

**Minutes of the Annual Meeting  
Judges of Superior Court  
June 26, 2020**

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A meeting of the Judges of the Superior Court was held, pursuant to notice, on Friday, June 26, 2020 commencing at 10:00 a.m. in the Attorney's Conference Room at the Supreme Court Building, Hartford, CT. Judges attended the meeting virtually via Microsoft Teams.

Present: Chief Justice Robinson; Justices D'Auria, Ecker, Kahn, McDonald and Mullins; Chief Appellate Court Judge DiPentima; Appellate Court Judges Bright, Elgo, Keller and Lavine; Superior Court Judges Aaron, Abery-Wetstone, Abrams, Agati, Alander, Albis, Alexander, Armata, Auger, Baio, Baldini, Bellis, Bhatt, Blawie, Bozzuto, Brazzel-Massaró, Bright, Brilliant, Brown, Budzik, Burgdorff, Calistro, Calmar, Carbonneau, Caron, Carroll, Chaplin, Cobb, Coleman, Connors, Conway, Cradle, D'Andrea, Dannehy, Dayton, Dennis, Diana, Doyle, Driscoll, Droney, Egan, Farley, Ficeto, Fischer, Frechette, Geathers, Genuario, Gold, Goodrow, Gordon, Gould, Graham, Graziani, Green, Grogins, Grossman, Harmon, Heller, Hernandez, Hoffman, Huddleston, Iannotti, Jacobs, Jongbloed, Kamp, Kavanewsky, Keller, Klatt, Klau, Knox, Kowalski, Kwak, Lobo, Lynch, Macierowski, Marcus, Maronich, McLaughlin, McNamara, McShane, Moll, J. Moore, M. Moore, Morgan, Moukawsher, K. Murphy, Natri, Nguyen-O'Dowd, Newson, Noble, Olear, Oliver, Ozalis, Pavia, Pierson, Prats, Prescott, Price-Boreland, Randolph, S. Richards, E. Richards Roraback, Rosen, Russo, Sanchez-Figueroa, Schuman, Schwartz, Seeley, Shaban, Shah, Sheridan, Shluger, Sicilian, Sizemore, Spader, Spallone, Spellman, Stevens, Stewart, Strackbein, Suarez, M. Taylor, Tindill, Truglia, Tyna, Vitale, Wahla, Welch, Westbrook, White, Wiese, Woods, Wu and Young; Senior Judges Aurigemma, Clifford, D'Addabbo, Gleeson, Lager, Markle, Moore, Swienton and Wenzel.

Judge Carroll, Chief Court Administrator, called the meeting to order and welcomed the judges to the Annual Meeting. Judge Carroll announced that due to the COVID 19 crisis, the meeting was being held remotely via Microsoft Teams. He then asked that the judges turn off their cameras and informed the judges that they were muted, but would be notified when to unmute in order to vote. Judge Carroll then thanked all of the judges and Judicial Branch staff for their work during the COVID 19 crisis. He then specifically thanked chief administrative judges, Judge Abrams, Judge Alexander, Judge Albis and Judge Conway, as well as all of the other administrative judges for their creativity and collaboration during the pandemic. Finally, he acknowledged the work of Judge Bozzuto during the pandemic.

Judge Carroll called for a motion to approve the minutes of the last Annual Meeting that was held on June 13, 2019 with one correction. Judge Carroll noted that on page 2 in the third paragraph, the word “elected” should be inserted before the words “constitutional officers.” The motion was made by Judge Agati, seconded by Judge Ficeto, and approved unanimously. Judge Carroll introduced Chief Justice Robinson to speak to the judges about recent developments affecting the courts. Justice Robinson thanked the judges for their support during the past year which he noted has been extraordinarily difficult. Justice Robinson specifically thanked the four chief administrative judges, Judge Abrams, Judge Albis, Judge Alexander and Judge Conway. He also thanked all of the Judicial Branch employees while specifically noting the work that the IT staff has done during the pandemic. He then turned the meeting back to Judge Carroll.

Judge Carroll recognized Justice McDonald who gave the report of the Rules Committee. Justice McDonald explained that pursuant to §1-9B of the Connecticut Practice Book, a meeting of the Rules Committee was held on March 24, 2020, and a second meeting was held on May 11, 2020. At those meetings the Rules Committee adopted on an interim basis a new rule and amended or suspended various existing rules concerning practice and procedure in the Superior Court that the Committee deemed it necessary in light of the declared emergency regarding COVID-19. Justice McDonald stated that it is recommended that the adoption of the new rule and the amendment or suspension of existing rules remain in effect for the duration of the declared emergency with four exceptions. The first exception is the suspension of § 2-27A concerning minimum continuing legal education which the commission on minimum continuing legal education requested be suspended for the 2020 calendar year and that any MCLE credits earned by attorneys in 2020 be carried over completely to 2021, even if the amount exceeds the two hour cap provided for in the rules. The second exception is the amendment to the legal intern

rules in §3-14 through 3-21 to expand those rules to certified law school graduates effective from May 11, 2020, until no later than November 15, 2021. The final two exceptions concern the suspension of §23-68, which allows the use of interactive visual devices in civil and family matters, and the suspension of §44-10A, which allows the use of such devices in certain specified criminal matters. It was recommended that those rules be modified to clarify that nothing in those rules shall be construed to preclude the Judicial Branch, at the discretion of the Chief Court Administrator, from handling any matter remotely.

Justice McDonald then made the following motions,

I move the adoption by unanimous consent of the amendments to the Practice Book §2-27A as requested by the commission on minimum continuing legal education.

The amendment was seconded by Judges Agati and Facito and approved.

Second, I move the adoption by unanimous consent of the amendments to the Practice Book §3-14 through 3-21 as requested by the Connecticut Bar Examining Committee.

The amendment was seconded by Judges Agati and Ficeto and approved.

Third, I move the adoption by unanimous consent of the amendments to the Practice Book §23-68 and 44-10A.

The amendment was seconded by Judges Agati and Ficeto and approved.

Fourth, I move the adoption by unanimous consent of the remaining changes adopted by the Rules Committee pursuant to §1-9(b) of the Practice Book as adopted, amended, or suspended by the Rules Committee.

