

February 2012 Session of the Connecticut General Assembly

Public Act No. 12-3 (Substitute House Bill No. 5303)

***AN ACT CONCERNING THE EXEMPTION FROM DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN ADDRESSES
UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT***

Section 1 of Public Act 12-3 was effective from March 6, 2012 to May 31, 2012. That section of Public Act 12-3 added a new subsection (c) to CGS §1-217, pursuant to which a public agency may disclose residential addresses of protected persons listed in subsection (a) of the statute when the addresses are contained in (1) documents eligible to be recorded in municipal land records, (2) any election-related list that state law requires, or (3) any municipal grand list.

Such protected persons include: certain federal and state court judges or magistrates, a sworn member of a municipal police department, the State Police or a sworn law enforcement officer within the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection; an employee of the Department of Correction, an attorney-at-law who represents or has represented the state in a criminal prosecution or who is or has been employed by the Division of Public Defender Services or a social worker who is employed by the Division of Public Defender Services, an inspector employed by the Division of Criminal Justice; a firefighter, an employee of the Department of Children and Families, a member or employee of the Board of Pardons and Paroles; an employee of the judicial branch; an employee of the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services who provides direct care to patients; or a member or employee of the Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities.

Effective: March 6, 2012

Section 2 of Public Act 12-3 replaced Section 1 of the act, as of June 1, 2012. Under Section 2 of Public Act 12-3, the new subsection (c) described above became subsection (d). As a result, the provision allowing disclosure of grand lists (and other specified documents) containing residential addresses of protected individuals remains in effect.

The amendment to subsection (a) of CGS §1-217 made by Section 2 of Public Act 12-3, establishes an automatic prohibition on disclosing residential addresses of protected individuals that are contained in personnel, medical, or similar files held by the protected individual's employing agency. According to the Freedom of Information Commission (FOIC) website: "Court decisions have defined personnel and similar files to be those that are used to make employment related decisions; files are similar to medical files if they are used to make medical related decisions."

Additionally, Section 2 of the act adds a new subsection (c) that describes the manner in which a protected individual may request that a public agency not disclose his or her residential address. This provision is applicable regardless of whether or not the individual is an employee of the public agency. A protected individual must submit a written request for such nondisclosure and furnish his or her business address to the public agency. Only then may a public agency redact the individual's residential address from its public records. The individual's business address is subject to disclosure under the provisions of subsection (b) of CGS §1-217.

A public agency that receives a request for the disclosure of a document containing the residential address of a protected individual who has conformed to the statute in terms of requesting the nondisclosure of his or her residential address, must make a copy of the record and redact the copy to remove the person's residential address prior to disclosing it. Subsection of CGS §1-217 also specifies that if the request is for an existing list derived from a

readily accessible electronic database or for any list that the public agency voluntarily creates in response to a request for disclosure, the agency must make a reasonable effort to redact the residential address of any person who has requested that his or her address be kept confidential, prior releasing the list.

Section 2 of Public Act 12-3 also creates a new subsection (e) in CGS §1-217, which specifies that no public agency or employee of a public agency shall be penalized for violating the non-disclosure provisions of CGS §1-217 unless the violation is "willful and knowing."

According to the FOIC website: "A violation of the FOI Act is found only where a public agency, official, or employee knows that §1-217 protects a residential address from disclosure...and intentionally discloses the address anyway. There is no violation for mistakes or errors, even if the agency or official should have known that the address was protected."

Subsection (e) of CGS §1-217 specifies that the FOIC may, after holding a hearing regarding a complaint, impose a civil penalty of between \$20 and \$1,000 for a willful and knowing violation of the statute.

Lastly, the provisions of CGS §1-217(e) specify nothing"...in this section shall be construed to allow a private right of action against a public agency, public official or employee of a public agency.

Effective: June 1, 2012

Public Act No. 12-26 (Substitute House Bill No. 5314)

AN ACT CONCERNING THE JEOPARDY COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Section 1 of Public Act 12-26 amends CGS §12-163 by requiring a tax collector to exercise due diligence when instituting a jeopardy tax collection proceeding.

When beginning such a proceeding, the tax collector must notify the taxpayer and the municipality's chief elected official or chief executive officer, in writing. The written notice must explain, in detail, the basis for determining that the tax payment would be jeopardized by a delay.

Effective: October 1, 2012, and applicable to assessment years commencing on and after said date

Public Act No. 12-69 (Senate Bill No. 105)

AN ACT CONCERNING THE RENTAL REBATE APPLICATION PERIOD.

Section 1 of Public Act 12-69 amends subsection (a) of CGS §12-170f to extend the application period for the state-reimbursed Elderly and Totally Disabled Renter's Rebate Program by two months. Beginning with the 2013 calendar year, elderly and totally disabled renters will be able to file an application for a rental rebate between April first and October first, annually.

Assessors and other town officials that administer this program will continue to have one month following the end of the month in which an elderly or totally disabled renter files an application to submit his or her documentation of eligibility to the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) for reimbursement purposes.

Effective: October 1, 2012

Public Act No. 12-80 (Substitute House Bill No. 5145)

AN ACT CONCERNING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SENTENCING COMMISSION REGARDING THE CLASSIFICATION OF UNCLASSIFIED MISDEMEANORS.

Section 57 of Public Act 12-80 amends CGS §12-53(c)(4) to increase the penalty applicable when a person violates the provisions of the personal property audit statute, by (1) failing to appear at the time and place of the audit; (2) refusing to answer any pertinent question, or (3) failing to produce books, papers or other documents.

Pursuant to the amended provisions of CGS §12-53(c)(4), a person who violates the statute is guilty of a class D misdemeanor -- a new misdemeanor classification that Sections 1 through 3 of Public Act 12-80 create.

A class D misdemeanor is punishable by up to 30 days in prison, a fine of up to \$250, or both.

Effective: October 1, 2012

Public Act No. 12-81 (Substitute House Bill No. 5164)

AN ACT CONCERNING REVISIONS TO THE MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS.

Section 18 of Public Act 12-81 amends subsection (a) of CGS §14-192, by changing the term "duplicate" certificate of title to "replacement" certificate of title. The amendment does not revise the fee schedule for certificates of title, nor does it change the fee exemption applicable when such a certificate of title is requested on a form prepared and signed by the assessor in any town for purposes proving ownership of a motor vehicle when required under CGS §12-71b.

Effective: January 1, 2013

Section 21 of Public Act 12-81 allows the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue a "courtesy registration" for a period of up to six months, for any motor vehicle for which adequate proof of ownership is pending, including a motor vehicle previously registered in another state that is awaiting the out-of-state title or title lien release.

Effective: October 1, 2012

Section 26 of Public Act 12-81 amends §14-1 of the 2012 Supplement to the Connecticut General Statutes, by adding a definition of "activity vehicle" to the statute containing motor vehicle definitions.

It defines activity vehicle to mean "... a student transportation vehicle that is used to transport students in connection with school-sponsored events and activities, but is not used to transport students to and from school."

As a result of this amendment, the definition of "activity vehicle" is now reflected in subdivision (1) of CGS §14-1 and the subdivisions containing all other definitions in the statute are renumbered accordingly.

Effective: July 1, 2012

Public Act No. 12-146 (House Bill No. 5319)

AN ACT CONCERNING PERSONS AGGRIEVED BY DECISIONS OF MUNICIPAL LAND USE BOARDS AND THE PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING MUNICIPAL BLIGHT ORDINANCES.

Section 2 of Public Act 12-146 amends subparagraph (H)(v) of subdivision (7) of CGS §7-148, by changing the term "fine" to "civil penalty" in the statute addressing violations of a municipal blight ordinance. It also requires a municipality to (1) provide written notification to a property's owner and occupant of any violation of a blight ordinance, and (2) provide a reasonable opportunity for the owner and occupant to remediate the blighted conditions prior to taking enforcement action.

Effective: October 1, 2012

Section 3 of Public Act 12-146 imposes a new state fine of up to \$250 per day for a willful violation of a blight regulation when it can be shown for each day, based on actual inspection of the property, that blighted conditions continued after a person received written notice and had a reasonable opportunity to remediate the conditions.

This fine is not subject to the citation hearing process and requires court proceedings. Section 3 of Public Act 12-146 also allows new owners or occupants of a blighted property to request a 30-day extension from receipt of the notice with regard to these new penalties.

Note: The provisions of Section 3 of Public Act 12-146 do not provide for a transfer of the amount the state collects for a continued violation of a municipal blight ordinance to the municipality in which the violation occurs.

Effective: October 1, 2012

Section 4 of Public Act 12-146 makes technical and conforming changes to CGS §7-148aa, necessitated by the amendments in other sections of the act.

Note: Pursuant to CGS §7-148aa, any penalty a municipality imposes for a violation of a blight ordinance constitutes a lien on the real estate. Pursuant to CGS §7-148ff, a town may also choose to include in its blight ordinance, provisions that impose special assessments on blighted property.

Effective: October 1, 2012

Public Act No. 12-147 (Substitute Senate Bill No. 22)

AN ACT CONCERNING THE CAPITAL REGION DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.

Public Act 12-147 amended various sections of the Connecticut General Statutes, to change the name of the Capital City Economic Development Authority (CCEDA) to the Capital Region Development Authority (CRDA). The amendments transfer all of the CEEDA's powers and duties to CDRA, which retains its status as a quasi-public agency. The renamed authority also retains its tax exempt status pursuant to CGS §32-610, including its property tax exemption.

Other provisions included in Public Act 12-147 designate Hartford and its seven contiguous towns (i.e., Bloomfield, East Hartford, Newington, South Windsor, West Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor) as the capital region.

Additionally, the provisions in Public Act 012-147 expand CRDA's powers to include stimulating economic development and new investment in the capital region, developing and redeveloping property throughout Hartford and East Hartford and doing so in the other municipalities that make up the capitol region upon request of their legislative bodies.

Note: Sections 188 and 189 of House Bill 6001 of the June 2012 Special Session amended certain sections of Public Act 12-147. While the amendments contained in those sections of House Bill 6001 change CDRA's duties, they do not alter the summary reflected above. A summary of Sections 188 and 189 of House Bill 6001 of the June 2012 Special Session appears on page 12 of this document.

Effective: June 15, 2012

Public Act No. 12-157 (Substitute House Bill No. 5035)

AN ACT CONCERNING PROPERTY TAX ASSESSMENTS BY MUNICIPALITIES.

Section 1 of Public Act 12-157 amends subsection (a) of CGS §12-53a, by adding two subdivisions. Subdivision (1) specifies that new construction completed after the assessment date is liable for the payment of property taxes based on its assessed value from the date the certificate of occupancy is issued, or the date the new construction is first used for its intended purpose, prorated for the assessment year in which the construction is completed. Subdivision (2) specifies that partially completed new construction of real estate is liable for the payment of municipal taxes based on its assessed value as of October first of the assessment year.

Effective: October 1, 2012, and applicable to assessment years commencing on or after said date

Section 2 of Public Act 12-157 amends subsection (a) of CGS §12-62c to require the phase in of an assessment under CGS §12-53a, by a town implementing a revaluation phase-in.

Effective: October 1, 2012, and applicable to assessment years commencing on or after said date

Section 3 of Public Act 12-157 amends subsection (a) of CGS §12-64 to add "improvements that are partially completed or under construction" to the statute describing property subject to taxation.

Effective: October 1, 2012, and applicable to assessment years commencing on or after said date

Public Act No. 12-197 (Substitute House Bill No. 5514)

AN ACT CONCERNING VARIOUS REVISIONS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH STATUTES.

Section 26 of Public Act 12-197 amends CGS §12-94, to allow an advanced practice registered nurse (in addition to a physician) to provide a statement to an assessor in order to excuse the appearance by a person the assessor summons to provide additional proof of eligibility for an exemption the person is receiving under CGS §12-81 or §12-82.

Effective: October 1, 2012

Section 27 of Public Act 12-197 amends subsection (a) of CGS §12-129c, to allow the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) to grant a filing extension under the Elderly Homeowners Tax Freeze Program, to an applicant who provides a certificate citing extenuating circumstances due to illness or incapacitation from an advanced practice registered nurse. OPM may also grant such an extension to an applicant who provides such a certificate from the applicant's physician.

Effective: October 1, 2012

Section 28 of Public Act 12-197 amends subsection (a) of CGS §12-170f, by allowing OPM to grant an Elderly and Totally Disabled Renter's Rebate program filing extension, to an applicant who provides a certificate from an advanced practice registered nurse (or a physician).

Effective: October 1, 2012

Section 29 of Public Act 12-197 amends subsection (a) of CGS §12-170w, to allow an assessor to grant a filing extension for the local option elderly homeowner's program, to an applicant who provides a certificate from an advanced practice registered nurse (or a physician).

Effective: October 1, 2012

Section 30 of Public Act 12-197 amends subsection (f) of CGS §12-170aa, by allowing OPM to grant an Elderly and Totally Disabled Homeowner's Tax Relief (i.e., Circuit Breaker) program filing extension, to an applicant who provides a certificate from an advanced practice registered nurse (or a physician).

Effective: October 1, 2012

Special Act No. 12-4 (Substitute House Bill No. 5495)

AN ACT MAKING REVISIONS TO THE SACHEM'S HEAD ASSOCIATION CHARTER.

The provisions of Special Act 12-4 (which amend 1931 and 1935 legislation impacting a special taxing district located in Guilford) allow the Sachem's Head to place a lien on property after property taxes remain unpaid for 6 months.

Effective: June 15, 2012

June 2012 Special Session of the Connecticut General Assembly

Senate Bill 501 (June 2012 Special Session)

AN ACT IMPLEMENTING CERTAIN PROVISIONS CONCERNING GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION.

Section 3 of Senate Bill 501 of the June 2012 Special session allows a taxpayer in Danbury to request a reconsideration of an Office of Policy and Management (OPM) decision to modify or deny a 2006 grand list manufacturing machinery and equipment exemption under CGS §12-81(72). Not later than July 15, 2012, the taxpayer must file a written request for reconsideration and supply all documentation and information OPM requested in the original modification or denial letter. Not later than 30 days after the request date, OPM must reconsider its original decision to modify or deny the taxpayer's claim. The taxpayer may request a hearing before OPM if the taxpayer doesn't agree with OPM's decision.

If OPM finds that the taxpayer is eligible for the exemption, OPM must notify Danbury's assessor and Danbury must reimburse the taxpayer for any taxes already paid on the exempt property.

Note: There is no provision in this section allowing the state to reimburse Danbury for the tax loss due to an exemption approved under this legislation.

Effective: June 15, 2012

Sections 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12 of Senate Bill 501 of the June 2012 Special Session extend the application period for certain grand lists and in specified municipalities for manufacturing machinery and equipment and commercial vehicles exemptions under CGS §12-81(72) and (74). Any taxpayer who files an exemption application on or before the extended filing period deadline of July 15, 2012, must pay a late filing fee to the municipality in accordance with §12-81k. Those municipalities in which assessors receive and approve such exemption applications must reimburse the taxpayers for the amount of the taxes they overpaid.

Note: There is no state reimbursement for the exemptions municipalities grant pursuant to the extended filing dates in Sections 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12 of Senate Bill 501 of the June 2012 Special Session.

The chart on the next page delineates the applicable sections of Senate Bill 501 of the June 2012 Special Session, together with the municipalities, grand lists and exemption statutes they affect.

Sec.	Municipality	Grant List(s)	Exemption Statute(s)
4	Windsor	2009	§12-81(72)
5	Windsor	2010	§12-81(72)
6	Seymour	2010	§12-81(72)
8	Bridgeport	2010	§12-81(72)
9	Waterbury	2012	§12-81(72)
10	Hartford	2010 and 2011	§12-81(74)
12	Durham	2011	§12-81(72)

Effective: June 15, 2012

Section 7 of Senate Bill 501 of the June 2012 Special Session requires the Brookfield assessor to forgive the 25% assessment penalty the assessor applied to the account of a taxpayer who failed to file a timely personal property declaration and was eligible for the manufacturing machinery and equipment exemption under CGS §12-81(72) for the 2009 grand list. In order for the assessor to forgive the penalty, the taxpayer must (not later than June 30, 2012) apply for forgiveness in a manner the Brookfield assessor determines. Additionally, the taxpayer must be current on the payment of real and personal property taxes.

Section 7 of Senate Bill 501 of the June 2012 Special Session also requires the Town of Brookfield to reimburse a taxpayer the amount of property taxes represented by the 25% assessment penalty that the assessor forgives, if the taxpayer has paid that amount to the town.

Effective: June 15, 2012

Section 11 of Senate Bill 501 of the June 2012 Special Session extends the application period for a 2010 grand list exemption under CGS §12-81(7) for a nonprofit organization in Middletown that is organized exclusively for scientific, educational, literary, historical, or

charitable purposes or to preserve land for open space. Not later than 30 days after the effective date of this section of the legislation (i.e., by July 15, 2012), the nonprofit organization must pay Middletown the late filing fee under CGS §12-87a. Upon verifying receipt of an application and payment of the fee within the time period specified, the Middletown assessor must approve the exemption. If the nonprofit organization paid taxes, interest or penalties on the property for which the assessor approves the exemption, the City of Middletown must reimburse the nonprofit organization the amount it paid.

Effective: June 15, 2012

Section 13 of Senate Bill 501 of the June 2012 Special Session increases, from \$10 million to \$25 million, the maximum value of real and personal property that the Odd Fellows' Home of Connecticut may hold at any one time and still retain certain tax exemptions, including its property tax exemption.

Effective: June 15, 2012

Section 157 of Senate Bill 501 of the June 2012 Special Session requires the Clean Energy Finance Investment Authority (CEFIA) to establish a separate Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) program for qualifying commercial property (including multifamily buildings with five or more units). This section of the bill also allows municipalities to participate in this program under a written agreement approved by their legislative bodies.

Pursuant to the legislation, CEFIA must develop program guidelines governing the terms and conditions under which state financing may be made available to the commercial program. The loans that CEFIA makes may be secured by revenues from benefit assessments on qualifying commercial real property, which the legislation allows CEFIA to require that participating municipality levy. It also gives the lien priority over existing mortgages, but requires that the property owner give existing mortgage holders at least 30 days' written notice of his or her intent to participate in the program before the lien is recorded. The legislation also allows participating municipalities to assign the liens to CEFIA and allows CEFIA to sell or assign the liens.

Pursuant to this legislation, participating municipalities must disclose to the property owner: (1) the costs and risks associated with participating in the program, including risks related to the property owner's failure to pay the benefit assessment; and (2) the effective interest rate of the benefit assessment, including fees charged by CEFIA to administer the program, and the risks associated with variable interest rate financing. The municipality must also notify the owner that he or she may rescind any financing agreement under the program within three business days after entering the agreement.

Effective: June 15, 2012

Section 158 of Senate Bill 501 of the June 2012 Special Session changes the status of the Clean Energy Finance Investment Authority (CEFIA), from a quasi-public agency to a political subdivision of the state.

Additionally, this section of the bill expands the types of technologies that CEFIA can promote through the Clean Energy Fund to include all class I renewable resources (most of which resources are already eligible).

Effective: June 15, 2012

Section 168 of Senate Bill 501 of the June 2012 Special Session amends CGS §12-62c, to allow municipalities to phase in all real property assessments following a revaluation, not just assessments that increase, commencing with the 2012 assessment year. All other provisions related to adopting or discontinuing a phase in, as well as the fact that a phase in cannot exceed five years, remain the same.

Section 168 of Senate Bill 501 of the June 2012 Special Session adds a new subsection (c) to CGS §12-62c that outlines the three methods a town may use to fully or partially phase-in assessment decreases. A town that chooses to phase in only a part of an assessment decrease must establish a factor, which cannot be less than 25%, and multiply this factor by the total assessment decrease for each parcel to determine the amount of the decrease that will not be subject to the phase-in. (For example, a town could choose to implement 50% of the assessment decrease due to revaluation immediately and phase in the remaining 50% decrease over five years.)

The three phase in methods applicable to assessments that decrease due to a revaluation are essentially the same as those that subsection (b) of CGS §12-62c provides for phasing in assessment increases.

First Method - Dollar Phase-In: Under the first method, an assessor must subtract each parcel's assessment in the revaluation year from the parcel's assessment for the prior assessment year. The annual amount of assessment decrease is the result of the subtraction divided by the number of years of the town chooses as the phase-in term. For example, in a town that chooses a five-year phase in, if the assessment in the year prior to revaluation is \$150,000 and the revaluation year assessment is \$100,000, the property's assessment would decrease by \$10,000 each year. (If the town chooses to phase in only part of the assessment decrease, the assessor would use only the amount of the decrease subject to the phase-in when determining the annual decrease.

Second Method - Ratio Phase-In: Under the second method, an assessor must subtract the required 70% assessment rate, from the ratio of the total assessed value of all taxable real property for the assessment year before the one in which revaluation is effective to the total fair market value of such property in the revaluation year. The annual incremental rate of assessment decrease applicable to all real property is the result of the subtraction divided by the number of years of the phase-in term. For example, if the total assessed value in the pre-revaluation year was 90% of fair market value, the 20% difference between this number and the 70% rate is subject to phase-in over the number of years the town chooses (e.g., 4% per year over 5 years). Before determining the annual rate of assessment decrease in a town that chooses to phase in part of the assessment decrease, the assessor must multiply the result of this subtraction by the proportion of the decrease that is not subject to the phase-in, to determine the assessment rate that is not subject to the phase-in.

Third Method - Ratio Phase-In by Property Class: The third method divides properties into three property classes: (1) residential property, (2) commercial property, which includes apartments containing at least five units, industrial property, and public utility

property, and (3) vacant land. This method phases in the rate at which the assessment decreased for each class, using the same procedure described in the second method for all real property regardless of property class. If there are no sales records for a class or not enough sales within each class to extrapolate a rate of decrease for the entire class, the assessor must use the second method to determine the phase-in for the affected property class.

Effective: July 1, 2012, and applicable to assessment years commencing on and after October 1, 2012

Section 169 of Senate Bill 501 of the June 2012 Special Session makes technical corrections to subsection (a) of section CGS §10-261a, necessitated by the amendments to CGS §12-62c in Section 168 of the bill.

Effective: July 1, 2012

Section 170 of Senate Bill 501 of the June 2012 Special Session makes technical corrections to subsection (a) of section CGS §10-261b, necessitated by the amendments to CGS §12-62c in Section 168 of the bill.

Effective: July 1, 2012

Substitute House Bill 6001 (June Special Session)

AN ACT IMPLEMENTING PROVISIONS OF THE STATE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 2012.

Section 98 of Substitute House Bill 6001 of the June 2012 Special Session amends CGS §12-19a to provide an additional payment-in-lieu of taxes (PILOT) to Ledyard and Montville. The amount of the new PILOT equals 45% of the property taxes which would have been payable for land (but not buildings or improvements) designated within the 1983 settlement boundary and that the federal government took into trust for the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation before June 8, 1999 or for the Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut. The new PILOT must be phased-in over five years, beginning with the fiscal year commencing July 1, 2012, as follows:

- 10% of the new PILOT in the fiscal year commencing July 1, 2012
- 35% of the new PILOT in the fiscal year commencing July 1, 2013
- 60% of the new PILOT in the fiscal year commencing July 1, 2014
- 85% of the new PILOT in the fiscal year commencing July 1, 2015
- 100% of the new PILOT in the fiscal year commencing July 1, 2016

The amendment to CGS §12-19a in Section 98 of Substitute House Bill 6001 of the June 2012 Special Session also provides that OPM cannot prorate the new PILOT amounts payable to Ledyard and Montville during the five fiscal years during which the new PILOT 's phase in.

Effective: July 1, 2012

Section 106 of Substitute House Bill 6001 of the June 2012 Special Session amends subsection (c) of CGS §12-62f, by adding a new subdivision (4). Pursuant to that subdivision, OPM may not accept or approve a Computer-Assisted Mass Appraisal (CAMA) Grant application after June 30, 2012.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2012

Sections 147 through 168 of House Bill 6001 of the June 2012 Special Session amend various sections of the Connecticut General Statutes to transfer all powers and duties of the Connecticut Development Authority (CDA) to Connecticut Innovations, Incorporated (CII).

Essentially, this legislation merges these entities into one quasi-public economic development agency that retains its tax exempt status and its ability to issue Tax Incremental Financing (TIF) bonds to finance information technology or remediation projects in eligible municipalities. Revenues derived from property taxes secure TIF financing.

Also included in these sections of House Bill 6001 of the June 2012 Special Session is a provision that makes the Connecticut Brownfields Redevelopment authority a CII subsidiary.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2012, with the exception of Sections 147 and 149, which have an effective date of June 15, 2012

Section 188 of House Bill 6001 of the June 2012 Special Session amends CGS §32-600, as amended by Section 8 of Public Act 12-147. The amendment allows the quasi-public Capitol Region Development Authority (CRDA), in consultation with the Sports Advisory Board, to promote and attract in-state professional and amateur sports and sporting events anywhere in Connecticut.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2012

Section 189 of House Bill 6001 of the June 2012 Special Session amends §32-602 of the 2012 Supplement to the General Statutes, as amended by Section 10 of Public Act 12-147. The amendment to §32-602 allows CRDA to exercise its powers to plan and implement specific projects outside the statutorily designated Capital City Economic Development District.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2012
