



**Senate Bill No. 839**

**Public Act No. 19-32**

**AN ACT CONCERNING THE REVISOR'S TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE GENERAL STATUTES.**

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

Section 1. Subdivision (8) of subsection (a) of section 1-351 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(8) Exercise all powers the principal may have over any of the principal's digital device, digital asset, user account and electronically stored information, including any user account and digital asset that currently exists or may exist as technology develops, whether the same is in the principal's name or that the principal owns or lawfully uses jointly with any other individual; such powers include, but are not limited to, changing and circumventing the principal's username and password to gain access to such user accounts and information; transferring or withdrawing funds or other assets among or from such user accounts; and opening new user accounts in the principal's name, all as the agent determines is necessary or advisable. The principal may give the principal's lawful consent and [authorizes] authorize the agent to access, manage, control, delete and terminate any electronically stored information and communications of the principal to the extent fully allowable under the federal Electronic

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Communications Privacy Act of 1986, 18 USC 2510 et seq., as amended from time to time, the Connecticut Revised Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act, and any other federal, state or international privacy law or other law. The agent is authorized to take any actions the principal is authorized to take under all applicable terms of service, terms of use, licensing and other account agreements or laws. To the extent a specific reference to any federal, state, local or international law is required in order to give effect to the provisions of this subdivision, the principal may provide that the principal's intention is to so reference such law, whether such law is now in existence or comes into existence or is amended after the date of execution of the power of attorney; or

Sec. 2. Section 7-45 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

Each person making any certificate of birth, marriage, civil union, death or fetal death, or any copy of such certificate for the commissioner, or any sexton's report required by law, shall cause the same to be typewritten or printed in a legible manner as to all material information or facts required by the provisions of sections 7-48, 7-60, 7-62b, 46b-25 [ ] and 46b-29 and contained in such certificate. If the certificate is in paper format, such person shall sign the certificate in black ink, shall state therein in what capacity such person so signs, and shall type or print in a legible manner the name of each person signing such certificate, under such person's signature. If the certificate is in an electronic format, such certificate shall be authenticated by the electronic vital records system of the department. Any certificate not complying with the requirements of this section shall be returned by the registrar with whom it is filed to the person making the same for the proper correction.

Sec. 3. Subdivision (4) of subsection (e) of section 10a-109n of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu

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thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(4) (A) Any hearing regarding all or any part of any project, provided for by this section, shall be conducted by the particular commissioner having jurisdiction over the applicable license, permit, approval or other administrative action. Legal notice of such hearing shall be published in a newspaper having general circulation in an area which includes the municipality in which the particular part of such project is proposed to be built or is being built not more than ten nor less than five days in advance of such hearing.

(B) In rendering any decision in connection with any project, the commissioner shall weigh all competent material and substantial evidence presented by the applicant and the public in accordance with the applicable statute. The commissioner shall issue written findings and determinations upon which [its] the commissioner's decision is based. Such findings and determinations shall consist of evidence presented, including such matters as the commissioner deems appropriate, provided such matters, to the extent applicable to the particular permit, shall include the nature of any major adverse health and environmental impact of any project. The commissioner may reverse or modify any order or action at any time on the commissioner's own motion. The procedure for such reversal or modification shall be the same as the procedure for the original proceeding.

(C) Any administrative action taken by any commissioner in connection with any project may be appealed by an aggrieved party to the superior court for the judicial district of New Britain in accordance with the provisions of section 4-183, except as otherwise provided in sections 10a-109a to 10a-109y, inclusive. Such appeal shall be brought [within] not later than ten days [of] after the date of mailing to the parties to the proceeding of a notice of such order, decision or action by certified mail, return receipt requested, and the appellant shall

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serve a copy of the appeal on each party listed in the final decision at the address shown in such decision. Failure to make such service within such ten days on parties other than the commissioner who rendered the final decision may not, in the discretion of the court, deprive the court of jurisdiction over such appeal. Within ten days after the service of such appeal, or within such further time as may be allowed by the court, the commissioner [which] who rendered such decision shall cause any portion of the record that had not been transcribed to be transcribed and shall cause either the original or a certified copy of the entire record of the proceeding appealed from to be transmitted to the reviewing court. Such record shall include the commissioner's findings of fact and conclusions of law, separately stated. If more than one commissioner has jurisdiction over the matter, such commissioners shall issue joint findings of fact and conclusions of law. Such appeal shall state the reasons upon which it is predicated and, notwithstanding any [provisions] provision of the general statutes, [to the contrary,] shall not stay the development of any project. The commissioner [which] who rendered such decision shall appear as the respondent. Such appeals to the superior court shall each be privileged matters and shall be heard as soon after the return date as practicable. A court shall render its decision not later than twenty-one days after the date that the entire record, with the transcript, is filed with the court by the commissioner who rendered the decision.

(D) The court shall not substitute its judgment for that of the commissioner as to the weight of the evidence presented on a question of fact. The court shall affirm the decision of the commissioner unless the court finds that substantial rights of the party appealing such decision have been materially prejudiced because the findings, inferences, conclusions or decisions of the commissioner are: (i) In violation of constitutional or statutory provisions, (ii) in excess of the statutory authority of the commissioner, (iii) made upon unlawful procedure, (iv) affected by an error of law, (v) clearly erroneous in

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view of the reliable, probative and substantial evidence on the whole record, or (vi) arbitrary, capricious or characterized by abuse of discretion or clearly unwarranted exercise of discretion.

(E) If the court finds material prejudice, it may sustain the appeal. Upon sustaining an appeal, the court may render a judgment which modifies the decision of the commissioner, orders particular action of the commissioner or orders the commissioner to take such action as may be necessary to effect a particular action and the commissioner may issue a permit consistent with such judgment. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an applicant may file an amended application and the commissioner may, pursuant to the procedures set forth in sections 10a-109a to 10a-109y, inclusive, consider an amended application for an order, permit or other administrative action following court action.

(F) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3-125, in consultation with the Attorney General, the university [is authorized and] may use the legal services of any private attorney, in connection with the construction, operation and maintenance of any project. The board of trustees shall determine the effective and efficient method or methods of legal services to accomplish the construction, operation and maintenance of all projects, taking into account the capacity, cost and expense of private counsel for such services and the capacity and direct and indirect cost and expense of and identified by the Attorney General for such services.

Sec. 4. Section 10-241c of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

Notwithstanding any special act, municipal charter or home rule ordinance, the legislative body of a municipality, or in the case of a municipality for which the legislative body is a town meeting or a representative town meeting, the board of selectmen, and the local board of education for such municipality shall consult when possible

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regarding the joint purchasing of property insurance, casualty insurance and workers' compensation insurance. For the purpose of this section, "municipality" means any town, city, borough, consolidated town and city or consolidated town and borough.

Sec. 5. Section 10-241d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

Any local board of education for a municipality, after going out to bid for a good or service and receiving submissions, shall consult with the legislative body of such municipality, or in the case of a municipality for which the legislative body is a town meeting or a representative town meeting, the board of selectmen, if such municipality provides or uses such good or service, and, if the equivalent level of such good or service is provided by such municipality or through a municipal contract for a lower cost than the lowest qualified bid submission received by such local board of education, such board of education shall consider a cooperative agreement with such municipality for the provision of such good or service. For purposes of this section, "good or service" includes, but is not limited to, portable classrooms, motor vehicles or materials and equipment, such as telephone systems, computers and copy machines.

Sec. 6. Section 10-241e of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

Each local board of education for a municipality shall consult with the legislative body of such municipality, or in the case of a municipality for which the legislative body is a town meeting or a representative town meeting, the board of selectmen, prior to purchasing payroll processing or accounts payable software systems to determine whether such systems may be purchased or shared on a regional basis.

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Sec. 7. Subsection (b) of section 16-50l of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(b) Each application shall be accompanied by proof of service of a copy of such application on: (1) Each municipality in which any portion of such facility is to be located, both as primarily proposed and in the alternative locations listed, and any adjoining municipality having a boundary not more than two thousand five hundred feet from such facility, which copy shall be served on the chief executive officer of each such municipality and shall include notice of the date on or about which the application is to be filed, and the zoning commissions, planning commissions, planning and zoning commissions, conservation commissions and inland wetlands agencies of each such municipality, and the regional councils of governments which encompass each such municipality; (2) the Attorney General; (3) each member of the legislature in whose assembly or senate district the facility or any alternative location listed in the application is to be located; (4) any agency, department or instrumentality of the federal government that has jurisdiction, whether concurrent with the state or otherwise, over any matter that would be affected by such facility; (5) each state department, agency and commission named in subsection [(h)] (g) of section 16-50j; and (6) such other state and municipal bodies as the council may by regulation designate. A notice of such application shall be given to the general public, in municipalities entitled to receive notice under subdivision (1) of this subsection, by the publication of a summary of such application and the date on or about which it will be filed. Such notice shall be published under the regulations to be promulgated by the council, in such form and in such newspapers as will serve substantially to inform the public of such application and to afford interested persons sufficient time to prepare for and to be heard at the hearing prescribed in section 16-50m. Such notice shall be published in not less than ten-point type. A notice of

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such an application for a certificate for a facility described in subdivision (3), (4), (5) or (6) of subsection (a) of section 16-50i shall also be sent, by certified or registered mail, to each person appearing of record as an owner of property which abuts the proposed primary or alternative sites on which the facility would be located. Such notice shall be sent at the same time that notice of such application is given to the general public. Notice of an application for a certificate for a facility described in subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 16-50i shall also be provided to each electric distribution company customer in the municipality where the facility is proposed to be placed. Such notice shall (A) be provided on a separate enclosure with each customer's monthly bill for one or more months, (B) be provided by the electric distribution company not earlier than sixty days prior to filing the application with the council, but not later than the date that the application is filed with the council, and (C) include: A brief description of the project, including its location relative to the affected municipality and adjacent streets; a brief technical description of the project including its proposed length, voltage, and type and range of heights of support structures or underground configuration; the reason for the project; the address and a toll-free telephone number of the applicant by which additional information about the project can be obtained; and a statement in print no smaller than twenty-four-point type size stating "NOTICE OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A HIGH VOLTAGE ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINE".

Sec. 8. Section 18-87 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

The Commissioner of Correction may transfer any inmate of any of the institutions of the Department of Correction to any other appropriate state institution with the concurrence of the superintendent of such institution or to the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch when the Commissioner of Correction



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finds that the welfare or health of the inmate requires it. When an inmate, after the expiration of his or her sentence, is committed to or otherwise remains in the institution to which he or she was transferred, the expense of his or her treatment and support shall be paid as provided by sections 17b-122, 17b-124 to 17b-132, inclusive, 17b-136 to 17b-138, inclusive, 17b-194 to 17b-197, inclusive, 17b-222 to 17b-250, inclusive, 17b-256, 17b-263, 17b-340 to 17b-350, inclusive, 17b-689b, and 17b-743 to 17b-747, inclusive. No transfer of any person who has attained the age of eighteen years shall be made to the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch. No transfer of any person who has not attained the age of eighteen years shall be made to the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch unless the executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch finds that such person would benefit from a transfer to the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch and agrees to accept such person and such person has given such person's written consent to such transfer. Such person transferred to the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch shall be deemed to be committed to the custody of the executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch. The executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch shall have the power to terminate the commitment and release such person at any time the executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch determines such termination and release would be in such person's best interest, and shall have the power to return such person to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Correction. The transfer of any person under this section to the [the] Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch shall not result in the person so transferred being in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction and the executive director of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch for a total of less than the minimum or more than the maximum term such person would have been in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction had such person not been

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so transferred.

Sec. 9. Section 45a-234 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

Powers. [-] The following powers may be incorporated by reference as provided in sections 45a-233 and 45a-236:

(1) Retain Original Property. [-] To retain for such time as the fiduciary shall deem advisable any property, real, personal or mixed, which the fiduciary may receive, even though the retention of such property by reason of its character, amount, proportion to the total estate or otherwise would not be appropriate for the fiduciary apart from this provision. The fiduciary shall not retain non-income-producing property in a trust intended to qualify for the marital deduction without the consent of the life beneficiary of [said] such trust or [his] the life beneficiary's legal representative, including [his] the life beneficiary's guardian or conservator.

(2) Sell, Mortgage or Exchange Property. [-] To sell, exchange, alter, assign, transfer, grant options to buy, sign real estate listing agreements; to convey, pledge, hypothecate; and to mortgage, lease and sublease, even beyond the period of the estate or any trust; to partition or otherwise dispose of any property or interest therein; to do any of such acts without an order of any court, at public or private sale or otherwise, upon such terms and conditions, including credit, and for such consideration as the fiduciary shall deem advisable; to transfer and convey the property or any interest therein, in fee simple absolute or otherwise free of all trusts. The receipts of the fiduciary for moneys or things paid or delivered shall be effective discharges therefrom to the persons paying or delivering the same and no one either dealing with the fiduciary or from whom the fiduciary shall receive any money, property or other credit shall be required to see to the application thereof or shall be under any duty to follow the proceeds

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or other consideration received by the fiduciary from such sale or exchange. No one dealing with the fiduciary, or with any real, personal or mixed property which is or was estate or trust property, shall be bound to ascertain or inquire as to the existence or occurrence of any event or purpose in or for which a sale is herein authorized or directed or otherwise as to the purpose or regularity of any acts of the fiduciary purporting to be done in pursuance of any other provisions or powers herein incorporated or granted.

(3) Invest and Reinvest. [-] To invest and reinvest, as the fiduciary shall deem advisable, in stocks of any class, bonds, debentures, notes, mortgages or other securities as well as in investment trusts, mutual funds and common trust funds, to open accounts in any type of commercial or savings bank, savings and loan association, credit union or similar organization or company, whether within or without the state of Connecticut and to acquire by lease or purchase any interest in real property or real estate investment trusts whether such investment is in or outside the state of Connecticut or the United States and even though such investment shall not be of the character approved by applicable law but for this provision. Notwithstanding any other provisions to the contrary, neither a trustee of an irrevocable trust, intended to qualify for the federal gift tax exclusion as a gift of a present interest under Section 2503(b) or 2503(c) of the [Federal] Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or any subsequent corresponding internal revenue code of the United States, as amended from time to time, [amended,] nor the trustee of a trust providing for payment of all income therefrom to the life beneficiary, including a QTIP trust, may under any circumstances invest or reinvest in unproductive, underproductive or non-income-producing property, or acquire any life insurance, endowments or annuities unless explicitly so authorized in the trust instrument.

(4) Invest Without Diversification. [-] To make investments which

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cause a greater proportion of the total property held by the fiduciary to be invested in investments of one kind than would be considered appropriate for the fiduciary apart from this provision.

(5) Exercise Stock Options. [-] To exercise any stock options owned by the testator or settlor at [his] the testator's or settlor's death or acquired by or held in any trust, to borrow money and pledge any assets, including stock acquired by the exercise thereof, to obtain funds for the exercise thereof, to retain any stock purchased by the exercise of such options for such time as the fiduciary deems advisable, and to exercise all other powers in respect of such stock as though such stock formed a part of the estate at the time of death or a part of any trust.

(6) Pay Taxes and Expenses. [-] To pay taxes; to pay calls, assessments and any other sums chargeable or accruing against or on account of shares of stock, debentures or other corporate securities in the hands of a fiduciary, whenever such payment may be legally enforceable against the fiduciary or any property of the estate or trust, or if the fiduciary deems payment expedient and for the best interests of the estate or trust; to pay for repairs and other expenses incurred in the management, collection, care, administration and protection of the trust or estate including fiduciary compensation and attorneys' fees.

(7) Receive Property. [-] To receive any property, real or personal, from any source and administer such property as a portion of any appropriate trust or estate under the management of the fiduciary. The fiduciary, in its sole discretion, and at the expense of the trust or estate, may inspect, investigate, cause to be inspected or cause to be investigated, property that the fiduciary has been asked to hold or that would in any way be an addition to the estate or trust, or property owned or operated by an entity in which the fiduciary has been asked to hold an interest, for the purpose of determining the potential application of any federal, state, local or foreign environmental law, rule or regulation to such property. The taking of any action under this

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subdivision is not evidence that the fiduciary has accepted any addition to the estate or trust.

(8) Borrow Money. [-] To borrow money and to assume indebtedness for such periods of time and upon such terms and conditions as to rates, maturities, renewals, and security as the fiduciary shall deem advisable, including the powers of a corporate fiduciary to borrow from its own banking department, for the purpose of paying debts, taxes, administration expenses, or other charges against the estate or any trust, or any part thereof, and to mortgage, pledge or otherwise encumber such portion of the estate or any trust as may be required to secure such loan or loans, and to renew existing loans either as maker or endorser.

(9) Vote Shares. [-] To vote shares of stock owned by the estate or owned by any trust at stockholders' meetings in person or by special, limited, or general proxy, with or without power of substitution.

(10) Register in Name of Nominee. [-] To hold any investment in the name of a nominee or in any form in which title will pass by delivery, but the fiduciary shall be liable for any act of the nominee in connection with the investment so held. Any corporation or its transfer agent may presume conclusively that the nominee is the actual owner of securities submitted for transfer.

(11) Use of Private Nominees. [-] To form a general or limited partnership or partnerships under any name or names of the fiduciary's selection for the purpose of taking and holding title to all or any of the assets comprising the estate or trust property and for becoming the named beneficiary of any or all of the insurance policies therein; [said] such partnership or partnerships shall have the power to deposit, withdraw, sell, loan, mortgage, lease, assign, convey, exchange, transfer or deal with [said] such estate or trust property in all ways permitted to the fiduciary and to take any such action over the

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signature of only one partner or of the partnership itself; and any broker, bank, savings bank, savings and loan association, and any corporation or its transfer agent or registrar may presume conclusively that said partnership or partnerships are the actual owners of the bank deposits, savings and loan shares and securities registered in their names and submitted for transfer or reregistration.

(12) Take and Exercise Options, Rights and Privileges. [-] To take options for acquisition of property, to exercise all options, rights, and privileges to convert stocks, bonds, debentures, notes, mortgages, or other property into other stocks, bonds, debentures, notes, mortgages, or other property; to subscribe for other or additional stocks, bonds, debentures, notes, mortgages, or other property; and to hold such stocks, bonds, debentures, notes, mortgages, or other property so acquired as investments of the estate or trust so long as the fiduciary shall deem advisable.

(13) Participate in Reorganizations. [-] To unite with other owners of property similar to any which may be held at any time in the decedent's estate or in any trusts in carrying out any plan for the consolidation or merger, dissolution or liquidation, foreclosure, lease or sale of the property; incorporation or reincorporation, acquisition, recapitalization, reorganization or readjustment of the capital or financial structure of any corporation, company or association the securities of which may form any portion of an estate or trust; to become and serve as a member of a stockholders' or bondholders' protective committee; to deposit securities in accordance with any plan agreed upon; to pay any assessments, expenses, or sums of money that may be required for the protection or furtherance of the interest of the distributees of an estate or beneficiaries of any trust with reference to any such plan; and to receive as investments of any estate or any trust any securities issued as a result of the execution of such plan.

(14) Renew and Extend Obligations. [-] To continue any obligation,

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whether secured or unsecured, upon and after maturity with a renewal or extension upon such terms as the fiduciary shall deem advisable, without regard to the value of the security, if any, at the time of such continuance, even though such continuance may extend beyond the period of the estate or of any trust.

(15) Foreclose and Bid in. [-] To foreclose, as an incident to the collection of any bond, note or other obligation, any mortgage, deed of trust, or other lien securing such bond, note or other obligation, and to bid in the property at such foreclosure sale, or to acquire the property by deed from the mortgagor or obligor without foreclosure; and to retain the property so bid in or taken over without foreclosure.

(16) Insure. [-] To carry such insurance coverage, including, but not limited to, public liability, fire, rent, title or casualty insurance for such hazards and in such amounts, either in stock companies or in mutual companies, as the fiduciary shall deem advisable. A fiduciary or a fiduciary's employee who is a director of any corporation, more than nineteen per cent of whose stock is held by the estate or any trust, may use estate or trust assets to purchase and pay premiums on insurance to indemnify himself or herself from liability resulting from acting with conflicting interests and from other acts in his or her capacity as a director.

(17) Collect. [-] To collect, receive and give receipts for rents, issues, profits, and income of an estate or trust.

(18) Litigate, Compromise or Abandon. [-] To compromise, adjust, arbitrate, sue on or defend, abandon, or otherwise deal with and settle claims in favor of or against the estate or trust as the fiduciary shall deem advisable, and the fiduciary's decision shall be conclusive between the fiduciary and the beneficiaries of the estate or trust in the absence of fraud, bad faith or gross negligence of the fiduciary. No beneficiary serving as a cofiduciary and no settlor serving as a

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fiduciary or cofiduciary may participate in any decision as to claims between him and the estate or trust. Any claim by a settlor or beneficiary serving as a cofiduciary shall be determined only by the other cofiduciary.

(19) Employ and Compensate Agents, etc. [-] To employ and compensate persons deemed by the fiduciary needful to advise or assist in the proper settlement of the estate or administration of any trust including, but not limited to: Servants, agents, accountants, brokers, attorneys-at-law, attorneys-in-fact, real estate managers, rental agents, realtors, appraisers, and investment counsel, custodians and other professional advisors as reasonably may be required or desired in managing, protecting and investing the estate or any trusts without liability for any neglect, omission, misconduct, or default of such person provided such person was selected and retained with due care on the part of the fiduciary. If investment counsel is selected, which at the time of selection has a reputation in its community for competence and fair dealing, its selection and retention shall be considered as having been made with due care, provided the fiduciary continues to retain such counsel only so long as such counsel maintains [said] such reputation. Under [said] such circumstances, the fiduciary shall have no investment responsibility whatever and may act without independent investigation upon the recommendations of any such person, without liability for any neglect, omission, misconduct, or default of such person.

(20) Acquire and Hold Property of Two or More Trusts Undivided. [-] To acquire, receive, hold and retain the principal of several trusts created by a single instrument undivided until division shall become necessary in order to make a distribution; to hold, manage, invest, reinvest, and account for the several shares or parts of shares by appropriate entries in the fiduciary's books of account, and to allocate to each share or part of share its proportionate part of all receipts and



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expenses; provided, that the provisions of this subdivision shall not defer the vesting in possession of any share or part of share of the estate or trust.

(21) Distribute in Cash or Kind. [-] To make distribution of assets of the estate or trust in kind or in cash, or partially in kind and partially in cash, in divided or undivided interests, provided shares may be composed differently and specific assets may be allocated to particular distributions; to make such distribution either upon final distribution or during one or more preliminary distributions, at the then current values, as the fiduciary finds to be most practicable and for the best interests of the distributees; and to make reasonable determinations of said values for the purpose of making distribution if there is more than one distributee thereof, which determination shall be binding upon the distributees, provided no settlor serving as a fiduciary of an irrevocable trust and no beneficiary serving as a fiduciary of any trust shall have such power.

(22) Pay to or for Minors or [Incompetents] Incompetent Persons. [-] To make payments in money or in property, to or for a minor or incompetent person in any one or more of the following ways: (A) To such minor or incompetent person directly, if the fiduciary in its sole and absolute discretion deems such payment advisable; (B) to apply directly in payment for the support, maintenance, education, and medical, surgical, hospital, or other institutional care of such minor or incompetent person; (C) to the legal or natural guardian of such minor or conservator of such incompetent person; (D) to any other person, whether or not appointed guardian of the person or conservator by any court, who shall, in fact have the care and custody of the person of such minor or incompetent person. The fiduciary shall not be under any duty to see to the application of the payments so made and the receipt by such person shall be full acquittance to the fiduciary.

(23) Determine Income and Principal Questions. [-] To determine in

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accordance with applicable law, where not otherwise provided by Connecticut's Principal and Income Act, all questions with respect to the manner in which expenses and charges, including the fiduciary's compensation as such, are to be borne and receipts are to be credited as between principal and income.

(24) Capital Gain from Mutual Funds. [-] The fiduciary is directed to allocate to principal all distributions representing capital gains received from the sale of securities held by regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts or mutual funds owned by the trust.

(25) Manage Real Property. [-] (A) To improve, manage, protect, develop, acquire and make additions to, exchange, and abandon any real property or any interest therein; (B) to dedicate to public use or, where legally permissible, to withdraw from such dedication, parks, streets, highways, or alleys; (C) to subdivide or resubdivide any real property; (D) to borrow money for the purposes authorized by this subdivision for such periods of time and upon such terms and conditions as to rates, maturities and renewals as the fiduciary shall deem advisable and to mortgage or otherwise encumber any such property or part thereof, whether in possession or reversion; (E) to lease or sublease any such property or part thereof to commence at the present or in the future, upon such terms and conditions, including options to renew or purchase, and for such period or periods of time as the fiduciary deems advisable, although such period or periods may extend beyond the duration of the trust or the administration of the estate involved; (F) to make gravel, sand, oil, gas and other mineral leases, subleases, contracts, licenses, conveyances or grants of every nature and kind which are lawful in the jurisdiction in which such property lies or to employ an ancillary fiduciary or fiduciaries so to act; (G) to manage and improve timber and forests on such property, to sell the timber and forest products, and to make grants, leases, and

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contracts with respect thereto; (H) to make, modify, renew or extend leases and subleases as lessor or lessee; (I) to employ agents to rent and collect rents; (J) to grant and create easements and release, convey, or assign any right, title, or interest with respect to any easement on real property or part thereof and enter into party wall agreements; (K) to erect, make repairs, replacements or improvements, structural or otherwise, or to renovate any building or other improvement on real property, and to alter, raze, remove or demolish any building or other improvement in whole or part; (L) to survey, partition, and adjust boundaries; and to make plats of any real property; and (M) to deal with any such property and every part thereof in all other ways and for such other purposes or considerations as would be lawful for any person owning the same.

(26) Deal with Other Trusts. [-] In dealing with one or more other trusts, the fiduciary may sell property, real, personal or mixed to, or exchange property with, the trustee of any trust which the testator or the settlor or [his] the spouse or any child of [his] the testator or settlor has created, for such estates and upon such terms and conditions as to sale price, terms of payment, and security as the fiduciary shall deem advisable, and no fiduciary shall have any duty to follow the proceeds of any such sale, provided a fiduciary who is the settlor of an irrevocable trust or a fiduciary who is a spouse or child of the settlor or testator, whether or not the trust is irrevocable, shall not have such power, nor shall a fiduciary who is also a beneficiary of another trust have any such power to deal with the trust of which [he] the fiduciary is a beneficiary.

(27) Make Advances. [-] In its sole and absolute discretion and without in any way being required so to do, to advance money for the protection of the trust or estate, and for all expenses, losses and liabilities sustained in the administration of the trust or estate or because of the holding or ownerships of any trust or estate assets, for

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which advances and any interest thereon the fiduciary shall have a lien on the assets of the trust or estate as against a beneficiary, and in its sole and absolute discretion and without in any way being required so to do, to advance, without provision for reimbursement, cash to the executor of the will or administrator of the estate of the testator or settlor or of his or her spouse if there are insufficient liquid assets to pay debts, taxes or administration expenses of the decedent, or of his or her deceased spouse.

(28) Maintain Reserves. [-] To maintain reasonable reserves for depreciation, depletion, other than percentage depletion, and for amortization, and obsolescence.

(29) Make Contracts and Execute Instruments; No Duty of Inquiry. [-] To make contracts and to execute instruments, under seal or otherwise, as may be necessary in the exercise of the powers herein granted. No party dealing with a fiduciary need inquire as to the existence or proper exercise of any power of [said] such fiduciary, whether said power is granted directly or incorporated by reference.

(30) Perform Decedent's Executory Contracts. [-] The fiduciary may in its discretion, complete performance of the decedent's valid executory contracts which, at the time of [his] the decedent's death, had not been fully performed.

(31) Use of Property by Distributee. [-] During the administration of the testator's estate, the fiduciary shall have the discretion to permit any beneficiary to have the use, possession, and enjoyment, without charge, of any real estate or tangible personal property devised, bequeathed or ultimately distributable to [said person] the beneficiary, so long as [he] the beneficiary lives, and if [he] the beneficiary dies before his or her right to [said] such property becomes absolute or before [said] such property is distributed to [him] the beneficiary, neither [he] the beneficiary nor his or her estate shall be held liable for

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any loss, destruction, damage, depreciation or waste of [said] such property except through his or her fault or neglect. Neither the existence nor exercise of this power shall be deemed a constructive or actual distribution of the property to which it relates.

(32) Continue Business. [-] To the extent and upon such terms and conditions and for such periods of time as the fiduciary shall deem necessary or advisable, to continue or participate in the operation of any business or other enterprise, whatever its form or organization, including, but not limited to, the power: (A) To effect incorporation, dissolution, merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of the assets, either for cash or in exchange for stock or other securities, or to make other changes in the form of the organization of the business or enterprise, and to diminish, enlarge or change the scope of nature or nature of any business; (B) to dispose of any interest therein or acquire the interest of others therein; (C) to contribute thereto or invest therein additional capital or to lend money thereto, in any such case upon such terms and conditions as the fiduciary shall approve from time to time, except that a settlor of an irrevocable trust who is serving as a fiduciary thereof shall not have this power; (D) to determine whether the liabilities incurred in the conduct of the business are to be chargeable solely to the part of the estate or trust set aside for use in the business or to the estate or trust as a whole, but such allocation [must] shall be done in accordance with applicable law; (E) to control, direct and manage the business, delegate all or any part of the fiduciary's power to supervise and operate to such person or persons as the fiduciary may select, including any associate, partner, officer or employee of the business; (F) to hire and discharge officers and employees, to fix their compensation and define their duties; and to employ, compensate and discharge agents, attorneys, consultants, accountants and such other representatives as the fiduciary may deem appropriate, including the right to employ any beneficiary, or individual fiduciary, in any of the foregoing capacities; (G) to pledge

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other assets of the estate or trust as security for loans made to such business; (H) to retain in the business such amount of the net earnings for working capital and other purposes of the business as the fiduciary may deem advisable in conformity with sound business practice, provided such retention does not impair any right of a beneficiary to receive all income from [his] the beneficiary's share of any trust; (I) to purchase, process and sell merchandise of every kind and description; (J) to purchase and sell machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures and supplies of all kinds; (K) to sell or liquidate all or any part of any business at such time and price and upon such terms and conditions, including credit, as the fiduciary may determine, including a sale to any partner, officer or employee of the business or to any individual fiduciary as beneficiary hereunder, provided any such sale shall be for adequate and full consideration and no such sale shall be made to an individual fiduciary who is also a beneficiary thereunder; (L) to invest other estate or trust funds in such business; and to loan funds from the trust to such business; and (M) in all cases in which the fiduciary is required to furnish statements to beneficiaries or to file accounts in any court or in any other public office, it shall not be necessary to itemize business receipts and disbursements and distributions of property but it shall be sufficient for the fiduciary to show in the account a single figure or consolidation of figures, and the fiduciary shall be permitted to account for money and property received from the business and any payments made to the business in lump sum without itemization.

(33) Appoint Ancillary Fiduciaries. [-] The fiduciary may itself act or it may select one or more persons or corporations to act as an ancillary fiduciary or fiduciaries and, to the extent permitted by applicable law, all of the powers held by the domiciliary fiduciary are hereby granted to the ancillary fiduciary or fiduciaries and all costs of ancillary administration may be paid from either the domiciliary estate or trust or the ancillary estate or trust, as the fiduciary may decide in its sole

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discretion.

(34) Postpone Distribution and Accounting. [-] To postpone distribution and accounting with respect to any trust for a year from the date of the termination of the trust, if in the judgment of the fiduciary such postponement shall be necessary or advisable.

(35) (A) Alternate Valuation Date. [-] The fiduciary may elect to value the estate for tax purposes at the values of its assets on the date of decedent's death or at those values on an estate tax valuation date other than the date of the decedent's death, whether or not such election increases or decreases the federal estate tax. No adjustments shall be required to be made between income and principal or between the property interests passing to any beneficiaries which may be affected as a result of such election. (B) Administration and Other Expenses. [-] To the extent permitted by law, the fiduciary may elect to claim certain administration expenses, casualty losses, medical and other expenses as deductions either on the income tax returns of the estate or of the decedent or on the federal estate tax return or partly on each. The fiduciary shall elect to claim from time to time such expenses as deductions on the particular tax returns which in the fiduciary's opinion should result in the lowest total taxes being paid by the estate and its beneficiaries, regardless of whether such expenses may be payable from the income or principal of such estate, and the fiduciary is not required to make adjustments between income or principal or between the property interests passing to any beneficiaries which may be affected on account of such election, except that (i) where one or more residuary legatees of a will containing a so-called prer residuary marital deduction formula provision is a charitable organization, as defined in Section 501(c) of the [Federal] Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or any subsequent corresponding internal revenue code of the United States, as amended from time to time, [amended,] or any corresponding provision of applicable revenue laws, in effect at the

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date of the death of the testator of a will incorporating sections 45a-233 to 45a-236, inclusive, and (ii) the fiduciary elects to treat such expenses in whole or in part as income tax deductions with the result that federal estate taxes paid from and chargeable to such principal are greater than if the contrary election had been made, an amount equal to the difference in such estate taxes shall be reimbursed to such principal from the income. (C) Joint Returns. [-] The fiduciary is specifically authorized but not required to execute and file a joint income tax return with the surviving spouse or his or her executor or administrator for the year of the decedent's death and for any prior years. The fiduciary is also authorized but not required to execute and file a gift tax return with the decedent's spouse or his or her executor or administrator, if any gift tax return is required of either the decedent or his or her spouse for any quarter in the year in which death occurs or for any quarter or year prior thereto. The fiduciary is authorized but not required to consent to treat any gifts made by such decedent's spouse as being made one-half by the decedent. The fiduciary may pay such income and gift taxes as are chargeable to the decedent and, in its discretion, may pay the entire amount of such taxes. The fiduciary shall incur no personal liability for any action taken by it in good faith in accordance with any of the foregoing authorizations. (D) Installment Payment of Estate Taxes. [-] The fiduciary is authorized in its discretion to elect to pay all or any part of the federal estate tax on the estate in installments under the provisions of Section 6166 of the [Federal] Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or any subsequent corresponding internal revenue code of the United States, as amended from time to time, [amended,] or any corresponding provision of applicable revenue laws. (E) Request for Extension of Time for Paying Estate Tax. [-] The fiduciary is authorized in its discretion to request an extension of time for paying the federal estate tax, or any installment thereof on the estate or any amounts determined as a deficiency thereon under the provisions of Section 6161 or 6163 of the [Federal] Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or any



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subsequent corresponding internal revenue code of the United States, as amended from time to time. [amended.] (F) Election of Special Use Valuation. [-] The fiduciary is authorized to make all elections with respect to valuations authorized by Section 2032A and related sections of the [Federal] Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or any subsequent corresponding internal revenue code of the United States, as amended from time to time. [amended.] (G) Pension and profit-sharing plans. [-] To elect, either revocably or irrevocably, to receive death benefits and any other sums payable with respect to any pension and profit-sharing plans in a lump sum, in installments or as an annuity; to waive the benefit of any income averaging provisions available for distributions from pension and profit-sharing plans; to elect a different mode of distribution with respect to each applicable pension and profit-sharing plan. The term, "pension and profit-sharing plan", includes any pension, profit-sharing, thrift, stock purchase, or bonus plan as well as any so called "Keogh" plans and individual retirement accounts. A decedent's spouse, if acting as a fiduciary, shall take no part in the exercise of any election under any pension or profit-sharing plan. (H) In making any of the elections authorized in subparagraph (D), (E), (F) or (G) of this subdivision, the fiduciary is authorized to take all action it deems necessary to implement said elections without incurring personal liability for any action taken or omitted by it in good faith under said authorization.

(36) Surrender of Stock for Redemption. [-] The fiduciary is authorized in its discretion to surrender shares of stock in any corporation to the corporation issuing such stock for redemption, accepting in payment for the redeemed shares cash, notes or other property; and to vote the shares of stock of any corporation in favor of the redemption of shares of its stock included in determining the gross estate of a decedent, either for cash, notes or other property, including a redemption of such shares designed to provide funds for the payment of the decedent's death taxes, funeral expenses and

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administration expenses under the provisions of Section 303 of the [Federal] Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or any subsequent corresponding internal revenue code of the United States, as amended from time to time, [amended,] or any corresponding provision of applicable revenue laws and the fiduciary shall incur no personal liability for any action taken or omitted by it in good faith in accordance with any of the foregoing authorizations.

(37) Pooling Agreements and Voting Trusts. [-] To enter into any kind of pooling agreements and voting trusts, even though such action may involve delegation of authority.

(38) Exculpation. [-] The fiduciary is hereby exonerated from any liability resulting from its retention, sale or operation, whether due to losses, depreciation in value or actions taken or omitted to be taken with respect to any business, farm or real estate interests held in an estate or trust, nor shall the fiduciary be liable for any loss to or depreciation of any other estate or trust property, so long as it is acting in good faith in the management thereof and exercising reasonable care and diligence, but the fiduciary is not exonerated from [his] the fiduciary's own bad faith, wilful misconduct or gross negligence.

(39) Deal with Environmental Hazards. [-] To take any reasonable action and expend any reasonable amount from the estate or trust that the fiduciary deems advisable for the purposes of complying with or ensuring compliance with any federal, state, local or foreign environmental law, rule or regulation, including, but not limited to, the following powers:

(A) To conduct or authorize investigations, tests, audits, assessments or other actions or inquiries with respect to any real property for the purposes of determining compliance with any federal, state, local or foreign environmental law, rule or regulation, or any requirement or demand of any governmental authority;

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(B) To review periodically or require the inspection of any and all property held in the estate or trust for the purpose of determining compliance with any law, rule or regulation affecting such property;

(C) To take any reasonable remedial action, to contain, clean up or remove any actual or threatened environmental hazard, including a spill, release, discharge or contamination, to conduct site restoration work on any real property and to notify the appropriate federal, state or local authorities either on its own accord or in response to an actual or threatened violation of any environmental law, rule or regulation;

(D) To institute legal proceedings or make claims or demands concerning environmental hazards, contamination or conditions, and to contest, pay, compromise, settle or comply with legal proceedings, claims, demands, orders, penalties, fines and damages brought by any federal, state, local or foreign governmental authorities concerned with environmental compliance, or by a private litigant. The powers under this subdivision shall apply with respect to any real property owned or operated by the decedent, the estate or the trust, or in which the fiduciary, in its fiduciary capacity, has any actual or potential ownership or management responsibility, including real property owned or operated by any entity in which the fiduciary has an ownership or management interest. The fiduciary is further authorized to reimburse itself or any other designated fiduciary, that may have declined or been unable to serve for any reason, for reasonable expenses incurred prior to its appointment for the purposes enumerated in this subdivision.

Sec. 10. Section 45a-235 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

Additional Powers. [-] Any one or more or all of the following additional powers or any portion thereof may be incorporated by reference, as provided in [section 45a-233(a)] subsection (a) of section

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45a-233, but only to the extent they are individually referred to in such will or other instrument.

(1) Stock of Fiduciary. [-] To retain and invest and reinvest in and purchase any stock or other securities issued by the fiduciary in its individual capacity, or by any parent holding company of the fiduciary, including any stock dividends thereon and any securities issued in lieu thereof as the result of any recapitalization, reorganization, consolidation or merger. Furthermore the fiduciary may exercise or sell any rights, or exercise part and sell part thereof, including rights to buy fractional shares, issued to it by reason of its ownership of any such security; and may retain and hold any security so acquired and vote and issue general or limited proxies to vote [said] such stock.

(2) Buy Insurance and Annuities. [-] To retain and to purchase insurance contracts, on the life of any beneficiary or of any person in whom a beneficiary has an insurable interest, or annuity contracts for any beneficiary and to pay the premiums thereon out of such beneficiary's portion of principal or income as the fiduciary, in its discretion, shall determine.

(3) Invest in Partnerships, etc. [-] To retain, invest and reinvest in partnerships, joint ventures, leases, real estate syndicates, small business investment companies and hedge funds.

(4) Speculative Assets. [-] To retain, trade and speculate in any real, personal or mixed property as the fiduciary shall deem advisable, wherever situated, including but not limited to: (A) Any one or more or all commodities and commodity options regularly traded on exchanges in or outside the United States, in either spot or futures contracts, claims, straddles, spreads or any other type of commodity contract, whether long or short; (B) puts, calls, straddles and options in any domestic or foreign securities and short sales of such contracts and

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of securities; (C) interests in oil, gas, coal, gravel, sand, timber, sulphur, precious and semiprecious stones, minerals, metals and their ores, including, but not limited to, iron, aluminum, copper, rhodium, palladium, platinum, radium, uranium and gold and silver bullion, bars, bricks and coins, and any other mineral and timber rights, royalties, leases and payments, and interests in computer hardware and software; (D) any interests in breeding or dairy cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, dogs, cats or other animals; (E) postage and revenue stamps, postal covers, coins, jewelry, rare books, paintings, etchings, statues, sculptures, antiques, curios, antique firearms and edged weapons, and other collectible items and art objects; (F) aircraft, ships, railroad locomotives, rolling stock, buses, antique automobiles and other vehicles; and (G) foreign currencies and United States Treasury bills, including futures contracts in such assets, whether long or short.

(5) Oil and Gas Interests. [-] To have power with respect to oil, natural gas, minerals, and all other natural resources and rights to any interests therein, together with all equipment rights pertaining thereto, including oil and gas royalties, leases, payments, or other oil and gas interests of any character, whether owned in fee, as lessee, lessor, licensee, concessionaire or otherwise, either alone or jointly with others as partner, joint tenant, or joint venturer or in any other noncorporate manner, to: (A) Make oil, gas and mineral leases or subleases; (B) pay delayed rents, lease bonuses, royalties, overriding royalties, taxes, assessments, and all other charges; (C) sell, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge or otherwise hypothecate any or all of such rights and interests; (D) surrender or abandon, with or without consideration, any or all of such rights and interests; (E) make farm-out, pooling, repressuration and unitization agreements; (F) make reservations or impose conditions on the transfer of any such rights or interests; (G) employ the most advantageous business form in which properly to exploit such rights and interests, whether as corporations, general or limited partnerships, mining partnerships, joint ventures, cotenancies, or

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otherwise; (H) drill, test, explore, mine, develop and otherwise exploit any and all such rights and interests; (I) produce, process, sell or exchange all products recovered through the exploitation of such rights and interests, and to enter into contracts and agreements for or in respect of the installation or operation of absorption, reprocessing or other processing plants; (J) carry any or all such interests in the name or names of a nominee or nominees; (K) delegate, to the extent permitted by law, any or all of the powers set forth herein to the operator of such property; and (L) employ personnel, rent office space, buy or lease office equipment, contract and pay for geological surveys and studies, procure appraisals, and generally to conduct and engage in any and all activities incident to the foregoing powers, with full power to borrow and pledge in order to finance such activities. The fiduciary shall have the right to rely on the judgment and recommendations of the operators of such property and need not make an independent investigation before acting on their reasonable recommendations.

(6) Form Corporation or Other Entity. [-] To form a corporation or other entity under the laws of any jurisdiction and to transfer, assign, and convey to such corporation or entity all or any part of the estate or of any trust property in exchange for the stock, securities or obligations of any such corporation or entity, and to continue to hold such stock, securities and obligations.

(7) Fiduciary May Become Director or Officer. [-] To vote for any individual fiduciary or any employee, officer or director of any corporate fiduciary, to be a director, officer, or both, of any corporation or small business investment company in which the estate or trust may be interested and to belong to any committee relating in any way to such corporation or company; and to serve as such director, officer, committee member, or any or all of them, and receive proper remuneration for such services, and to exercise its discretion with

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respect to all matters concerning the affairs of such corporation or company, and to consent to corporate or partnership sales, exchanges, leases, mortgages and encumbrances, without in any way being accountable for any such acts to any beneficiaries.

(8) Operate Farm. [-] To continue any agricultural operation received by the fiduciary pursuant to the will or other instrument and to do any and all things deemed advisable by the fiduciary in the management and maintenance of any farm, which term includes, but is not limited to, a farm, garden, orchard, ranch, timber tract or dairy; and to do any and all things concerning the production and marketing of crops and dairy, poultry, livestock, orchard and forest products including, but not limited to, the following powers: (A) To operate the farm with hired labor, tenants or sharecroppers; (B) to lease or rent the farm for cash or for a share of the crops; (C) to purchase or otherwise acquire farm machinery and equipment and livestock; (D) to undertake the construction, repairs and improvements to farm buildings of all kinds needed in the fiduciary's judgment, for the operation of the farm; (E) to make or obtain loans or advances at the prevailing rate or rates of interest for farm purposes such as for production, harvesting, or marketing, or for the construction, repair, or improvement of farm building, or for the purchase of farm machinery or equipment or livestock; (F) to employ approved soil conservation practices in order to conserve, improve, and maintain the fertility and productivity of the soil; (G) to protect, manage and improve the timber and forest on the farm and sell the timber and forest products when it is for the best interest of the estate, or any trust; (H) to ditch, dam and drain damp or wet fields and areas of the farm when and where needed; (I) to engage in the production of livestock, poultry or dairy products, and to construct such fences and buildings and plant such pastures and crops as may be necessary to carry on such operations; (J) to market the products of the farm; and (K) in general, to employ good husbandry in the operation of the farm.

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(9) Residential Realty. [-] To retain any residential real property or apartment and the contents of [said] such real property or apartment received by it hereunder, to purchase, to rent and to maintain residential real property including an ordinary, cooperative or condominium apartment for occupancy, rent free, by any of the beneficiaries hereunder, so long as one or more of them wish to use and occupy it as a home, and to sell it when it is no longer so used and occupied, to pay all rent, taxes, assessments, repairs and other charges for maintaining such real and personal property or apartment, including title, public liability, fire and extended coverage insurance, and to make such purchases or payments out of such beneficiary's portion of the principal or income, in accordance with applicable law, as the fiduciary in its sole discretion shall determine.

(10) Deal with Estate and Trust. [-] To deal in every way with the estate and trust of the settlor or testator, including but not limited to the purchase from, the sale to, the exchange of assets with such estate and trust, or the making of loans thereto, either secured or unsecured and either interest-free or at such rates of interest as the fiduciary shall determine, and to make loans from an estate to a trust, in the discretion of the fiduciary. The powers described herein may be exercised by the fiduciary even though it is the legal representative of the estate, and the fiduciary shall not incur any liability for any loss resulting from the exercise of any such power.

(11) Suits on Insurance Policies. [-] To institute any proceeding at law or in equity to enforce the payment of any life insurance policy payable to the fiduciary and to do any and all things which it in its sole discretion deems advisable for the purpose of collecting any sums which may be due or payable under any such policy, provided, that the fiduciary shall be under no obligation to institute or enter into any such litigation to enforce the payment of any such policy until it shall have been indemnified to its satisfaction against all expenses and



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liabilities to which it may, in its judgment, be subjected by any such action on its part.

(12) Advancement of Income. [-] The fiduciary, other than a beneficiary serving as a fiduciary, shall have the discretion to advance income to or for the use of any beneficiary and the fiduciary shall have a lien therefor on that beneficiary's future benefits.

(13) Majority Action Permissible. [-] Where there are three or more fiduciaries, the decision of a majority of the fiduciaries shall bind all of the fiduciaries, but an absent or dissenting fiduciary who joins in carrying out the decision of the majority shall not be liable for the consequences of any majority decision if said absent or dissenting fiduciary promptly files a written notice, by certified mail, of his or her dissent with its cofiduciaries and with (A) the [probate court] Probate Court having jurisdiction over any estate or trust, or (B) the income beneficiaries of any inter vivos trust, provided that liability for failure to join in administering the estate or trust or in preventing a breach of the trust may not thus be avoided.

(14) Reduce Interest Rates. [-] To reduce the interest rate from time to time on any obligation, whether secured or unsecured, constituting a part of an estate or trust.

(15) Establish and Maintain Reserves. [-] In lieu of the basic power specified in subdivision (28) of section 45a-234, as amended by this act, the fiduciary shall have the power to set up proper and reasonable reserves for taxes, assessments, insurance premiums, depreciation-obsolence, amortization, depletion, other than percentage depletion, of mineral, timber or other wasting assets, and for repairs, improvements, and general maintenance of buildings, or other property out of rents, profits, or other income received; and to set up reserves also for the equalization of payments to or for beneficiaries; provided that the provisions of this subdivision shall not affect the

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ultimate interests of beneficiaries in such reserves, although no beneficiary may compel distribution of amounts held in such reserves.

(16) Investment Philosophy. [-] To invest with emphasis on growth and capital appreciation, and to apply the same criteria to both new assets and those already in the estate or trust. The fiduciary shall not be liable for any good faith action taken by it but only for negligence, since some assets in which it is authorized to invest are not ordinarily deemed suitable for fiduciary investment.

(17) Investment during Estate Administration. [-] To invest and reinvest the assets of the estate actively and aggressively during the period of administration thereof.

(18) Premium and Discount. [-] To determine whether or not to amortize from income as a sinking fund any premium paid to acquire property and to accrue any discount received at the time of acquisition thereof.

(19) Remortgage and Refinance Real Estate. [-] To remortgage and refinance real estate for any one or more of the following purposes: (A) Business reasons; (B) to obtain funds to pay (i) estate, inheritance, transfer, succession, generation-skipping or other death taxes or duties; (ii) income, property, excise or other similar taxes; (iii) interest and penalties on any tax; and (iv) debts and funeral and administration expenses of the settlor or testator; or (C) to invest or reinvest or speculate in real, personal or mixed property of any description and wherever situated.

(20) Terminate Small Trusts. [-] To terminate any trust by distributing to the then income beneficiary of such trust the entire principal thereof, or an annuity purchased therewith, absolutely and free of trust, if the fiduciary, other than a beneficiary or the settlor serving as such, in its sole discretion, deems continuation of such trust

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unwarranted in view of the size of the trust.

(21) Distribute Directly to Remaindermen. [-] To distribute property directly from the estate to the remaindermen of any trust, without the interposition of such trust, if the facts at the time for such distribution are such that no trust of such property would be operative under the terms of the will.

(22) Disclaimer of Power. [-] To disclaim part or all of any one or more of the incorporated or specifically granted powers of the fiduciary by instrument in writing filed with the will, trust or other instrument incorporating this power and by complying with the provisions of sections 45a-578 to 45a-585, inclusive.

(23) Comply with Stock Restrictions. [-] To observe and comply with any limitations on the disposition of any stock existing in the articles of incorporation, bylaws or other contract affecting such shares.

(24) Continue Subchapter S election. [-] To file appropriate consent to the continuation of any Subchapter S election in existence at the time of the testator's death, within the period required by the applicable provision of the Federal Internal Revenue Code then in effect.

(25) Acquire Interest in Trust Asset. [-] To acquire an undivided or an individual interest in a trust or estate asset in which the fiduciary, in any fiduciary capacity, holds an undivided interest.

(26) Income to Custodian for Minor. [-] Any and all income or principal that is distributed, paid to or applied for the benefit of a minor may, in the discretion of the fiduciary, be paid to any person or corporation who is serving as a custodian for the benefit of said minor under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act or Uniform Transfers to Minors Act. If there is no such custodian, the fiduciary may appoint an adult member of the minor's family, a guardian of the minor, a bank with trust powers, or himself, herself or itself to serve as such custodian and

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receive such payments.

(27) General Powers. [-] To exercise every power and discretion in the management of the estate and the trusts created hereunder as the fiduciary would have if it were the absolute owner thereof. This general power shall not be limited in any way by the powers incorporated or granted herein, but no beneficiary serving as a cofiduciary may participate in any decision, under this or any other power, that affects or could affect the share of such beneficiary relative to that of any other beneficiary in income, principal or in a trust remainder.

Sec. 11. Subsection (b) of section 45a-667j of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(b) If a petition for the appointment of a temporary conservator of the person or a temporary conservator of the estate in an emergency is brought in this state and this state was not the respondent's home state on the date the [application] petition was filed, the court shall dismiss the proceeding at the request of the court of the home state, if any, whether dismissal is requested before or after the emergency appointment.

Sec. 12. Subsection (b) of section 46a-170 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(b) The council shall consist of the following members: (1) The Chief State's Attorney, or a designee; (2) the Chief Public Defender, or a designee; (3) the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, or the commissioner's designee; (4) the Labor Commissioner, or the commissioner's designee; (5) the Commissioner of Social Services, or the commissioner's designee; (6) the

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Commissioner of Public Health, or the commissioner's designee; (7) the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services, or the commissioner's designee; (8) the Commissioner of Children and Families, or the commissioner's designee; (9) the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, or the commissioner's designee; (10) the director of the Basic Training Division of the Police Officer Standards and Training Council, or the director's designee; (11) the Child Advocate, or the Child Advocate's designee; (12) the Victim Advocate, or the Victim Advocate's designee; (13) the chairperson of the Commission on Women, Children and Seniors, or the chairperson's designee; (14) one representative of the Office of Victim Services of the Judicial Branch appointed by the Chief Court Administrator; (15) a municipal police chief appointed by the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association, or a designee; (16) the Commissioner of Education, or the commissioner's designee; (17) an adult victim of trafficking, appointed by the Governor; and (18) ten public members appointed as follows: The Governor shall appoint two members, one of whom shall represent victims of commercial exploitation of children and one of whom shall represent sex trafficking victims who are children, the president pro tempore of the Senate shall appoint two members, one of whom shall represent the Connecticut Alliance to End Sexual Violence and one of whom shall represent an organization that provides civil legal services to low-income individuals, the speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint two members, one of whom shall represent the Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence and one of whom shall represent the Connecticut Lodging Association, the majority leader of the Senate shall appoint one member who shall represent an organization that deals with behavioral health needs of women and children, the majority leader of the House of Representatives shall appoint one member who shall represent an organization that advocates on social justice and human rights issues, the minority leader of the Senate shall appoint one member who shall represent the Connecticut Immigrant and Refugee Coalition, and the

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minority leader of the House of Representatives shall appoint one member who shall represent the Motor Transport Association of Connecticut, Inc.

Sec. 13. Subsection (p) of section 46b-121n of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(p) Not later than January 1, 2019, and annually thereafter, all state agencies that detain or otherwise hold in custody a person under eighteen years of age involved with the juvenile justice or criminal justice system, or that contract for the housing of any person involved with the juvenile justice or criminal justice system under eighteen years of age, shall report to the committee on compliance with the provisions of section 46b-121p. Such reports shall include indicia of compliance in both direct-run and contract facilities, and shall include data on all rearrests and uses of confinements and restraints for youth in justice system custody, as defined in section 10-253.

Sec. 14. Subsection (l) of section 46b-124 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(l) Records of cases of juvenile matters involving delinquency proceedings, or any part thereof, containing information that a child has been adjudicated as delinquent for a violation of [subdivision] subsection (e) of section 1-1h, subsection (c) of section 14-147, subsection (a) of section 14-215, section 14-222, subsection (b) of section 14-223, subsection (a), (b) or (c) of section 14-224, section 14-227a, section 14-227g, subsection (d) of section 21a-267, section 21a-279a, section 30-88a or subsection (b) of section 30-89, shall be disclosed to the Department of Motor Vehicles for administrative use in determining whether administrative sanctions regarding such child's motor vehicle operator's license are warranted. Records disclosed

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pursuant to this subsection shall not be further disclosed.

Sec. 15. Subsections (c) and (d) of section 46b-133c of the general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(c) A proceeding designated as a serious juvenile repeat offender prosecution pursuant to subsection (b) of this section shall be held before the court without a jury provided the child has waived his or her right to a trial by jury. If a child is convicted of or pleads guilty to a felony in such proceeding, the court shall: (1) Sentence the child in accordance with section 46b-140, as amended by this act, [or 46b-141a] and (2) sentence the child in accordance with section 53a-28 with the execution of such sentence stayed on the condition that the child not violate the conditions of the sentence imposed pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection or commit a subsequent crime.

(d) If a child is convicted of or pleads guilty to a misdemeanor in a proceeding designated as a serious juvenile repeat offender prosecution pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, the court shall sentence the child in accordance with section 46b-140, as amended by this act. [or 46b-141a.]

Sec. 16. Subsection (d) of section 46b-133d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(d) A proceeding designated as a serious sexual offender prosecution pursuant to subsection (c) of this section shall be held before the court without a jury provided the child has waived the right to a trial by jury. If a child is convicted of or pleads guilty or nolo contendere to a charge in a proceeding that has been designated as a serious sexual offender prosecution, the court shall: (1) Sentence the child in accordance with section 46b-140, as amended by this act, [or

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46b-141a,] (2) sentence the child to a period of special juvenile probation of at least five years, to commence upon the release of the child from the institution, agency or program in whose care the child had been placed, and (3) sentence the child in accordance with section 53a-28 with the execution of such sentence stayed on the condition that the child not violate the conditions of the sentence imposed pursuant to subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection or commit a subsequent crime.

Sec. 17. Subsection (b) of section 46b-140 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(b) Upon adjudication of a child as delinquent, the court [; (1) May (A)] may (1) discharge the child from the court's jurisdiction with or without a warning, [; (B)] (2) place the child on probation supervision for a period not to exceed eighteen months, which may be extended in accordance with section 46b-140a by not more than twelve months, for a total supervision period not to exceed thirty months, [; or (C)] or (3) place the child on probation supervision with residential placement, for a period not to exceed eighteen months, which may be extended in accordance with section 46b-140a by not more than twelve months, for a total supervision period not to exceed thirty months.

Sec. 18. Section 51-345 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(a) Except as provided in section 51-348 and subsections (b) to (h), inclusive, of this section, all civil process shall be made returnable to a judicial district, as follows:

(1) If all of the parties reside outside this state, to the judicial district where (A) the injury occurred, (B) the transaction occurred, or (C) the property is located or lawfully attached.



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(2) If the defendant is not a resident, to the judicial district where the attached property is located.

(3) If either or both the plaintiff or the defendant are residents of this state, to the judicial district where either the plaintiff or the defendant resides, except:

(A) If either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of Manchester, East Windsor, South Windsor or Enfield, the action may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of Hartford or the judicial district of Tolland.

(B) If either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of Plymouth, the action may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of New Britain or the judicial district of Waterbury.

(C) If either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of Bethany, Milford, West Haven or Woodbridge, the action may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of New Haven or the judicial district of Ansonia-Milford.

(D) If either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of Southbury, the action may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of Ansonia-Milford or the judicial district of Waterbury.

(E) If either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of Darien, Greenwich, New Canaan, Norwalk, Stamford, Weston, Westport or Wilton, the action may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of Stamford-Norwalk or the judicial district of Fairfield.

(F) If either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of Watertown or Woodbury, the action may be made returnable at the

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option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of Waterbury or the judicial district of Litchfield.

(G) If either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of Avon, Canton, Farmington or Simsbury, the action may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of Hartford or the judicial district of New Britain.

(H) If either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of Newington, Rocky Hill or Wethersfield, the action may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of Hartford or the judicial district of New Britain, except for actions where venue is in the geographical area as provided in section 51-348 or in rules of court.

(I) If either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of Cromwell, the action may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of Hartford or the judicial district of Middlesex.

(J) If either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of New Milford, the action may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of Danbury or the judicial district of Litchfield.

(K) If either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of Windham or Ashford, the action may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of Windham or the judicial district of Tolland.

(b) In all actions involving the title to land, for trespass to land and to foreclose or redeem mortgages or liens upon real property, civil process shall be made returnable to the judicial district where the real property is located, either entirely or in part, except:

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(1) If the land is located in the town of Manchester, East Windsor, South Windsor or Enfield and either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of Manchester, East Windsor, South Windsor or Enfield, the action may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of Hartford or the judicial district of Tolland.

(2) If the land is located in the town of Plymouth and either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of Plymouth, the action may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of New Britain or the judicial district of Waterbury.

(3) If the land is located in the town of Bethany, Milford, West Haven or Woodbridge and either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of Bethany, Milford, West Haven or Woodbridge, the action may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of New Haven or the judicial district of Ansonia-Milford.

(4) If the land is located in the town of Southbury and either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of Southbury, the action may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of Ansonia-Milford or the judicial district of Waterbury.

(5) If the land is located in the town of Weston, Westport or Wilton and either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in any one of these towns, the action may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of Stamford-Norwalk or the judicial district of Fairfield.

(6) If the land is located in the town of Watertown or Woodbury and either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of Watertown or Woodbury, the action may be made returnable at the option of the

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plaintiff to either the judicial district of Waterbury or the judicial district of Litchfield.

(7) If the land is located in the town of Avon, Canton, Farmington or Simsbury and either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of Avon, Canton, Farmington or Simsbury, the action may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of Hartford or the judicial district of New Britain.

(8) If the land is located in the town of Newington, Rocky Hill or Wethersfield and either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of Newington, Rocky Hill or Wethersfield, the action may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of Hartford or the judicial district of New Britain, except for actions where venue is in the geographical area as provided in section 51-348 or in rules of court.

(9) If the land is located in the town of New Milford and either the plaintiff or the defendant resides in the town of New Milford, the action may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of Danbury or the judicial district of Litchfield.

(c) In all actions by a corporation, except actions made returnable under subsection (b), (d) or (g) of this section, civil process shall be made returnable as follows:

(1) If the plaintiff is either a domestic corporation or a United States corporation and the defendant is a resident, either (A) to the judicial district where the plaintiff has an office or place of business or (B) to the judicial district where the defendant resides.

(2) If the plaintiff is either a domestic corporation or a United States corporation and the defendant is a corporation, domestic or foreign, to the judicial district where (A) the plaintiff has an office or place of business, (B) the injury occurred, (C) the transaction occurred, or (D)

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the property is located or lawfully attached.

(3) If the plaintiff is a foreign corporation and the defendant is a resident, to the judicial district where the defendant resides.

(4) If the plaintiff is a foreign corporation and the defendant is a corporation, domestic or foreign, to the judicial district where (A) the injury occurred, (B) the transaction occurred, or (C) the property is located or lawfully attached.

(d) In all actions involving consumer transactions, civil process shall be made returnable to the judicial district where the consumer resides or where the transaction occurred. For the purposes of this subsection, "consumer transaction" means a transaction in which a natural person obligates himself or herself to pay for goods sold or leased, services rendered or moneys loaned for personal, family or household purposes.

(e) In all actions for the partition or sale of any property, civil process shall be made returnable to the judicial district where the parties, or one of them, reside; but, if none of them resides in this state, then to the judicial district where all or a part of the property is located.

(f) In all actions by a nonresident executor, trustee under a will or administrator, civil process shall be made returnable to the same judicial district as would be proper if the plaintiff resided in the town where the [court of probate] Probate Court which granted administration is held.

(g) Venue for small claims matters shall be at Superior Court facilities designated by the Chief Court Administrator to hear such matters. In small claims matters, civil process shall be made returnable to the Superior Court facility designated by the Chief Court Administrator to serve the small claims area where the plaintiff

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resides, where the defendant resides or is doing business or where the transaction or injury occurred. If the plaintiff is a domestic corporation, a United States corporation, a foreign corporation or a limited liability company, civil process shall be made returnable to a Superior Court facility designated by the Chief Court Administrator to serve the small claims area where the defendant resides or is doing business or where the transaction or injury occurred.

(h) (1) In all actions involving housing matters, as defined in section 47a-68, civil process shall be made returnable to the judicial district where the premises are located, except that actions described in subdivision (6) of section 47a-68 shall be heard in the geographical area where the premises are located unless otherwise provided in subsection (d) of section 51-348.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (1) of this subsection concerning the judicial district to which civil process shall be made returnable:

(A) If the premises are located in Avon, Canton, Farmington, Newington, Rocky Hill, Simsbury or Wethersfield, the action may be made returnable at the option of the plaintiff to either the judicial district of Hartford or the judicial district of New Britain.

(B) If the premises are located in Ansonia, Beacon Falls, Derby, Oxford, Seymour or Shelton, the action shall be made returnable to the judicial district of Ansonia-Milford. After the filing of the action, the plaintiff or the defendant may request a change in venue to the judicial district of New Haven or the judicial district of Waterbury.

(C) If the premises are located in Milford, Orange or West Haven, the action shall be made returnable to the judicial district of New Haven.