The amendment was seconded by Judges Agati and Ficeto and approved.

Justice McDonald then made the following motion,

I further move by unanimous consent:

- (a) that the amendments adopted to Practice Book §2-27A: one, that the provisions of §1-9(b) requiring publication of the revisions and that a public hearing be noticed and held prior to adoption be waived because those amendments should be adopted expeditiously; two, that the amendments as adopted become effective on promulgation (publication in the Connecticut Law Journal) on an interim basis until a public hearing has been held on them, and the judges have thereafter acted on such, and they have become effective; and three, that the provisions of §1-9(a) requiring that a rule not become effective less than 60 days after promulgation, be waived, because circumstances require that those amendments be adopted expeditiously; and
- (b) that the amendments to Practice Book §3-14 through 3-21: one, that the provisions of §1-9(b) requiring publication of the revisions and that a public hearing be noticed and held prior to, adoption be waived, because those amendments should be adopted expeditiously; two, that the amendments become effective on May 11, 2020, the date adopted by the Rules Committee, on an interim basis until a public hearing has been held on them and the judges have thereafter acted on such and they have become effective, but until no later than November 15, 2021; and three, that the provisions of §1-9(a) requiring that a rule not become effective less than 60 days after promulgation, be waived, because circumstances require that those amendments be adopted expeditiously; and
- (c) that the amendments adopted to Practice Book §23-68 and §44-10A: one, that the provisions of §1-9(b) requiring publication of the revisions and that a public hearing be noticed and held prior to adoption, be waived, because those amendments should be adopted expeditiously; two, that the amendments as adopted become effective on promulgation, (publication in the Connecticut Law Journal) on an interim basis until a public hearing has been held on them and the judges have thereafter acted on such and they have become effective; and three, that the provisions of §1-9(a) requiring that a rule not become effective less than 60 days after promulgation, be waived, because circumstances require that those amendments be adopted expeditiously; and
- (d) that the remaining changes adopted by the rules committee that were just adopted: one, that the provisions of §1-9(b) requiring publication of the revisions and that a public hearing be noticed and held prior to adoption, be waived, because those amendments should be adopted expeditiously; two, that the amendments as adopted become effective on March 24, 2020, the date adopted by the Rules Committee, on an interim basis until a public hearing has been held on them and that the judges have thereafter acted on such, and they have become effective, but not until no later than the duration of the declared emergency; and three, that the provisions of §1-9(a) requiring that a rule not become effective less than 60 days after promulgation, be waived, because

- circumstances require that those amendments be adopted expeditiously; and
- (e) that the Reporter of Judicial Decisions may make editorial changes to the amendments including changes in the section numbers.

The motion was seconded by Judges Agati and Ficeto and approved unanimously. The Practice Book revisions adopted at this meeting are attached to these minutes as Appendix A.

The election of Judges to the Rules Committee was the next agenda item. Judge Carroll recognized Judge Pavia who nominated Judge Farley to fill the expiring term of Judge Stevens and re-nominated Judges Cobb, Truglia and Aberly-Wetstone to the positions they currently hold. The motion was made, seconded and approved unanimously.

The nomination of judges for submission to the Governor for appointment to the Judicial Review Council was the next item on the agenda. Judge Carroll recognized Judge Pavia who nominated Judges Agati and Shaban for submission to the Governor, one of whom shall be appointed for a term of four years to replace Judge Kavanewsky as a regular member of the Judicial Review Council commencing on December 1, 2020. Judge Pavia called for a motion to approve the nominations. The motion was made, seconded and approved unanimously.

Judge Carroll again recognized Justice McDonald who addressed an additional matter of the Rules Committee. Justice McDonald made the following motions;

I move the adoption of the amendments to the Practice Book which were forwarded to you for use at this meeting.

The amendment was seconded by Judges Agati and Ficeto and approved.

Justice McDonald then made the following motion,

I further move:

- (a) that the amendments adopted to Practice Book §3-8 and 35a-21 concerning changes to address the Supreme Court's decision *In re Taijha H.-B.* One, that the provision of § 1-9(b) requiring publication

- of the revisions and that a public hearing be noticed and held prior to adoption, be waived, because those amendments should be adopted expeditiously; two, that the provisions as adopted become effective on promulgation (publication in the Connecticut Law Journal) on an interim basis until a public hearing can be held on them and the judges have thereafter acted on such and they become effective; and three, that the provisions of §1-9(a) requiring that a rule not become effective less than 60 days after promulgation, be waived, because circumstances require that those amendments be adopted expeditiously
- (b) that the remainder of the amendments to the Practice Book as adopted become effective on January 1, 2021; and
  - (c) that the Reporter of Judicial Decisions may make editorial changes to the amendments including changes in the section numbers.

The amendment was seconded by Judges Agati and Ficeto and approved.

The next agenda item was the report of the Executive Committee. Judge Carroll asked for a motion to approve the recommendations made by the Executive Committee concerning annual appointments of certain Judicial Branch employees and individuals to serve on various panels and committees of the Judicial Branch as approved at the May 26, 2020 Executive Committee meeting. The motion was made, seconded and approved unanimously. The approved recommendations for appointments and reappointments are included as Appendix B of these minutes.

Judge Carroll then made his closing comments. Judge Carroll provided an update regarding assignments and operations. He also provided an update on the changes in the status of the members of the judiciary since the last annual meeting.

Having no further business on the agenda Judge Carroll then moved to adjourn the meeting. The motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "BHill". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "B" and a stylized "Hill".

Brian Hill  
Secretary

# Appendix A



MEMO TO: Supreme Court Justices  
Appellate Court Judges  
Superior Court Judges  
Senior Judges

FROM: The Rules Committee of the Superior Court

SUBJECT: Practice Book Revisions Proposed by the Rules Committee;  
Consideration of Rules Adopted, Amended or Suspended by the Rules Committee under its  
Emergency Powers (Section 1-9B)

On the agenda for the June 26, 2020 judges' meeting are two items concerning the rules of the Superior Court. The first item concerns adoption of those revisions to the Practice Book proposed by the Rules Committee. Those revisions are attached for your review. The second item concerns those rules that were adopted, amended or suspended by the Rules Committee under its emergency powers contained in Section 1-9B of the Practice Book, undertaken in response to the public health and civil preparedness emergencies declared by the Governor. Those rules are also attached for your review.

As regards the revisions proposed by the Rules Committee for adoption, those revisions were the subject of a public hearing conducted by the Rules Committee on June 5, 2020, and reflect comments received at that public hearing and discussed by the Rules Committee during its meetings on the proposals. If anyone has any suggested revisions to the text of the proposals or problems or observations concerning them, I would appreciate it if you would bring them to my attention before the meeting. My e-mail address is [andrew.mcdonald@connapp.jud.ct.gov](mailto:andrew.mcdonald@connapp.jud.ct.gov) and my telephone number is (860) 757-2112.

Please note that as regards the amendments to Sections 3-8 and 35a-21 concerning changes affecting the procedure in appeals in child protection matters to address the Supreme Court's decision in *In re Taijha H.-B.*, 333 Conn. 297, 217 A.3d 601 (2019), the Rules Committee recommends that the amendments to those sections become effective upon promulgation. This requires that you waive the provision of Practice Book Section 1-9 (a) that a rule become effective not less than 60 days after its promulgation. The Rules Committee has concluded that the amendments recommended to Sections 3-8 and 35a-21 should be adopted expeditiously in order to conform to the Supreme Court's decision and to be consistent with changes to the Rules of Appellate Procedure recently recommended by the Advisory Committee on Appellate Rules and soon to be voted on by the Supreme Court justices and Appellate Court judges.

Also as regards the amendments to Sections 3-8 and 35a-21, the Rules Committee has determined that those amendments should be adopted expeditiously and recommends that you waive the requirement of Section 1-9 (b) of the Practice Book that a public hearing be noticed and held prior to the adoption of such amendments, and that the amendments should become effective on an interim basis until a public hearing has been held on them, and the judges have thereafter acted.

As regards the changes to the rules that were adopted by the Rules Committee under its emergency powers, contained in Section 1-9B of the Practice Book and in response to the emergencies declared by Governor Lamont, you are asked to consider those rules and vote to allow those changes to remain in effect for the duration of the declared emergencies, with four exceptions.

The first exception is as regards the suspension of the MCLE rule, Section 2-27A. In connection therewith, the Commission on Continuing Legal Education has requested suspension of the application of the MCLE requirements in Section 2-27A be clarified to indicate that the suspension is effective for the entire 2020 calendar year, and be modified to allow any MCLE credits earned in 2020 to be allowed to be carried over completely to 2021, even if the amount exceeds the two hour cap provided for in the rule.

The second exception is as regards the expansion of the legal intern rules under Section 3-14 through 3-21 to certified law school graduates. It is recommended that you make the application of those changes effective until November 15, 2021, rather than for the duration of the declared emergencies.

The final two exceptions concern the suspension of Section 23-68, which allows the use of interactive audiovisual devices in civil and family matters, and the suspension of Section 44-10A, which allows the use of such devices in certain specified criminal matters. It is recommended that those rules be modified to clarify that nothing in those rules shall be construed to preclude the Judicial Branch, at the discretion of the Chief Court Administrator, from handling any matter remotely. It is intended that any such remote proceedings, before being implemented, will be scrutinized under all applicable law to determine that such handling is appropriate.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Andrew J. McDonald". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Andrew J. McDonald

Chair, Rules Committee of the Superior Court

## **PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT**

### **Rule 7.1. Communications concerning a Lawyer's Services**

A lawyer shall not make a false or misleading communication about the lawyer or the lawyer's services. A communication is false or misleading if it contains a material misrepresentation of fact or law, or omits a fact necessary to make the statement considered as a whole not materially misleading.

COMMENTARY: This Rule governs all communications about a lawyer's services, including advertising. Whatever means are used to make known a lawyer's services, statements about them must be truthful. Misleading truthful statements are prohibited by this Rule. A truthful statement is misleading if it omits a fact necessary to make the lawyer's communication considered as a whole not materially misleading. A truthful statement is misleading if a substantial likelihood exists that it will lead a reasonable person to formulate a specific conclusion about the lawyer or the lawyer's services for which there is no reasonable factual foundation. A truthful statement also is misleading if presented in a way that leads a reasonable person to believe the lawyer's communication requires that person to take further action when, in fact, no action is required.

A communication that truthfully reports a lawyer's achievements on behalf of clients or former clients may be misleading if presented without a disclaimer indicating that the communicated result is based upon the particular facts of that case so as to lead a reasonable person to form an unjustified expectation that the same results could be obtained for other

clients in similar matters without reference to the specific factual and legal circumstances of each client's case. Similarly, an unsubstantiated claim about a lawyer's or law firm's services or fees, or an unsubstantiated comparison of the lawyer's services or fees with those of other lawyers or law firms may be misleading if presented with such specificity as would lead a reasonable person to conclude that the comparison or claim can be substantiated. The inclusion of an appropriate disclaimer or qualifying language may preclude a finding that a statement is likely to create unjustified expectations or otherwise mislead the public.

[It is professional misconduct for a lawyer to engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation. Rule 8.4 (3).] In addition to the provisions of this Rule, see Rule 8.4 (3) defining professional misconduct to include conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation. See also Rule 8.4 (5) for the prohibition against stating or implying an ability to improperly influence a government agency or official or to achieve results by means that violate the Rules of Professional Conduct or other law.

Firm names, letterhead and professional designations are communications concerning a lawyer's services. A firm may be designated by the names of all or some of its current members, by the names of deceased or retired members where there has been a succession in the firm's identity or by a trade name if it is not false or misleading. A lawyer or law firm also may be designated by a distinctive website address, social media username or comparable professional designation that is not misleading. A law firm name or designation is misleading if it implies a connection with a government agency, with a deceased lawyer who was not a former member of the firm, with a lawyer not associated with the firm or a predecessor firm, with a nonlawyer

or with a public or charitable legal services organization. If a firm uses a trade name that includes a geographical name such as "Springfield Legal Clinic," an express statement explaining that it is not a public legal aid organization may be required to avoid a misleading implication.

Letterhead identification of the lawyers in the office of the firm shall indicate the jurisdictional limitations on those not licensed to practice in the jurisdiction where the office is located.

A law firm with offices in more than one jurisdiction may use the same name or other professional designation in each jurisdiction.

Lawyers may not imply or hold themselves out as practicing together in one firm when they are not a firm, as defined in Rule 1.0 (d), because to do so would be false and misleading.

It is misleading to use the name of a lawyer holding a public office in the name of a law firm, or in communications on the law firm's behalf, during any substantial period in which the lawyer is not actively and regularly practicing with the firm.

AMENDMENT NOTE: The revision to this rule was made for clarity.

### **Rule 7.3. Solicitation of Clients**

(a) "Solicitation" or "solicit" denotes a communication initiated by or on behalf of a lawyer or law firm that is directed to a specific person the lawyer knows or reasonably should know needs legal services in a particular matter and that offers to provide, or reasonably can be understood as offering to provide, legal services for that matter.

(b) A lawyer shall not solicit professional employment by live person-to-person contact when a significant motive for the lawyer's doing so is the lawyer's or law firm's pecuniary gain unless the contact is:

(1) With a lawyer or a person who has a family, close personal or prior business or professional relationship with the lawyer;

(2) Under the auspices of a public or charitable legal services organization;

(3) Under the auspices of a bona fide political, social, civic, fraternal, employee or trade organization whose purposes include but are not limited to providing or recommending legal services, if the legal services are related to the principal purposes of the organization;

(4) With a person who routinely uses for business purposes the type of legal services offered by the lawyer or with a business organization, a not-for-profit organization or governmental body and the lawyer seeks to provide services related to the organization.

(c) A lawyer shall not solicit professional employment even when not otherwise prohibited by subsection (b) if:

(1) The lawyer knows or reasonably should know that the physical, emotional or mental state of the person makes it unlikely that the person would exercise reasonable judgment in employing a lawyer;

(2) The target of the solicitation has made known to the lawyer a desire not to be solicited by the lawyer;

(3) The solicitation involves coercion, duress, fraud, overreaching, harassment, intimidation or undue influence; or

(4) The solicitation concerns an action for personal injury or wrongful death or otherwise relates to an accident or disaster involving the person to whom the solicitation is addressed or a relative of that person, unless the accident or disaster occurred more than forty days prior to the mailing of the solicitation, or the recipient is a person or entity within the scope of subsection (b) of this Rule.

(d) This Rule does not prohibit communications authorized by law or ordered by a court or other tribunal.

(e) Every written solicitation, as well as any solicitation by audio or video recording, or other electronic means, used by a lawyer for the purpose of obtaining professional employment from anyone known to be in need of legal services in a particular matter, must be clearly and prominently labeled "Advertising Material" in red ink on the first page of any written solicitation and the lower left corner of the outside envelope or container, if any, and at the beginning and ending of any solicitation by audio or video recording or other electronic means. If the written solicitation is in the form of a self-mailing brochure or pamphlet, the label "Advertising Material" in red ink shall appear on the address panel of the brochure or pamphlet. Communications solicited by clients or any other person, or if the recipient is a person or entity within the scope of subsection (b) of this Rule, need not contain such marks. No reference shall be made in the solicitation to the solicitation having any kind of approval from the Connecticut bar. Such written

solicitations shall be sent only by regular United States mail, not by registered mail or other forms of restricted delivery.

(f) Notwithstanding the prohibitions in this Rule, a lawyer may participate with a prepaid or group legal service plan operated by an organization not owned or directed by the lawyer which uses live person-to-person contact to enroll members or sell subscriptions for the plan from persons who are not known to need legal services in a particular matter covered by the plan.

COMMENTARY: Subsection (b) prohibits a lawyer from soliciting professional employment by live person-to-person contact when a significant motive for the lawyer's doing so is the lawyer's or the law firm's pecuniary gain. A lawyer's communication is not a solicitation if it is directed to the general public, such as through a billboard, an Internet banner advertisement, a website or a television commercial, or if it is in response to a request for information or is automatically generated in response to electronic searches.

"Live person-to-person contact" means in-person, face-to-face, live telephone and other real-time visual or auditory person-to-person communications where the person is subject to a direct personal encounter without time for reflection. Such person-to-person contact does not include chat rooms, text messages or other written communications that recipients may easily disregard. A potential for overreaching exists when a lawyer, seeking pecuniary gain, solicits a person known to be in need of legal services. This form of contact subjects a person to the private importuning of the trained advocate in a direct interpersonal encounter. The person, who may already feel overwhelmed by the circumstances giving rise to the need for legal services, may



find it difficult to fully evaluate all available alternatives with reasoned judgment and appropriate self-interest in the face of the lawyer's presence and insistence upon an immediate response. The situation is fraught with the possibility of undue influence, intimidation, and overreaching.

The potential for overreaching inherent in live person-to-person contact justifies its prohibition, since lawyers have alternative means of conveying necessary information. In particular, communications can be mailed or transmitted by e-mail or other electronic means that do not violate other laws. These forms of communications make it possible for the public to be informed about the need for legal services, and about the qualifications of available lawyers and law firms, without subjecting the public to live person-to-person persuasion that may overwhelm a person's judgment.

The contents of live person-to-person contact can be disputed and may not be subject to a third-party scrutiny. Consequently, they are much more likely to approach (and occasionally cross) the dividing line between accurate representations and those that are false and misleading.

There is far less likelihood that a lawyer would engage in overreaching against a former client, or a person with whom the lawyer has a close personal, family, business or professional relationship, or in situations in which the lawyer is motivated by considerations other than the lawyer's pecuniary gain. Nor is there a serious potential for overreaching when the person contacted is a lawyer or is known to routinely use the type of legal services involved for business purposes. Examples include persons who routinely hire outside counsel to represent the entity; entrepreneurs who regularly engage business, employment law or intellectual property lawyers;

small business proprietors who routinely hire lawyers for lease or contract issues; and other people who routinely retain lawyers for business transactions or formations. Subsection (b) is not intended to prohibit a lawyer from participating in constitutionally protected activities of public or charitable legal service organizations or bona fide political, social, civic, fraternal, employee or trade organizations whose purposes include providing or recommending legal services to their members or beneficiaries.

A solicitation that contains false or misleading information within the meaning of Rule 7.1, that involves coercion, duress or harassment within the meaning of Rule 7.3 (c) (3), or that involves contact with someone who has made known to the lawyer a desire not to be solicited by the lawyer within the meaning of Rule 7.3 (c) (2) is prohibited. Live person-to-person [contact] solicitation of individuals who may be especially vulnerable to coercion or duress [is ordinarily not appropriate], for example, the elderly, those whose first language is not English, or persons with disabilities, is ordinarily not appropriate when a significant motive for the solicitation is pecuniary gain.

This Rule does not prohibit a lawyer from contacting representatives of organizations or groups that may be interested in establishing a group or prepaid legal plan for their members, insureds, beneficiaries or other third parties for the purpose of informing such entities of the availability of and details concerning the plan or arrangement which the lawyer or lawyer's firm is willing to offer. This form of communication is not directed to people who are seeking legal services for themselves. Rather, it is usually addressed to an individual acting in a fiduciary capacity seeking a supplier of legal services for others who may, if they choose, become

prospective clients of the lawyer. Under these circumstances, the activity which the lawyer undertakes in communicating with such representatives and the type of information transmitted to the individual are functionally similar to and serve the same purpose as advertising permitted under Rule 7.2.

Communications authorized by law or ordered by a court or tribunal include a notice to potential members of a class in class action litigation.

Subsection (f) of this Rule permits a lawyer to participate with an organization that uses personal contact to solicit members for its group or prepaid legal service plan, provided that the personal contact is not undertaken by any lawyer who would be a provider of legal services through the plan. The organization must not be owned by or directed (whether as manager or otherwise) by any lawyer or law firm that participates in the plan. For example, subsection (f) would not permit a lawyer to create an organization controlled directly or indirectly by the lawyer and use the organization for the in-person or telephone solicitation of legal employment of the lawyer through memberships in the plan or otherwise. The communication permitted by these organizations also must not be directed to a person known to need legal services in a particular matter, but is to be designed to inform potential plan members generally of another means of affordable legal services. Lawyers who participate in a legal service plan must reasonably ensure that the plan sponsors are in compliance with Rules 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 (c).

AMENDMENT NOTE: The revisions to the Commentary to this rule are made to clarify that live, person-to-person solicitation of individuals who may be especially vulnerable to

coercion or duress is ordinarily not appropriate when a significant motive for the solicitation is pecuniary gain.

## **PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### **Sec. 1-10B. Media Coverage of Court Proceedings; In General**

(a) The broadcasting, televising, recording or photographing by the media of court proceedings and trials in the Superior Court should be allowed subject to the limitations set out in this section and in Sections 1-11A through 1-11C, inclusive.

(b) No broadcasting, televising, recording or photographing of any of the following proceedings shall be permitted:

- (1) Family relations matters as defined in General Statutes § 46b-1;
- (2) Juvenile matters as defined in General Statutes § 46b-121;
- (3) Except as provided in subsection (q) of Section 1-11C, [P]proceedings involving sexual assault;
- (4) Proceedings involving trade secrets;
- (5) In jury trials, all proceedings held in the absence of the jury unless the trial court determines that such coverage does not create a risk to any party's rights or other fair trial risks under the circumstances;
- (6) Proceedings which must be closed to the public to comply with the provisions of state law;

(7) Any proceeding that is not held in open court on the record.

(c) No broadcasting, televising, recording or photographic equipment permitted under these rules shall be operated during a recess in the trial.

(d) No broadcasting, televising, recording or photographing of conferences involving counsel and the trial judge at the bench or involving counsel and their clients shall be permitted.

(e) There shall be no broadcasting, televising, recording or photographing of the process of jury selection nor of any juror.

COMMENTARY—2014: The Judicial Branch may provide, at its discretion, within a court facility, a contemporaneous closed-circuit video transmission of any court proceeding for the benefit of media or other spectators, and such a transmission shall not be considered broadcasting or televising by the media under this rule.

COMMENTARY—2020: The changes to this section and to Section 1-11C permit the judicial authority to allow media coverage of a homicide case involving sexual assault provided the victim's family affirmatively consents to such coverage. If any member of the victim's family objects to such coverage or if the victim's family cannot be identified or located, the judicial authority should not allow such coverage.

#### **Sec. 1-11C. Media Coverage of Criminal Proceedings**

(a) Except as authorized by Section 1-11A regarding media coverage of arraignments, the broadcasting, televising, recording or photographing by media of criminal proceedings and trials

in the Superior Court shall be allowed except as hereinafter precluded or limited and subject to the limitations set forth in Section 1-10B.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (q) of this section, [N]no broadcasting, televising, recording or photographing of trials or proceedings involving sexual offense charges shall be permitted.

(c) As used in this rule, the word "trial" in jury cases shall mean proceedings taking place after the jury has been sworn and in nonjury proceedings commencing with the swearing in of the first witness. "Criminal proceeding" shall mean any hearing or testimony, or any portion thereof, in open court and on the record except an arraignment subject to Section 1-11A.

(d) Unless good cause is shown, any media or pool representative seeking to broadcast, televise, record or photograph a criminal proceeding or trial shall, at least three days prior to the commencement of the proceeding or trial, submit a written notice of media coverage to the administrative judge of the judicial district where the proceeding is to be heard or the case is to be tried. A notice of media coverage submitted on behalf of a pool shall contain the name of each news organization seeking to participate in that pool. The administrative judge shall inform the judicial authority who will hear the proceeding or who will preside over the trial of the notice, and the judicial authority shall allow such coverage except as otherwise provided.

(e) Any party, attorney, witness or other interested person may object in advance of electronic coverage of a criminal proceeding or trial if there exists a substantial reason to believe that such coverage will undermine the legal rights of a party or will significantly compromise the safety of a witness or other person or impact significant privacy concerns. In the event that the

media request camera coverage and, to the extent practicable, notice that an objection to the electronic coverage has been filed, the date, time and location of the hearing on such objection shall be posted on the Judicial Branch website. Any person, including the media, whose rights are at issue in considering whether to allow electronic coverage of the proceeding or trial, may participate in the hearing to determine whether to limit or preclude such coverage. When such objection is filed by any party, attorney, witness or other interested person, the burden of proving that electronic coverage of the criminal proceeding or trial should be limited or precluded shall be on the person who filed the objection.

(f) The judicial authority, in deciding whether to limit or preclude electronic coverage of a criminal proceeding or trial, shall consider all rights at issue and shall limit or preclude such coverage only if there exists a compelling reason to do so, there are no reasonable alternatives to such limitation or preclusion, and such limitation or preclusion is no broader than necessary to protect the compelling interest at issue.

(g) If the judicial authority has a substantial reason to believe that the electronic coverage of a criminal proceeding or trial will undermine the legal rights of a party or will significantly compromise the safety or privacy concerns of a party, witness or other interested person, and no party, attorney, witness or other interested person has objected to such coverage, the judicial authority shall schedule a hearing to consider limiting or precluding such coverage. To the extent practicable, notice that the judicial authority is considering limiting or precluding electronic coverage of a criminal proceeding or trial, and the date, time and location of the hearing thereon

shall be given to the parties and others whose interests may be directly affected by a decision so that they may participate in the hearing and shall be posted on the Judicial Branch website.

(h) Objection raised during the course of a criminal proceeding or trial to the photographing, videotaping or audio recording of specific aspects of the proceeding or trial, or specific individuals or exhibits will be heard and decided by the judicial authority, based on the same standards as set out in subsection (f) of this section used to determine whether to limit or preclude coverage based on objections raised before the start of a criminal proceeding or trial.

(i) The judge presiding over the proceeding or trial in his or her discretion, upon the judge's own motion or at the request of a participant, may prohibit the broadcasting, televising, recording or photographing of any participant at the trial. The judge shall give great weight to requests where the protection of the identity of a person is desirable in the interests of justice, such as for the victims of crime, police informants, undercover agents, relocated witnesses, juveniles and individuals in comparable situations. "Participant" for the purpose of this section shall mean any party, lawyer or witness.

(j) The judicial authority shall articulate the reasons for its decision on whether or not to limit or preclude electronic coverage of a criminal proceeding or trial, and such decision shall be final.

(k) (1) Only one television camera operator, utilizing one portable mounted television camera, shall be permitted in the courtroom. The television camera and operator shall be positioned in such location in the courtroom as shall be designated by the trial judge. Microphones, related wiring and equipment essential for the broadcasting, televising or



recording shall be unobtrusive and shall be located in places designated in advance by the trial judge. While the trial is in progress, the television camera operator shall operate the television camera in this designated location only.

(2) Only one still camera photographer shall be permitted in the courtroom. The still camera photographer shall be positioned in such location in the courtroom as shall be designated by the trial judge. While the trial is in progress, the still camera photographer shall photograph court proceedings from this designated location only.

(3) Only one audio recorder shall be permitted in the courtroom for purposes of recording the proceeding or trial. Microphones, related wiring and equipment essential for the recording shall be unobtrusive and shall be located in places designated in advance by the trial judge.

(l) Only still camera, television and audio equipment which does not produce distracting sound or light shall be employed to cover the proceeding or trial. The operator of such equipment shall not employ any artificial lighting device to supplement the existing light in the courtroom without the approval of the judge presiding over the proceeding or trial and other appropriate authority.

(m) Except as provided by these rules, broadcasting, televising, recording and photographing in areas immediately adjacent to the courtroom during sessions of court or recesses between sessions shall be prohibited.

(n) The conduct of all attorneys with respect to trial publicity shall be governed by Rule 3.6 of the Rules of Professional Conduct.

(o) The judicial authority in its discretion may require pooling arrangements by the media.

Pool representatives should ordinarily be used for video, still cameras and radio, with each pool representative to be decided by the relevant media group. Participating members of the broadcasting, televising, recording and photographic media shall make their respective pooling arrangements, including the establishment of necessary procedures and selection of pool representatives, without calling upon the judicial authority to mediate any dispute as to the appropriate media representative or equipment for a particular trial. If any such medium shall not agree on equipment, procedures and personnel, the judicial authority shall not permit that medium to have coverage at the proceeding or trial.

(p) To evaluate and resolve prospective problems where broadcasting, televising, recording or photographing by media of a criminal proceeding or trial will take place, and to ensure compliance with these rules during the proceeding or trial, the judicial authority who will hear the proceeding or preside over the trial may require the attendance of attorneys and media personnel at a pretrial conference.

(q) In a homicide case involving sexual assault, the broadcasting, televising, recording or photographing by the media of the trial may be permitted by the judicial authority, provided the victim's family affirmatively consents to such coverage, that no member of the victim's family objects to such coverage, and that the victim's family have been notified. As used in this section, "victim's family" shall mean a person's spouse, parent, grandparent, stepparent, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, child, including a natural born child, stepchild and adopted child, grandchild, brother, sister, half brother or half sister or parent of a person's spouse.

COMMENTARY: The changes to this section and to Section 1-10B permit the judicial authority to allow media coverage of a homicide case involving sexual assault provided the victim's family affirmatively consents to such coverage, that no member of the victim's family objects to such coverage, and that the victim's family has been notified. If any member of the victim's family objects to such coverage or if the victim's family cannot be identified or located, the judicial authority should not allow such coverage. As used in this section, "victim's family" has the same meaning as "relative" in General Statutes § 54-201 (4).

### **Sec. 2-3. Bar Examining Committee**

There shall be a[n] bar examining committee appointed by the judges of the Superior Court consisting of twenty-four members, of whom at least one shall be a judge of said court, and the rest attorneys residing in this state. The term of office of each member shall be three years from the first day of September succeeding appointment, and the terms shall continue to be arranged so that those of eight members shall expire annually. The appointment of any member may be revoked or suspended by the judges or by the executive committee of the Superior Court. In connection with such revocation or suspension, the judges or the executive committee shall appoint a qualified individual to fill the vacancy for the balance of the term or for any other appropriate period. All other vacancies shall be filled by the judges for unexpired terms only, provided that the chief justice may fill such vacancies until the next annual meeting of the judges, and in the event of the foreseen absence or the illness or the disqualification of a member of the committee the chief justice may make a pro tempore appointment to the

committee to serve during such absence, illness or disqualification. At any meeting of the committee the members present shall constitute a quorum.

COMMENTARY: The changes to this section are made for purposes of consistency when referring to the Bar Examining Committee.

#### **Sec. 2-4. —Regulations by Bar Examining Committee**

The bar examining committee shall have the power and authority to implement these rules by regulations relevant thereto and not inconsistent therewith. Such regulations may be adopted at any regular meeting of the committee or at any special meeting called for that purpose. They shall be effective ninety days after publication in one issue of the Connecticut Law Journal and shall at all times be subject to amendment or revision by the committee or by the judges of the Superior Court. A copy shall be provided to the chief justice.

COMMENTARY: The changes to this section are made for purposes of consistency when referring to the Bar Examining Committee.

#### **Sec. 2-4A. —Records of Bar Examining Committee**

(a) All [The] records of the bar examining committee, including [and] transcripts, if any, of hearings conducted by the [state] bar examining committee or the several standing committees on recommendations for admission to the bar shall not be public [be available only to such committee, to a judge of the Superior Court, to the Statewide Grievance Committee, to disciplinary counsel or, with the consent of the applicant, to any other person, unless otherwise ordered by the court].

(b) Unless otherwise ordered by the court, all records that are not public shall be available only to the bar examining committee and its counsel, disciplinary counsel, the client security fund committee and its counsel, a judge of the Superior Court or, with the consent of the applicant, to any other person.

COMMENTARY: The changes to this section are made for purposes of consistency when referring to the Bar Examining Committee and for clarity.

#### **Sec. 2-5. —Examination of Candidates for Admission**

The bar examining committee shall further have the duty, power and authority to provide for the examination of candidates for admission to the bar; to determine whether such candidates are qualified as to prelaw education, legal education, good moral character and fitness to practice law; and to recommend to the court for admission to the bar qualified candidates.

COMMENTARY: The changes to this section are made for purposes of consistency when referring to the Bar Examining Committee.

#### **Sec. 2-6. —Personnel of Bar Examining Committee**

Such personnel within the legal services division of the Office of the Chief Court Administrator as may be assigned from time to time by the chief court administrator shall assist the bar examining committee in carrying out its duties.

COMMENTARY: The changes to this section are made for purposes of consistency when referring to the Bar Examining Committee.

## **Sec. 2-8. Qualifications for Admission**

To entitle an applicant to admission to the bar, except under Section[s] 2-13 [through 2-15] of these rules, the applicant must satisfy the bar examining committee that:

(1) The applicant is a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully residing in the United States, which shall include an individual authorized to work lawfully in the United States.

(2) The applicant is not less than eighteen years of age.

(3) The applicant is a person of good moral character, is fit to practice law, and has either passed an examination in professional responsibility [administered under the auspices of the bar examining committee] which has been approved or required by the committee or has completed a course in professional responsibility in accordance with the regulations of the [bar examining] committee. Any inquiries or procedures used by the bar examining committee that relate to physical or mental disability must be narrowly tailored and necessary to a determination of the applicant's current fitness to practice law, in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and amendment twenty-one of the Connecticut constitution, and conducted in a manner consistent with privacy rights afforded under the federal and state constitutions or other applicable law.

(4) The applicant has met the educational requirements as may be set, from time to time, by the bar examining committee.

(5) The applicant has filed with the administrative director of the bar examining committee an application to take the examination and for admission to the bar, all in accordance

with these rules and the regulations of the committee, and has paid such application fee as the committee shall from time to time determine.

(6) The applicant has passed an examination in law in accordance with the regulations of the bar examining committee.

(7) The applicant has complied with all of the pertinent rules and regulations of the bar examining committee.

(8) As an alternative to satisfying the bar examining committee that the applicant has met the committee's educational requirements, the applicant who meets all the remaining requirements of this section may, upon payment of such investigation fee as the committee shall from time to time determine, substitute proof satisfactory to the committee that: (A) the applicant has been admitted to practice before the highest court of original jurisdiction in one or more states, the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or in one or more district courts of the United States for ten or more years and at the time of filing the application is a member in good standing of such a bar; (B) the applicant has actually practiced law in such a jurisdiction for not less than five years during the seven year period immediately preceding the filing date of the application; and (C) the applicant intends, upon a continuing basis, actively to practice law in Connecticut and to devote the major portion of the applicant's working time to the practice of law in Connecticut.

COMMENTARY: Reference to Practice Book Sections 2-14 and 2-15 has been removed as these sections have been repealed. The change in subdivision (3) clarifies that while there is an ethics requirement for bar admission, the Bar Examining Committee does not administer the

Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE). The remaining changes to this section are made for purposes of consistency when referring to the Bar Examining Committee.

**Sec. 2-9. Certification of Applicants Recommended for Admission; Conditions of Admission**

(a) The bar examining committee shall certify to the clerk of the Superior Court for the Judicial District where the applicant has his or her correspondence address [county in which the applicant seeks admission and to the clerk of the Superior Court in New Haven] the name of any such applicant recommended by it for admission to the bar and shall notify the applicant of its decision.

(b) The bar examining committee may, in light of the [physical or mental disability of a candidate] health diagnosis, treatment, or drug or alcohol dependence of an applicant that has caused conduct or behavior that would otherwise have rendered the [candidate] applicant currently unfit to practice law, determine that it will only recommend an applicant for admission to the bar conditional upon the applicant's compliance with conditions prescribed by the committee relevant to the [disability and the] health diagnosis, treatment, or drug or alcohol dependence or fitness of the applicant. Such determination shall be made after a hearing on the record is conducted by the committee or a panel thereof consisting of at least three members appointed by the chair, unless such hearing is waived by the applicant. Such conditions shall be tailored to detect recurrence of the conduct or behavior which could render an applicant unfit to practice law or pose a risk to clients or the public and to encourage continued treatment, abstinence, or other support. The conditional admission period shall not exceed five years, unless the conditionally admitted attorney fails to comply with the conditions of admission, and the [bar



examining] committee or the court determines, in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section 2-11, that a further period of conditional admission is necessary. The committee shall notify the applicant by mail of its decision and that the applicant must sign an agreement with the [bar examining] committee under oath affirming acceptance of such conditions and that the applicant will comply with them. Upon receipt of this agreement from the applicant, duly executed, the committee shall recommend the applicant for admission to the bar as provided herein. The committee shall forward a copy of the agreement to the statewide bar counsel, who shall be considered a party for purposes of defending an appeal under Section 2-11A.

COMMENTARY: The changes to this section replace language referencing the disability of an applicant with language that is more neutral and inclusive, for consistency when referring to the Bar Examining Committee, and to conform the section to current practice.

#### **Sec. 2-10. Admission by Superior Court**

(a) Each applicant who shall be recommended for admission to the bar shall present himself or herself to the Superior Court, or to either the Supreme Court or the Appellate Court sitting as the Superior Court, at such place and at such time as shall be prescribed by the bar examining committee, or shall be prescribed by the Supreme Court or the Appellate Court, and such court may then, upon motion, admit such person as an attorney. The administrative director shall give notice to each clerk of the names of the newly admitted attorneys. At the time such applicant is admitted as an attorney, the applicant shall be sworn as a Commissioner of the Superior Court.

(b) The administrative judge of said judicial district or a designee or the chief justice of the Supreme Court or a designee or the chief judge of the Appellate Court or a designee may deliver an address to the applicants so admitted respecting their duties and responsibilities as attorneys.

COMMENTARY: The changes to this section are made for purposes of consistency when referring to the Bar Examining Committee.

#### **Sec. 2-11. Monitoring Compliance with Conditions of Admission; Removal or Modification of Conditions**

(a) If an applicant is admitted to the bar after signing an agreement with the bar examining committee under oath affirming acceptance of the conditions prescribed by the committee pursuant to Section 2-9 (b) and that he or she will comply with them, the statewide bar counsel shall monitor the attorney's compliance with those conditions pursuant to regulations adopted by the Statewide Grievance Committee governing such monitoring. The attorney so admitted or the statewide bar counsel may make application to the bar examining committee to remove or modify the conditions previously agreed to by such attorney as circumstances warrant. The [bar examining] committee, or a panel thereof consisting of at least three members appointed by its chair, shall conduct a hearing on the application, which shall be on the record, and shall also receive and consider a report from the statewide bar counsel on the matter. Such hearing may be waived by the applicant and the statewide bar counsel. If, upon such application, the [bar examining] committee modifies such conditions, the attorney shall sign an agreement with the bar examining committee under oath affirming acceptance of the modified conditions and that

he or she will comply with them, and the statewide bar counsel shall monitor the attorney's compliance with them. The statewide bar counsel shall be considered a party for purposes of defending an appeal under Section 2-11A. All information relating to conditional admission of an applicant or attorney shall remain confidential unless otherwise ordered by the court, except that a copy of the signed agreement and information related to compliance with the conditions may be made available upon request to disciplinary counsel or, with the consent of the applicant or attorney, to any other agency or person.

(b) Upon the failure of the attorney to comply with the conditions of admission or the monitoring requirements adopted by the Statewide Grievance Committee, the statewide bar counsel shall apply to the court in the judicial district of Hartford for an appropriate order. The court, after hearing upon such application, may take such action as it deems appropriate. Thereafter, upon application of the attorney or of the statewide bar counsel and upon good cause shown, the court may set aside or modify the order rendered pursuant hereto.

COMMENTARY: The change to this section allows Disciplinary Counsel to have access to the fact that a person has been conditionally admitted in order to properly perform his or her duties. Such access is especially relevant when the attorney remains bound by the conditions, and will alert disciplinary counsel that inactive status may be appropriate if the attorney has ongoing disciplinary matters. Information on compliance from the Statewide Bar Counsel is likewise necessary so that Disciplinary Counsel can determine whether the issue that gave rise to the conditions may be having an impact on the attorney's performance.

Additionally, the attorney should be able to consent to the disclosure of the fact that he or she have been conditionally admitted, and has complied with the conditions. This is typically necessary when the person is applying for admission in another jurisdiction and wants the Bar Examining Committee and/or the Statewide Bar Counsel to disclose information relative to the conditional admission to the other jurisdiction. Absent this change, the attorney would need to obtain a court order authorizing the disclosure. That may result in unnecessary delay of the attorney's admission in the other jurisdiction.

The remaining changes to this section are made for purposes of consistency when referring to the Bar Examining Committee.

**Sec. 2-11A. Appeal from Decision of Bar Examining Committee concerning Conditions of Admission**

(a) A decision by the bar examining committee prescribing conditions for admission to the bar under Section 2-9 (b) or on an application to remove or modify conditions of admission under Section 2-11 (a) may be appealed to the Superior Court by the bar applicant or attorney who is the subject of the decision. Within thirty days from the issuance of the decision of the [bar examining] committee, the appellant shall: (1) file the appeal with the clerk of the Superior Court for the judicial district of Hartford and (2) mail a copy of the appeal by certified mail, return receipt requested or with electronic delivery confirmation, to the Office of the Statewide Bar Counsel and to the Office of the Director of the Bar Examining Committee as agent for the [bar examining] committee. The statewide bar counsel shall be considered a party for purposes of defending an appeal under this section.

(b) The filing of an appeal shall not, of itself, stay enforcement of the bar examining committee's decision. An application for a stay may be made to the [bar examining] committee, to the court or to both. Filing of an application with the [bar examining] committee shall not preclude action by the court. A stay, if granted, shall be on appropriate terms.

(c) Within thirty days after the service of the appeal, or within such further time as may be allowed by the court, the director of the bar examining committee shall transmit to the reviewing court a certified copy of the entire record of the proceeding appealed from, which shall include a transcript of any testimony heard by the [bar examining] committee and the decision of the [bar examining] committee. By stipulation of all parties to such appeal proceedings, the record may be shortened. The court may require or permit subsequent corrections or additions to the record.

(d) The appellant shall file a brief within thirty days after the filing of the record by the bar examining committee. The appellee shall file its brief within thirty days of the filing of the appellant's brief. