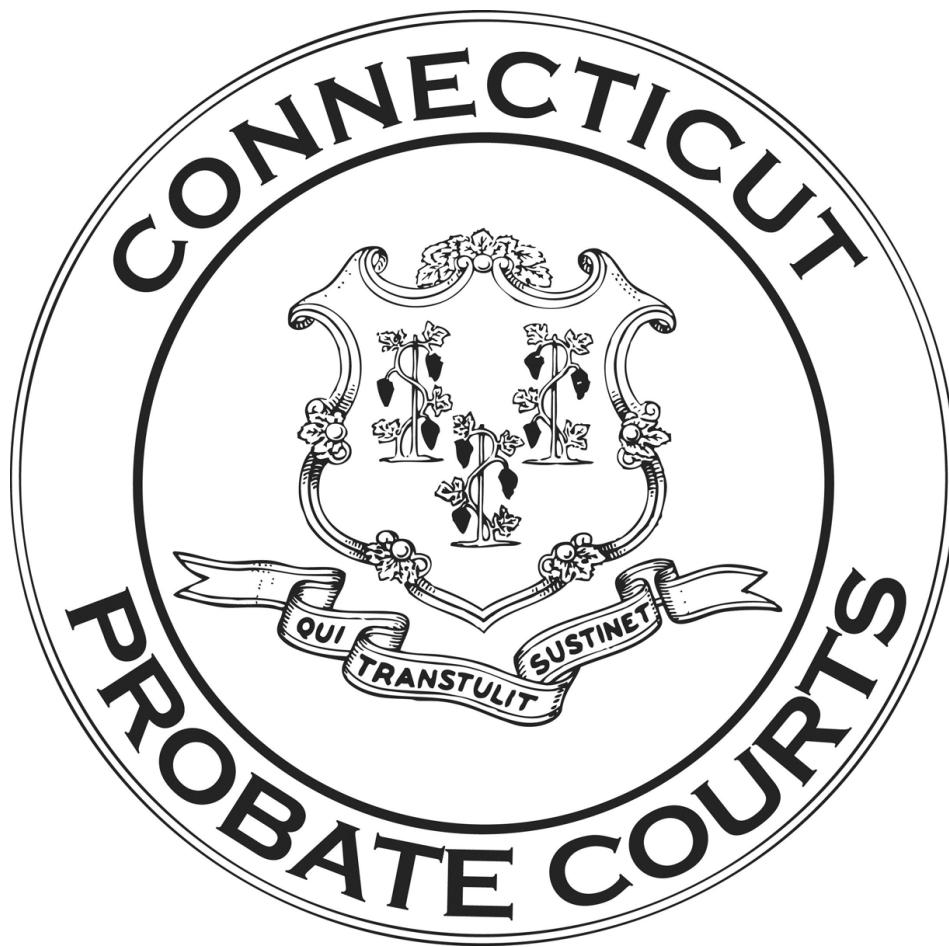


2025 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY



**Prepared
by the
Office of the Probate Court Administrator**



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
OFFICE OF THE
PROBATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR

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To: All Judges and Court Staff

From: Beverly K. Streit
Probate Court Administrator

Re: 2025 Legislative Summary

Date: September 8, 2025

The General Assembly enacted several important pieces of legislation affecting the Connecticut Probate Court system during the 2025 session. This packet includes a summary of each bill and a link to the text of the public act. Within the public acts, bracketed text indicates deletions, and underlined text indicates additions.

These summaries are not meant to replace the public acts but are rather a basic outline of the legislation.

We will present continuing education seminars on the new legislation at the Judges Institute on October 22, 2025, and at the Fall Clerks Roundtables. Please contact us with any questions.

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P.A. 25-16: An Act Establishing An Alzheimer's Disease And Dementia Task Force, Requiring Health Insurance Coverage For Biomarker Testing And Concerning Transfers And Discharges In Residential Care Homes, Tuition Waivers For Nursing Home Residents Who Take Courses At Regional Community-Technical Colleges And Closures And Evacuations Of Residential Care Homes And Nursing Homes	1
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P.A. 25-174: An Act Authorizing And Adjusting Bonds Of The State And Concerning Grant Programs, State Grant Commitments For School Building Projects, Revisions To The School Building Projects Statutes And Various Provisions Revising And Implementing The Budget For The Biennium Ending June 30, 2027 14

P.A. 25-16: AN ACT ESTABLISHING AN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND DEMENTIA TASK FORCE, REQUIRING HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR BIOMARKER TESTING AND CONCERNING TRANSFERS AND DISCHARGES IN RESIDENTIAL CARE HOMES, TUITION WAIVERS FOR NURSING HOME RESIDENTS WHO TAKE COURSES AT REGIONAL COMMUNITY-TECHNICAL COLLEGES AND CLOSURES AND EVACUATIONS OF RESIDENTIAL CARE HOMES AND NURSING HOMES.

Summary: Makes changes related to the regulation and oversight of long-term care and similar licensed facilities, including transfers of residents, establishes an aging related task force and working group, requires certain health care insurers to cover biomarker testing, and allows certain nursing home residents to take courses at the regional community-technical colleges tuition free. Also, makes technical and conforming changes.

- **Section 3 (Effective October 1, 2025):** Amends C.G.S. § 19a-535a to require the written notice in an involuntary transfer or discharge to include (1) the location to which the resident is being transferred or discharged and (2) an attestation by the facility that the notice was submitted to the Long-Term Care Ombudsman's website portal the same day it was given to the resident. If the information in the written notice changes before the transfer or discharge of the resident, the facility must update each recipient of the notice in writing as soon as practicable once the information is available. The act also requires residential care homes to consider a resident's proximity to family and known support networks assisting the resident in finding an alternative residence.

If the facility updates the location of where the resident will be involuntarily transferred or discharged, an appeal may be filed within 10 days of the updated notice and the transfer or discharge will be stayed during this time.

Sp.A. 25-18: AN ACT CONCERNING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHILD ADVOCATE.

Effective date: July 8, 2025

Summary: Establishes a 12-member working group to study and make recommendations for improving laws, policies, and procedures related to Probate Court guardianship proceedings which study shall include a review of the report of the Office of the Child Advocate submitted pursuant to section 12 of public act 21-118. The working group must report its findings and recommendations to the Judiciary Committee by January 1, 2026. The working group terminates on the date it submits the report or January 1, 2026, whichever is later.

P.A. 25-35: AN ACT ADOPTING THE CONNECTICUT UNIFORM MEDIATION ACT.

Effective date: October 1, 2025

Summary: Adopts the Connecticut Uniform Mediation Act which sets mediation-related rules, principally on the confidentiality of mediation communications. It generally applies to both voluntary mediations and those required by law or a court. It does not apply in certain contexts, such as mediations (1) done by a judge or judicial branch employee or (2) involving various collective bargaining-related issues. The CT Uniform Mediation Act makes mediation communications privileged and not subject to discovery or admissible in a proceeding (such as a court or legislative hearing). The act sets out certain exceptions to this privilege, such as if all mediation parties agree in a record that communications will not be privileged or the communication was a threat to physically hurt someone. The act limits the information that mediators can disclose to courts or similar authorities when the privilege applies. The act requires someone, before agreeing to mediate a dispute, to make a reasonable inquiry about potential conflicts of interests and disclose these matters to the parties. Moreover, the act specifically allows a mediation party to bring an attorney or other person to join them and participate in the mediation. A “mediation” is a process in which a mediator facilitates communication and negotiation between parties to help them reach a voluntary agreement about their dispute. A “mediation party” is a person who participates in a mediation and whose agreement is needed to resolve the dispute. Finally, despite the other provisions in the act, a voluntary agreement to mediate in a contested Probate Court matter continues to be governed by the procedures and administrative requirements in the Probate Court Rules of Procedure.

P.A. 25-48: AN ACT CONCERNING PROBATE COURT OPERATIONS.

Effective date: June 10, 2025, unless otherwise noted

Summary: Generally makes various changes to statutes affecting Connecticut Probate Courts and procedures. Relevant sections include:

- **Section 1:** Amends C.G.S. § 7-48 by allowing legal guardians to petition a Probate Court for an order requiring the town registrar of vital statistics to prepare a birth certificate for a child born outside a health care institution if the guardian cannot provide the required information and the petition is filed before the child’s first birthday.
- **Section 2:** Amends C.G.S. § 45a-63 by allowing the Council on Probate Judicial Conduct 15 business days after the termination of an investigation to notify the complaining party and respondent that its investigation has been completed and whether the Council found probable cause of misconduct.
- **Section 3:** Amends C.G.S. § 45a-128 by replacing “allowance” with “filing” with respect to an appeal.

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- **Section 4:** Amends C.G.S. § 45a-186a to require the Probate Court to transcribe a hearing on the record not later than 30 days after Probate Court received a copy of the appeal complaint rather than 30 days after service of the complaint on the Probate Court.
- **Section 5:** Amends C.G.S. § 45a-649(a)(2) to require notice by certified mail to the children of the respondent that is the subject of an involuntary conservatorship petition if the petition is filed by the Commissioner of Social Services under C.G.S. § 17b-456 or if the respondent's spouse is given notice by registered or certified mail or publication. In these cases, if the respondent has no children, then the parents receive notice by certified mail, and, if no parents, the siblings of the respondent receive notice by certified mail, and, if no siblings, then the next of kin receive notice by publication.
- **Section 6:** Amends C.G.S. § 45a-727 by eliminating the requirement that adoption applications, and related investigation reports, be filed in duplicate and that one copy be sent to the Commissioner of Children and Families.
- **Section 7:** (*Effective July 1, 2025*) Requires the Probate Court Administrator to convene a working group consisting of Probate Court judges, the Commissioner of Social Services or designee, representatives of nursing homes and attorneys having expertise serving as conservators, to study and provide recommendations on the issues facing conservators in the Probate Court system, including, but not limited to, delay of payments, fee waiver requirements and compensation levels. Report is due no later than January 15, 2026.
- **Section 8:** (*Effective October 1, 2025*) Allows a claimant to pursue a tort claim against a decedent's estate directly in Superior Court, to the extent of the existing insurance coverage, without compliance with claims procedures set forth in Chapter 802b.

P.A. 25-72: AN ACT PROHIBITING FIRST COUSIN MARRIAGE.

Effective date: October 1, 2025

Summary: Prohibits first cousins from knowingly marrying one another on or after October 1, 2025.

P.A. 25-78: AN ACT CONCERNING THE DUTIES OF STATE MARSHALS AND THE ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE STATE MARSHAL COMMISSION AND THE STATE MARSHALS ADVISORY BOARD.

Effective date: October 1, 2025

Summary: Generally makes various changes in statutes affecting state marshals and service of process. Relevant sections include:

- **Section 3:** Amends C.G.S. § 6-38 reducing the number of state marshals to be appointed in each county from 318 to 235.
- **Section 7:** Amends C.G.S. § 6-38d by prohibiting a state marshal from (1) allowing another person to serve process in their place or (2) knowingly making a false or illegal return of process.
- **Section 11:** Amends C.G.S. § 34-243r by allowing service to be made upon the agent for service, manager or member of a limited liability company or registered foreign limited liability company at their usual place of abode in Connecticut.
- **Section 13:** Creates a process pursuant to which an attorney or public agency, under specific terms and conditions, can electronically deliver process to a state marshal for service. There is an additional fee for this process to be paid to the marshal. Specifically, electronic delivery/transmission is only allowed when it is: necessary, convenient, or desirable to use the electronic format. A “public agency” is generally any executive, administrative, or legislative office of the state or any of its political subdivisions, and includes those of another state. An attorney or public agency may not electronically transmit the same process to more than one state marshal for service. The electronically transmitted service of process must clearly and accurately provide an image of the original process, including the signature of the issuing authority.

The attorney or public agency must also do the following:

- 1) obtain state marshal's permission before transmitting the process electronically for service;
- 2) transmit each process to the state marshal in one electronic file per process, in a letter-sized document, in a portable document format that contains all pages of the document to be served, collated in the proper order for which the attorney or public agency is directing the state marshal to serve, so that the state marshal may print one electronic file per process without the need to collate, assemble, or print multiple electronic documents in a particular matter before making service; pages to be printed in any one matter for all parties to be served may not exceed 50 pages in total or processes for separate matters to be transmitted exceeds five within one week (unless agree upon by the state marshal)

- 3) electronically transmit to the state marshal a letter, electronic mail, or written instruction for service for each process to be served that succinctly provides the necessary information required for the state marshal to make legal service;
- 4) in matters involving service of orders of protection and relief or where personal service is requested, electronically transmit to the state marshal information about the profile of the person to be served, when known and available;
- 5) retain the original process that has been electronically transmitted to the state marshal, and when filed with the court, agency, board, or tribunal, as the case may be, where the process is to be returned, cause the same document that was electronically transmitted to the state marshal for service to be filed without any alteration or amendment; and
- 6) file amended process where amendments are made to the process by a state marshal at the time of service.

Information electronically transmitted to the state marshal should include a photo or the person's physical description and the person's age or date of birth; telephone numbers; known places they spend time; employer, work location, and working hours; and vehicles, including make, model, and plate numbers. It must also include any safety concerns about the person when making service.

Ultimately, state marshals are not required to accept process in an electronic format, unless compliance with the new law and payment of new prescribed fees. State marshals must receive fees for receiving, handling, and printing an electronic process. In any one matter electronically transmitted for service, a state marshal may charge per process, regardless of the number of persons to be served, a \$50 fee for receiving and handling and a \$1 per page printing fee. The fees must not be adjusted or waived and are not subject to a minimum rate and are in addition to other statutory service of process fees.

When printing the documents for service, a state marshal must print them on letter-sized paper. When making service, the state marshal is not required to send printed documents or a printed return of service back to the attorney or public agency. The state marshal, however, must electronically transmit the marshal's return of service to the attorney or public agency.

"Receipt" of the electronic process occurs when the state marshal replies to the attorney or public agency that transmitted the process and "Rejection" of Process must be within two business days after receiving electronic process. The state marshal may reject electronic process if the:

- 1) process does not include the required information or is not formatted or organized correctly, among other issues;

- 2) process is not signed, or is out of order;
- 3) process is not received in a clear and legible format, or cannot be accessed electronically;
- 4) lawful deadline for service of the process cannot reasonably be met; or
- 5) number of pages or processes to be printed exceeds limits.

A state marshal must notify the attorney or public agency by email about the rejection of electronic process for service.

P.A. 25-79: AN ACT CONCERNING THE DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES' RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING VARIOUS REVISIONS TO DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES STATUTES.

Effective date: October 1, 2025, unless otherwise stated

Summary: Makes various changes in statutes affecting the Department of Developmental Services (DDS) and processes. Relevant sections include:

- **Section 3** (*Effective June 23, 2025*): Amends C.G.S. § 45a-677 by allowing a protected person, the person's legal representative, or the Commissioner of Developmental Services or commissioner's designee to petition for the protected person's guardian to be granted authority to manage the finances of the person if their assets do not exceed \$10,000.
- **Section 5:** Amends C.G.S. § 17a-247b by making information in the DDS abuse and neglect registry available to the Office of the Probate Court Administrator to determine whether a proposed guardian appears on the registry.
- **Section 6:** Amends C.G.S. § 17a-227 by allowing the Commissioner of Developmental Services to disclose information to the Office of the Probate Court Administrator for the purpose of making determinations on petitions for guardianship regarding the commissioner's determination that a person, firm or corporation licensed to operate a community living arrangement or community companion home committed abuse or neglect against a person receiving support or services from the department resulting in revocation or surrender of the license.

P.A. 25-91: AN ACT CONCERNING JUDICIAL BRANCH OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES AND THE DUTIES OF JUDICIAL BRANCH PERSONNEL.

Summary: Makes various changes in statutes affecting the Judicial Branch, court procedures and operations. Relevant sections include:

- **Section 23** (*Effective June 24, 2025*): Amends C.G.S. § 51-85a by adding execution of a mutual distribution agreement under C.G.S. § 45a-434 to the list of records of which a commissioner of the Superior Court cannot take an acknowledgement remotely.

P.A. 25-97: AN ACT CONCERNING VARIOUS REVISIONS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH STATUTES.

Effective date: October 1, 2025, unless otherwise stated

Summary: Makes various changes in statutes affecting the Department of Public Health (DPH) and processes. Relevant to Probate Courts, the act updates statutory requirements for psychologists on confidentiality of patient communications and records to align with other behavioral health providers; repeals the current law's requirements for psychologists and subjects them to similar patient confidentiality requirements that already apply to psychiatrists. By way of background, under current law, a psychologist is generally prohibited from disclosing communications and related records concerning a patient's diagnosis and treatment without the consent of the patient or his or her authorized representative. The patient or representative may withdraw their consent in writing at any time. The act permits disclosure without consent in the following seven (7) situations:

- I. to mental health facilities (e.g., a hospital, clinic, or psychologist's office) engaged in diagnosing or treating the patient, if the disclosure is necessary for diagnosis or treatment and the patient is informed of the disclosure;
- II. when the psychologist determines that there is a substantial risk of imminent physical injury by the patient, or disclosure is necessary to place the patient in a mental health facility;
- III. to individuals and agencies that collect fees for services the psychologist provides (e.g., billing services) or contract with the psychologist (e.g., the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS)), except that the disclosure must be limited only to information needed to process or substantiate the fee or claim (e.g., patient contact information, the fees, and the dates and duration of the services);
- IV. when disclosure is related to a psychological examination ordered by a court or made as part of a Probate Court conservatorship proceeding, if

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- a. patient is a party to the proceeding;
 - b. his or her competence is questioned because of mental illness;
 - c. so long as the patient is informed that the patient's communication is not confidential and disclosure is limited to issues involving the patient's mental condition;
- V. when disclosure is in connection with a civil proceeding in which the patient introduces his or her mental condition as part of his or her claim or defense (or their beneficiary does) and the court determines it is in the interest of justice;
- VI. to both DPH in connection with a health care facility's inspection or investigation and DMHAS for an inquiry, records examination, or investigation of a serious injury or unexpected death of certain people receiving services at a DMHAS operated or funded facility or program; and
- VII. to immediate family members or legal representatives of a victim of a homicide committed by a patient found not guilty due to mental disease or defect, if they request the communication or record within six years of the verdict and it is used only for a related civil action.

Furthermore, grants access to psychologists' patient communications and records for the following purposes:

- I. to researchers, if the researcher's plan is approved by the mental health facility's director or designee, the information is not removed from the facility (except for certain de-identified data), and patient-identifiable information is generally not disclosed, and
- II. to DMHAS, for patients under the department's care, for administrative, research, or planning purposes, so long as the data is de-identified and a patient's identity can only be accessed by the DMHAS commissioner.

Furthermore, the act extends to psychologists the requirement that any patient communications and records they disclose includes a statement specifying (1) that the information is confidential and cannot be further disclosed without written consent required by law and (2) who and for what purpose consent was given for the disclosure, including any applicable laws authorizing it. (If the disclosure is made orally, the psychologist must inform the recipient of the above information.)

A few specific sections include:

- **Sections 5:** Amends C.G.S. § 52-146d (relating to privileged communications between psychiatric mental health provider and patient and definitions) by clarifying the definitions of "authorized representative", "communication and record", "consent", "identifiable" and "identify a person or patient", "mental health

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facility”, “patient”, “person”, “psychiatric mental health provider”, and “psychologist”.

- **Section 6:** Amends C.G.S. § 52-146e (relating to disclosure of communications) by making technical changes consistent with definitions set forth in C.G.S. § 52-146d, as amended.
- **Section 7:** Amends C.G.S. § 52-146f (relating to when consent not required for disclosure) by adding the requirement that a psychologist must inform a person or patient that a communication or record is being made by the psychologist in the course of a psychological examination ordered by a court or made in connection with the application for the appointment of a conservator by the Probate Court, in addition to other limited judicial or administrative proceedings, and that any communication to the psychologist is not confidential. The communication and record is admissible only on issues relating to the person or patient’s mental condition.
- **Section 52:** Repeals C.G.S. § 52-146c (relating to privileged communications between psychologist and patient).

P.A. 25-98: AN ACT CONCERNING THE COSTS TO OBTAIN TRANSCRIPTS FOR PROCEEDINGS CONDUCTED BEFORE AGENCIES.

Effective date: July 1, 2025

Summary: Sets forth the procedures for a party or agency to request a transcription of any recording or stenographic record of a proceeding conducted before an agency.

P.A. 25-116: AN ACT CONCERNING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES.

Effective date: July 1, 2025

Summary: Makes various changes in statutes affecting the Department of Children and Families (DCF). For a few examples; explicitly naming the expedited child placement process “emergency placement,” and adding the definition for emergency placement; authorizing DCF to allow post-majority age (over 18) youth to voluntarily re-enter DCF care under certain conditions and with juvenile court approval; allowing DCF to share records without receiving permission that are otherwise confidential with DDS for abuse and neglect investigations involving people with intellectual disabilities, and with the Office of Policy and Management for labor relations investigations conducted for DCF; allowing a child who requires special education and is placed at a DCF licensed facility to remain in placement at the facility until he or she turns 22; requiring the DCF commissioner, in consultation with caregivers, to develop a foster parent bill of rights and incorporate it into department policy; and adopting a new Interstate Compact on the

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Placement of Children, which replaces the current compact when it is adopted by 35 jurisdictions. Relevant sections include:

- **Section 6** (*Effective upon enactment of the revised Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children by 35 jurisdictions; to date, it has been enacted by 20 states, including Connecticut*): Amends C.G.S. § 17a-175 by creating a new Interstate Commission for the Placement of Children which has powers and duties and rulemaking functions. The state's member of the Commission is the executive head of the state human services administration with ultimate responsibility for child welfare or designee. The revised Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children sets forth more extensive provisions dealing with placement of children across jurisdictions and the functions of public and private child placing agencies.

P.A. 25-136: AN ACT CONCERNING REVISIONS TO THE VALIDATING ACT.

Effective date: July 1, 2025

Summary: Amends C.G.S. § 47-36aa by extending the validation act to conveyancing defects contained in documents recorded before January 2, 1997.

P.A. 25-148: AN ACT CONCERNING A JANITORIAL WORK PROGRAM FOR PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY OR DISADVANTAGE AND A TASK FORCE TO STUDY EXPANDING GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.

Renamed to AN ACT CONCERNING A TASK FORCE TO STUDY EXPANDING GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, UPDATES TO ABLE ACCOUNT STATUTES AND OVERSIGHT OF DRIVING PROGRAMS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.

Effective date: July 1, 2025

Summary: This act was the result of a strike all amendment bill which now makes various changes in statutes modifying the membership and reporting requirements of the underlying task force to study governmental job opportunities and adds provisions for changes to the Achieving a Better Life (ABLE) program and people with disabilities' training and evaluation. Sections relevant to the Probate Courts make changes to Connecticut's ABLE program. One relevant change aligned the definition of who is eligible to open an ABLE account with the federal law (now eligible if disability occurred before 46). The act makes minor, technical, and conforming changes, and relevant updates to references to federal ABLE statutes and regulations in Connecticut's statutes and any future federal changes will be automatically incorporated into state statute. Moreover, the act now requires Connecticut to disregard ABLE accounts in all means-

tested public assistance programs administered by the state or its political subdivisions, rather than only specific programs. Relevant sections include:

- **Section 2:** Amends C.G.S. § 3-39j by making technical changes to definitions relating to “Achieving a better life experience (ABLE)” accounts by adopting definitions set forth in Section 529A of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended from time to time.
- **Section 3:** Amends C.G.S. § 3-39k by making technical changes consistent with changes to definitions set forth in C.G.S. § 3-39j.
- **Section 4:** Amends C.G.S. § 3-39l by allowing the state treasurer to pay any fees associated with the administration of individual ABLE accounts in addition to technical changes.
- **Sections 5-6:** Amends C.G.S. §§ 3-39p and 3-39q by making technical changes consistent with changes to definitions set forth in C.G.S. § 3-39j.
- **Section 7:** Amends C.G.S. § 3-39r by providing that ABLE accounts shall be disregarded for purposes of determining eligibility for assistance under any means-tested public assistance program.

P.A. 25-157: AN ACT CONCERNING THE DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY SERVICES AND PUBLIC PROTECTION’S RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING FIREARM INFORMATION, SECURITY OFFICERS, FIREARM TRANSFERS AND SCHOOL SECURITY GRANTS AND THE FIRE MARSHAL TRAINING COUNCIL, THE COMMISSION ON FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL AND THE CODES AND STANDARDS COMMITTEE.

Effective date: October 1, 2025, unless otherwise stated

Summary: This act makes various changes to Connecticut laws relating to firearms such as changes related to (1) the identification and tracking of seized and recovered firearms; (2) security professionals’ credentials and carrying of certain weapons; (3) the sale and transfer of firearms; (4) the school security infrastructure competitive grant program; (5) access to juvenile records and firearms eligibility of people adjudicated of a serious juvenile offense; (6) the Fire Marshal Training Council; (7) the Commission on Fire Prevention and Control; and (8) establishing a Codes and Standards Committee-related working group. Relevant sections include:

- **Section 5:** Amends C.G.S. § 29-33 by exempting from the prohibition against the commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection issuing more than three authorization numbers for sale of a firearm within a 30-day period firearms transferred by bequest (left to a beneficiary by a will) or intestate succession (distribution to a deceased person’s heir without a will), or to or from a trust upon the death of a testator or settlor/grantor.

P.A. 25-168: AN ACT CONCERNING THE STATE BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 2027, AND MAKING APPROPRIATIONS THEREFORE, AND PROVISIONS RELATED TO REVENUE AND OTHER ITEMS IMPLEMENTING THE STATE BUDGET.

Effective date: July 1, 2025, unless otherwise stated

Summary: This act appropriates funds for state agencies and programs for fiscal years ending June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2027 and makes numerous policy and statutory changes. Relevant sections include:

- **Section 1:** Appropriates to the Probate Courts from the General Fund \$3,634,932 for FY 2026 and \$3,634,932 for FY 2027.
- **Section 27:** *(Effective June 30, 2025)* Amends C.G.S. § 45a-82(j) suspending the automatic sweep of the Probate Court Administration Fund (PCAF) on June 30, 2025, allowing the full balance to remain in the PCAF rather than be swept into the General Fund.
- **Section 49:** Amends C.G.S. § 51-47 to increase salaries for judges.
- **Section 77:** *(Effective January 1, 2026)* Amends C.G.S. § 45a-594, relating to compensation payable to a conservator or guardian, by eliminating the requirement that a copy of the petition and notice of hearing be lodged in the office of the Commissioner of Administrative Services.
- **Section 79:** *(Effective January 1, 2026)* Amends C.G.S. § 45a-646 by eliminating the requirement that notice of hearing on a petition for appointment of a voluntary conservator be sent to the Commissioner of Administrative Services if the respondent is receiving state aid or care.
- **Section 80:** *(Effective January 1, 2026)* Amends C.G.S. § 45a-649 by eliminating the requirement that hearing on a petition for appointment of an involuntary conservator be sent to the Commissioner of Administrative Services if the respondent is receiving state aid or care.
- **Section 81:** *(Effective January 1, 2026)* Amends C.G.S. § 45a-652 by eliminating the requirement that a copy of the petition for the appointment of an involuntary conservator of estate be sent to the Commissioner of Administrative Services if the respondent is receiving state aid or care.
- **Section 82:** *(Effective January 1, 2026)* Amends C.G.S. § 45a-655(e) by eliminating the requirement that notice of hearing relating to transfers of gifts or income and principal be sent to the Commissioner of Administrative Services.
- **Section 150:** *(Effective June 30, 2025)* Amends C.G.S. § 9-218 by allowing the Governor to cause writs of Special Election to be conveyed to the town clerk or

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clerks or assistant town clerks or clerks within the district in which a vacancy occurs.

- **Section 166:** Amends C.G.S. § 17a-886 by expanding the scope of the community ombudsman program in the Office of the Long-Term Care Ombudsman to cover a broader category of community services and additional access to information.
- **Section 188:** (*Effective June 30, 2025*) Requires the Probate Court Administrator and the Commissioner of Social Services to evaluate the feasibility of establishing an expedited process for the appointment of a conservator for patients of hospital emergency departments who lack the capacity to consent to receive health care services from the hospital to ensure such patients receive such services in a timely fashion and help alleviate emergency department boarding and crowding. The Probate Court Administrator and the Commissioner of Social Services will jointly report to the Public Health committee of the General Assembly regarding such evaluation and any recommendations for legislation necessary to establish an expedited conservator process for emergency department patients. "Emergency department boarding" means holding patients who have been admitted to the hospital after presenting to the emergency department in the emergency department while awaiting an inpatient bed.
- **Section 190:** (*Effective June 30, 2025*) Establishes a 22-member working group to evaluate hospital discharge challenges, including, but not limited to, hospital discharge practices, and propose strategies to reduce discharge delays, improve transitions of care and alleviate emergency department boarding.
- **Section 243:** Technical changes consistent with P.A. 25-116.
- **Section 278:** Further amends C.G.S. § 52-146w (relating to disclosure of patient communication or information relating to reproductive health care services by covered entity and exceptions) relative to reproductive and gender-affirming health care services. See P.A. 25-97, Sec. 16.
- **Sections 449 through 454:** (*Effective June 30, 2025*) Essentially, these sections mirror the changes made in P.A. 25-148 noted above regarding Connecticut's ABLE program.

P.A. 25-174: AN ACT AUTHORIZING AND ADJUSTING BONDS OF THE STATE AND CONCERNING GRANT PROGRAMS, STATE GRANT COMMITMENTS FOR SCHOOL BUILDING PROJECTS, REVISIONS TO THE SCHOOL BUILDING PROJECTS STATUTES AND VARIOUS PROVISIONS REVISING AND IMPLEMENTING THE BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 2027.

Effective date: July 1, 2025

Summary: This act is essentially the revenue and bonding package authorizing new state obligation bonds and adjusts several current bonds and bond programs.

- **Section 181:** Amends C.G.S. § 45a-82 by increasing the threshold before the automatic sweep of the PCAF to 20% of the total expenditures authorized for the immediately succeeding fiscal year for the administration of the Probate Courts. Previously, each year any probate fund balance on June 30 exceeding 15% of the authorized expenditures in the coming fiscal year was transferred to the CT General Fund.