



**Substitute Senate Bill No. 3**

**Public Act No. 19-16**

**AN ACT COMBATting SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT.**

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

Section 1. Section 46a-54 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

The commission shall have the following powers and duties:

- (1) To establish and maintain such offices as the commission may deem necessary;
- (2) To organize the commission into a division of affirmative action monitoring and contract compliance, a division of discriminatory practice complaints and such other divisions, bureaus or units as may be necessary for the efficient conduct of business of the commission;
- (3) To employ legal staff and commission legal counsel as necessary to perform the duties and responsibilities under section 46a-55, as amended by this act. One commission legal counsel shall serve as supervising attorney. Each commission legal counsel shall be admitted to practice law in this state;
- (4) To appoint such investigators and other employees and agents as

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it deems necessary, fix their compensation within the limitations provided by law and prescribe their duties;

(5) To adopt, publish, amend and rescind regulations consistent with and to effectuate the provisions of this chapter;

(6) To establish rules of practice to govern, expedite and effectuate the procedures set forth in this chapter;

(7) To recommend policies and make recommendations to agencies and officers of the state and local subdivisions of government to effectuate the policies of this chapter;

(8) To receive, initiate as provided in section 46a-82, as amended by this act, investigate and mediate discriminatory practice complaints;

(9) By itself or with or by hearing officers or human rights referees, to hold hearings, subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance, administer oaths, take the testimony of any person under oath and require the production for examination of any books and papers relating to any matter under investigation or in question;

(10) To make rules as to the procedure for the issuance of subpoenas by individual commissioners, hearing officers and human rights referees;

(11) To require written answers to interrogatories under oath relating to any complaint under investigation pursuant to this chapter alleging any discriminatory practice as defined in subdivision (8) of section 46a-51, as amended by this act, and to adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, for the procedure for the issuance of interrogatories and compliance with interrogatory requests;

(12) To utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services of

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private individuals, agencies and organizations as may from time to time be offered and needed and with the cooperation of such agencies, (A) to study the problems of discrimination in all or specific fields of human relationships, and (B) to foster through education and community effort or otherwise good will among the groups and elements of the population of the state;

(13) To require the posting by an employer, employment agency or labor organization of such notices regarding statutory provisions as the commission shall provide;

(14) To require the posting, by any respondent or other person subject to the requirements of section 46a-64, 46a-64c, 46a-81d or 46a-81e, of such notices of statutory provisions as it deems desirable;

(15) [(A)] To require an employer having three or more employees to (A) post in a prominent and accessible location information concerning the illegality of sexual harassment and remedies available to victims of sexual harassment, (B) provide, not later than three months after the employee's start date with the employer, a copy of the information concerning the illegality of sexual harassment and remedies available to victims of sexual harassment to each employee by electronic mail with a subject line that includes the words "Sexual Harassment Policy" or words of similar import, if (i) the employer has provided an electronic mail account to the employee, or (ii) the employee has provided the employer with an electronic mail address, provided if an employer has not provided an electronic mail account to the employee, the employer shall post the information concerning the illegality of sexual harassment and remedies available to victims of sexual harassment on the employer's Internet web site, if the employer maintains such an Internet web site. An employer may comply with the requirements of this subparagraph, by providing an employee with the link to the commission's Internet web site concerning the illegality of sexual harassment and the remedies available to victims of sexual

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harassment by electronic mail, text message or in writing; and [(B) to require an employer having fifty or more employees to] (C) provide two hours of training and education to [all supervisory] employees within one year of October 1, [1992, and to all new supervisory employees within six months of their assumption of a supervisory position] 2019, provided any employer who has provided such training and education to any such employees after October 1, [1991] 2018, shall not be required to provide such training and education a second time. An employer having (i) three or more employees, shall provide such training and education to an employee hired on or after October 1, 2019, not later than six months after the date of his or her hire, provided the commission has developed and made available such training and education materials in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (8) of subsection (a) of section 46a-56, as amended by this act; or (ii) less than three employees shall provide such training and education to all supervisory employees within one year of October 1, 2019, and to all new supervisory employees within six months of their assumption of a supervisory position, provided any employer who has provided such training and education to any such supervisory employees after October 1, 2018, shall not be required to provide such training and education a second time. Any supervisory employee hired on or after October 1, 2019, by an employer having less than three employees, shall receive such training and education not later than six months after the date of his or her hire, provided the commission has developed and made available such training and education materials in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (8) of subsection (a) of section 46a-56, as amended by this act. Such training and education shall include information concerning the federal and state statutory provisions concerning sexual harassment and remedies available to victims of sexual harassment. An employer who is required to provide training under this subdivision shall provide periodic supplemental training that updates all supervisory and nonsupervisory employees on the content of such training and

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education not less than every ten years. As used in this subdivision, "sexual harassment" has the same meaning as provided in subdivision (8) of subsection (b) of section 46a-60, as amended by this act, and "employer" includes the General Assembly and "employee" means any individual employed by an employer, including an individual employed by such individual's parent, spouse or child;

(16) To require each state agency that employs one or more employees to (A) provide a minimum of three hours of diversity training and education (i) to all supervisory and nonsupervisory employees, not later than July 1, 2002, with priority for such training to supervisory employees, and (ii) to all newly hired supervisory and nonsupervisory employees, not later than six months after their assumption of a position with a state agency, with priority for such training to supervisory employees. Such training and education shall include information concerning the federal and state statutory provisions concerning discrimination and hate crimes directed at protected classes and remedies available to victims of discrimination and hate crimes, standards for working with and serving persons from diverse populations and strategies for addressing differences that may arise from diverse work environments; and (B) submit an annual report to the Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities concerning the status of the diversity training and education required under subparagraph (A) of this subdivision. The information in such annual reports shall be reviewed by the commission for the purpose of submitting an annual summary report to the General Assembly. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, if a state agency has provided such diversity training and education to any of its employees prior to October 1, 1999, such state agency shall not be required to provide such training and education a second time to such employees. The requirements of this subdivision shall be accomplished within available appropriations. As used in this subdivision, "employee" [shall include] includes any part-time employee who works more than

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twenty hours per week;

(17) To require each agency to submit information demonstrating its compliance with subdivision (16) of this section as part of its affirmative action plan and to receive and investigate complaints concerning the failure of a state agency to comply with the requirements of subdivision (16) of this section; and

(18) To enter into contracts for and accept grants of private or federal funds and to accept gifts, donations or bequests, including donations of service by attorneys.

Sec. 2. Subdivision (8) of section 46a-51 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(8) "Discriminatory practice" means a violation of section 4a-60, 4a-60a, 4a-60g, 31-40y, subdivisions (15) to (17), inclusive, of section 46a-54, as amended by this act, 46a-58, 46a-59, 46a-60, as amended by this act, 46a-64, 46a-64c, 46a-66, 46a-68, as amended by this act, 46a-68c to 46a-68f, inclusive, or 46a-70 to 46a-78, inclusive, subsection (a) of section 46a-80 or sections 46a-81b to 46a-81o, inclusive;

Sec. 3. Subsection (a) of section 46a-56 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2019*):

(a) The commission shall:

(1) Investigate the possibilities of affording equal opportunity of profitable employment to all persons, with particular reference to job training and placement;

(2) Compile facts concerning discrimination in employment, violations of civil liberties and other related matters;

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(3) Investigate and proceed in all cases of discriminatory practices as provided in this chapter and noncompliance with the provisions of section 4a-60 or 4a-60a or sections 46a-68c to 46a-68f, inclusive;

(4) From time to time, but not less than once a year, report to the Governor as provided in section 4-60, making recommendations for the removal of such injustices as it may find to exist and such other recommendations as it deems advisable and describing the investigations, proceedings and hearings it has conducted and their outcome, the decisions it has rendered and the other work it has performed;

(5) Monitor state contracts to determine whether they are in compliance with sections 4a-60 and 4a-60a, and those provisions of the general statutes which prohibit discrimination; [and]

(6) Compile data concerning state contracts with female and minority business enterprises and submit a report annually to the General Assembly concerning the employment of such business enterprises as contractors and subcontractors; [.]

(7) Develop and include on the commission's Internet web site a link concerning the illegality of sexual harassment, as defined in section 46a-60, as amended by this act, and the remedies available to victims of sexual harassment; and

(8) Develop and make available at no cost to employers an online training and education video or other interactive method of training and education that fulfills the requirements prescribed in subdivision (15) of section 46a-54, as amended by this act.

Sec. 4. Subdivision (8) of subsection (b) of section 46a-60 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

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(8) For an employer, by the employer or the employer's agent, for an employment agency, by itself or its agent, or for any labor organization, by itself or its agent, to harass any employee, person seeking employment or member on the basis of sex or gender identity or expression. ["Sexual harassment" shall, for the purposes of this subdivision, be defined as] If an employer takes immediate corrective action in response to an employee's claim of sexual harassment, such corrective action shall not modify the conditions of employment of the employee making the claim of sexual harassment unless such employee agrees, in writing, to any modification in the conditions of employment. "Corrective action" taken by an employer, includes, but is not limited to, employee relocation, assigning an employee to a different work schedule or other substantive changes to an employee's terms and conditions of employment. As used in this subdivision, "sexual harassment" means any unwelcome sexual advances or requests for sexual favors or any conduct of a sexual nature when (A) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment, (B) submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual, or (C) such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment;

Sec. 5. Subparagraph (A) of subdivision (4) of subsection (b) of section 46a-68 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(4) (A) Each person designated by a state agency, department, board or commission as an equal employment opportunity officer shall (i) be responsible for mitigating any discriminatory conduct within the agency, department, board or commission, (ii) investigate all complaints of discrimination made against the state agency,

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department, board or commission, except if any such complaint has been filed with the Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities or the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the state agency, department, board or commission may rely upon the process of the applicable commission, as applicable, in lieu of such investigation, and (iii) report all findings and recommendations upon the conclusion of an investigation to the commissioner or director of the state agency, department, board or commission for proper action. An equal employment opportunity officer shall not disclose witness statements or documents received or compiled in conjunction with the investigation of a complaint of discriminatory conduct within the agency, department, board or commission until the conclusion of such investigation, except that witness statements or documents may be disclosed to personnel charged with investigating or adjudicating such complaint, or to the Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities.

Sec. 6. Subsection (f) of section 46a-82 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(f) Any complaint filed pursuant to this section [must] shall be filed within one hundred and eighty days after the alleged act of discrimination, except that any complaint by a person (1) claiming to be aggrieved by a violation of subsection (a) of section 46a-80 [must] that occurred on or before October 1, 2019, shall be filed within thirty days of the alleged act of discrimination, and (2) claiming to be aggrieved by a violation of section 46a-60, as amended by this act, sections 46a-70 to 46a-78, inclusive, or section 46a-80 or 46a-81c, that occurred on or after October 1, 2019, shall be filed not later than three hundred days after the date of the alleged act of discrimination.

Sec. 7. Subsection (b) of section 46a-86 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

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(b) In addition to any other action taken under this section, upon a finding of a discriminatory employment practice, the presiding officer [may order the hiring or reinstatement of any individual, with or without back pay, or] shall (1) issue an order to eliminate the discriminatory employment practice complained of and to make the complainant whole, including restoration to membership in any respondent labor organization, and (2) (A) determine the amount of damages suffered by the complainant, including the actual costs incurred by the complainant as a result of the discriminatory employment practice, and (B) allow reasonable attorney's fees and costs. The amount of attorney's fees allowed shall not be contingent upon the amount of damages requested by or awarded to the complainant. Liability for back pay shall not accrue from a date more than two years prior to the filing or issuance of the complaint. Interim earnings, including unemployment compensation and welfare assistance or amounts which could have been earned with reasonable diligence on the part of the person to whom back pay is awarded shall be deducted from the amount of back pay to which such person is otherwise entitled. The amount of any deduction for interim unemployment compensation or welfare assistance shall be paid by the respondent to the commission which shall transfer such amount to the appropriate state or local agency.

Sec. 8 Section 46a-84 of the of the general statutes is amended by adding subsection (h) as follows (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(NEW) (h) The complainant, the respondent and the commission shall be afforded the opportunity to inspect and copy relevant and material records, papers and documents not in the possession of such party, except as otherwise provided by applicable state or federal law. The presiding officer may order a party to produce such records, papers and documents, and if a party fails to comply with such order within thirty days of the date of such order, the presiding officer may

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issue a nonmonetary order that the presiding officer deems just and appropriate, including, but not limited to, an order (1) finding that the matters that are the subject of the order are established in accordance with the claim of the party requesting such order, (2) prohibiting the party who has failed to comply with such order from introducing designated matters into evidence, (3) limiting the participation of the noncomplying party with regard to issues or facts relating to the order, and (4) drawing an adverse inference against the noncomplying party.

Sec. 9. Section 46a-97 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(a) Any employer, employment agency or labor organization which fails to post such notices of statutory provisions as the commission may require pursuant to subsection (13) of section 46a-54, as amended by this act, shall be [subject to a fine of] fined not more than [two hundred fifty] one thousand dollars.

(b) Any person who fails to post such notices of statutory provisions as the commission may require pursuant to subsection (14) of section 46a-54, as amended by this act, shall be fined not more than [two hundred fifty] one thousand dollars.

(c) Any employer who fails to provide the training and education concerning the illegality of sexual harassment and the remedies available to victims of sexual harassment, as required pursuant to subdivision (15) of section 46a-54, as amended by this act, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars.

(d) The executive director of the commission may assign a designated representative of the commission to enter an employer's place of business during normal business hours for purposes of: (1) Ensuring compliance with the posting requirements prescribed in subdivisions (13), (14) and (15) of section 46a-54, as amended by this

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act, and (2) examining records, policies, procedures, postings and sexual harassment training materials maintained by the employer in connection with the requirements of subdivisions (13), (14) and (15) of section 46a-54, as amended by this act. A designated representative of the commission, who is carrying out the duties set forth in this subsection, shall ensure that such activities do not unduly disrupt the business operations of the employer.

Sec. 10. Section 46a-104 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

The court may grant a complainant in an action brought in accordance with section 46a-100 such legal and equitable relief which it deems appropriate including, but not limited to, temporary or permanent injunctive relief, punitive damages, attorney's fees and court costs. The amount of attorney's fees allowed shall not be contingent upon the amount of damages requested by or awarded to the complainant.

Sec. 11. Section 46a-55 of the general statutes is amended by adding subsection (c) as follows (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(NEW) (c) The executive director, through the supervising attorney, may, within available appropriations, assign a commission legal counsel to bring a civil action concerning an alleged discriminatory practice, in accordance with this subsection, in lieu of an administrative hearing pursuant to section 46a-84, as amended by this act, when the executive director determines that a civil action is in the public interest and if the parties to the administrative hearing mutually agree, in writing, to the bringing of such civil action by commission legal counsel. The commission legal counsel shall bring such a civil action in the Superior Court not later than ninety days following the date the commission legal counsel notifies the parties of the executive director's determination. Such civil action may be served by certified

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mail and shall not be subject to the provisions of section 46a-100, 46a-101 or 46a-102. The jurisdiction of the Superior Court in an action brought under this subsection shall be limited to such claims, counterclaims, defenses or the like that could be presented at an administrative hearing before the commission, had the complaint remained with the commission for disposition. A complainant may intervene as a matter of right without permission of the court or the parties. The civil action shall be tried to the court without a jury. If the commission legal counsel determines that the interests of the state will not be adversely affected, the complainant or attorney for the complainant shall present all or part of the case in support of the complaint. The court may grant any relief available under section 46a-104, as amended by this act. Where the Superior Court finds that a respondent has committed a discriminatory practice, the court shall grant the commission its fees and costs and award the commission a civil penalty, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, which shall be payable to the commission and used by the commission to advance the public interest in eliminating discrimination.

Sec. 12. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2019*) (a) As used in this section: (1) "Sexual misconduct" means any act that is prohibited by section 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-70b, 53a-70c, 53a-71, 53a-72a, 53a-72b or 53a-73a of the general statutes, as amended by this act, and any act that constitutes sexual harassment, as defined in subdivision (8) of subsection (b) of section 46a-60 of the general statutes, as amended by this act; and (2) "victim" includes an alleged victim.

(b) The following evidence is not admissible in a civil proceeding involving alleged sexual misconduct: (1) Evidence offered to prove that a victim engaged in other sexual behavior; or (2) evidence offered to prove a victim's sexual predisposition.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, the court may admit the evidence in a civil case if the probative value

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of such evidence substantially outweighs the danger of (1) harm to any victim; and (2) unfair prejudice to any party. The court may admit evidence of a victim's reputation only if the victim has placed the victim's reputation in controversy.

(d) If a party intends to offer evidence under subsection (c) of this section, the party shall: (1) File a motion by lodging a record pursuant to the requirements set forth in the Connecticut Practice Book that specifically describes the evidence and states the purpose for which it is to be offered; (2) file such motion not later than fourteen days before the date on which the case is to be heard, unless the court, for good cause shown, prescribes a different time for the filing of such motion; (3) serve the motion on all parties in accordance with the rules of the court; and (4) notify the victim or, when appropriate, the victim's guardian or representative.

(e) Before admitting evidence pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, the court shall conduct an in camera hearing and give the parties and the victim the right to attend such hearing and be heard. Unless the court orders otherwise, the motion, related materials and the record of the hearing shall be sealed and remain sealed.

Sec. 13. Section 52-577d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019, and applicable to any cause of action arising from an incident committed on or after said date*):

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 52-577, no action to recover damages for personal injury to a [minor] person under twenty-one years of age, including emotional distress, caused by sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or sexual assault may be brought by such person later than thirty years from the date such person attains the age of [majority] twenty-one.

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Sec. 14. (*Effective from passage*) (a) There is established a task force to study whether the statutes of limitations to recover damages for personal injury to minors and adults caused by sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or sexual assault should be amended. The task force shall examine the applicable statutes of limitations in this state and that of other states. Such examination shall include review of reviving claims that are otherwise time barred.

(b) The task force shall consist of the following members:

(1) One appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives;

(2) One appointed by the president pro tempore of the Senate, who is a victim of sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or sexual assault;

(3) One jointly appointed by the president pro tempore of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives;

(4) One appointed by the majority leader of the House of Representatives, who is (A) a representative of an entity named as a defendant in a civil action for sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or sexual assault; or (B) a lawyer who has represented two or more clients named as a defendant in a civil action for sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or sexual assault;

(5) One appointed by the majority leader of the Senate, who is a representative of the Connecticut Alliance to End Sexual Violence;

(6) One appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives, who is (A) a representative of an entity named as a defendant in a civil action for sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or sexual assault; or (B) a lawyer who has represented two or more clients named as a defendant in a civil action for sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or sexual assault;

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(7) One appointed by the minority leader of the Senate;

(8) The executive director of the Connecticut Trial Lawyers Association, or said executive director's designee; and

(9) One appointed by the Chief Court Administrator, who is a judge of the Superior Court or who previously served as a judge of the Superior Court.

(c) Any member of the task force appointed under subdivision (1), (2), (3) or (6) of subsection (b) of this section may be a member of the General Assembly.

(d) All appointments to the task force shall be made not later than thirty days after the effective date of this section. Any vacancy shall be filled by the appointing authority.

(e) The person jointly appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives and the president pro tempore of the Senate under subdivision (3) of subsection (b) of this section shall serve as the chairperson of the task force. The chairperson shall schedule the first meeting of the task force, which shall be held not later than sixty days after the effective date of this section.

(f) The administrative staff of the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary shall serve as administrative staff of the task force.

(g) Not later than January 15, 2020, the task force shall submit a report on its findings and recommendations to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes. The task force shall terminate on the date that it submits such report or January 15, 2020, whichever is later.

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Sec. 15. Section 53a-72a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(a) A person is guilty of sexual assault in the third degree when such person (1) compels another person to submit to sexual contact (A) by the use of force against such other person or a third person, or (B) by the threat of use of force against such other person or against a third person, which reasonably causes such other person to fear physical injury to himself or herself or a third person, or (2) subjects another person to sexual contact and such other person is mentally incapacitated to the extent that such other person is unable to consent to such sexual contact, or [(2)] (3) engages in sexual intercourse with another person whom the actor knows to be related to him or her within any of the degrees of kindred specified in section 46b-21.

(b) Sexual assault in the third degree is a class D felony or, if the victim of the offense is under sixteen years of age, a class C felony.

Sec. 16. Section 53a-73a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(a) A person is guilty of sexual assault in the fourth degree when: (1) Such person subjects another person to sexual contact who is (A) under thirteen years of age and the actor is more than two years older than such other person, or (B) thirteen years of age or older but under fifteen years of age and the actor is more than three years older than such other person, or (C) [mentally incapacitated or] impaired because of mental disability or disease to the extent that such other person is unable to consent to such sexual contact, or (D) physically helpless, or (E) less than eighteen years old and the actor is such other person's guardian or otherwise responsible for the general supervision of such other person's welfare, or (F) in custody of law or detained in a hospital or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over such other person; or (2) such person

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subjects another person to sexual contact without such other person's consent; or (3) such person engages in sexual contact with an animal or dead body; or (4) such person is a psychotherapist and subjects another person to sexual contact who is (A) a patient of the actor and the sexual contact occurs during the psychotherapy session, or (B) a patient or former patient of the actor and such patient or former patient is emotionally dependent upon the actor, or (C) a patient or former patient of the actor and the sexual contact occurs by means of therapeutic deception; or (5) such person subjects another person to sexual contact and accomplishes the sexual contact by means of false representation that the sexual contact is for a bona fide medical purpose by a health care professional; or (6) such person is a school employee and subjects another person to sexual contact who is a student enrolled in a school in which the actor works or a school under the jurisdiction of the local or regional board of education which employs the actor; or (7) such person is a coach in an athletic activity or a person who provides intensive, ongoing instruction and subjects another person to sexual contact who is a recipient of coaching or instruction from the actor and (A) is a secondary school student and receives such coaching or instruction in a secondary school setting, or (B) is under eighteen years of age; or (8) such person subjects another person to sexual contact and (A) the actor is twenty years of age or older and stands in a position of power, authority or supervision over such other person by virtue of the actor's professional, legal, occupational or volunteer status and such other person's participation in a program or activity, and (B) such other person is under eighteen years of age; or (9) such person subjects another person to sexual contact who is placed or receiving services under the direction of the Commissioner of Developmental Services in any public or private facility or program and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over such other person.

(b) Sexual assault in the fourth degree is a class A misdemeanor or,

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if the victim of the offense is under sixteen years of age, a class D felony.

Sec. 17. Section 54-193 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019, and applicable to any offense committed on or after October 1, 2019, and to any offense committed prior to October 1, 2019, for which the statute of limitations in effect at the time of the commission of the offense had not yet expired as of October 1, 2019*):

(a) There shall be no limitation of time within which a person may be prosecuted for (1) (A) a capital felony under the provisions of section 53a-54b in effect prior to April 25, 2012, a class A felony or a violation of section 53a-54d or 53a-169, or (B) any other offense involving sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or sexual assault if the victim of the offense was a minor at the time of the offense, including, but not limited to, a violation of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 53-21, (2) a violation of section 53a-165aa or 53a-166 in which such person renders criminal assistance to another person who has committed an offense set forth in subdivision (1) of this subsection, (3) a violation of section 53a-156 committed during a proceeding that results in the conviction of another person subsequently determined to be actually innocent of the offense or offenses of which such other person was convicted, or (4) a motor vehicle violation or offense that resulted in the death of another person and involved a violation of subsection (a) of section 14-224.

(b) (1) Except as provided in subsection (a) of this section or subdivision (2) of this subsection, no person may be prosecuted for a violation of a (A) class B felony violation of section 53a-70, 53a-70a or 53a-70b, (B) class C felony violation of section 53a-71 or 53a-72b, or (C) class D felony violation of section 53a-72a, as amended by this act, except within twenty years next after the offense has been committed.

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(2) Except as provided in subsection (a) of this section, no person may be prosecuted for any offense involving sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or sexual assault of a victim if the victim was eighteen, nineteen or twenty years of age at the time of the offense, except not later than thirty years next after such victim attains the age of twenty-one years.

(3) No person may be prosecuted for a class A misdemeanor violation of section 53a-73a, as amended by this act, if the victim at the time of the offense was twenty-one years of age or older, except within ten years next after the offense has been committed.

[(b)] (c) No person may be prosecuted for any offense, other than an offense set forth in subsection (a) or (b) of this section, for which the punishment is or may be imprisonment in excess of one year, except within five years next after the offense has been committed.

[(c)] (d) No person may be prosecuted for any offense, other than an offense set forth in subsection (a), [or] (b) or (c) of this section, except within one year next after the offense has been committed.

[(d)] (e) If the person against whom an indictment, information or complaint for any of said offenses is brought has fled from and resided out of this state during the period so limited, it may be brought against such person at any time within such period, during which such person resides in this state, after the commission of the offense.

[(e)] (f) When any suit, indictment, information or complaint for any crime may be brought within any other time than is limited by this section, it shall be brought within such time.

Sec. 18. Subdivision (2) of section 54-250 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

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(2) "Criminal offense against a victim who is a minor" means (A) a violation of subdivision (2) of section 53-21 of the general statutes in effect prior to October 1, 2000, subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 53-21, subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 53a-70, subdivision (1), (4), (8) or (10) or subparagraph (B) of subdivision (9) of subsection (a) of section 53a-71, subdivision [(2)] (3) of subsection (a) of section 53a-72a, as amended by this act, subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 53a-86, subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 53a-87, section 53a-90a, 53a-196a, 53a-196b, 53a-196c, 53a-196d, 53a-196e or 53a-196f, (B) a violation of subparagraph (A) of subdivision (9) of subsection (a) of section 53a-71 or section 53a-92, 53a-92a, 53a-94, 53a-94a, 53a-95, 53a-96 or 53a-186, provided the court makes a finding that, at the time of the offense, the victim was under eighteen years of age, (C) a violation of any of the offenses specified in subparagraph (A) or (B) of this subdivision for which a person is criminally liable under section 53a-8, 53a-48 or 53a-49, or (D) a violation of any predecessor statute to any offense specified in subparagraph (A), (B) or (C) of this subdivision the essential elements of which are substantially the same as said offense.

Sec. 19. Subsection (c) of section 12-660 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection [(b)] (c) of section 54-193, as amended by this act, a person may be prosecuted for a violation of any provision of this chapter more than five years after such violation.

Sec. 20. Subdivision (3) of subsection (m) of section 54-56d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(3) If the court orders the release of a defendant charged with the

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commission of a crime that resulted in the death or serious physical injury, as defined in section 53a-3, of another person, or with a violation of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 53-21, subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 53a-60 or section 53a-60a, 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-70b, 53a-71, 53a-72a, as amended by this act, or 53a-72b, or orders the placement of such defendant in the custody of the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services or the Commissioner of Developmental Services, the court may, on its own motion or on motion of the prosecuting authority, order, as a condition of such release or placement, periodic examinations of the defendant as to the defendant's competency at intervals of not less than six months. If, at any time after the initial periodic examination, the court finds again, based upon an examiner's recommendation, that there is a substantial probability that the defendant, if provided with a course of treatment, will never regain competency, then any subsequent periodic examination of the defendant as to the defendant's competency shall be at intervals of not less than eighteen months. Such an examination shall be conducted in accordance with subsection (d) of this section. Periodic examinations ordered by the court under this subsection shall continue until the court finds that the defendant has attained competency or until the time within which the defendant may be prosecuted for the crime with which the defendant is charged, as provided in section 54-193<sub>2</sub> [or 54-193a] as amended by this act, has expired, whichever occurs first.

Sec. 21. Subdivision (5) of subsection (m) of section 54-56d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(5) The court shall dismiss, with or without prejudice, any charges for which a nolle prosequi is not entered when the time within which the defendant may be prosecuted for the crime with which the defendant is charged, as provided in section 54-193<sub>2</sub> [or 54-193a] as

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amended by this act, has expired. Notwithstanding the record erasure provisions of section 54-142a, police and court records and records of any state's attorney pertaining to a charge which is nolleed or dismissed without prejudice while the defendant is not competent shall not be erased until the time for the prosecution of the defendant expires under section 54-193, as amended by this act. [or 54-193a.] A defendant who is not civilly committed as a result of an application made by the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services, the Commissioner of Children and Families or the Commissioner of Developmental Services pursuant to this section shall be released. A defendant who is civilly committed pursuant to such an application shall be treated in the same manner as any other civilly committed person.

Sec. 22. Section 54-193b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

Notwithstanding the provisions of [sections] section 54-193, [and 54-193a] as amended by this act, there shall be no limitation of time within which a person may be prosecuted for a violation of section 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-70b, 53a-71, 53a-72a, as amended by this act, or 53a-72b, provided (1) the victim notified any police officer or state's attorney acting in such police officer's or state's attorney's official capacity of the commission of the offense not later than five years after the commission of the offense, and (2) the identity of the person who allegedly committed the offense has been established through a DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) profile comparison using evidence collected at the time of the commission of the offense.

Sec. 23. Section 54-193a of the general statutes is repealed. (*Effective October 1, 2019*)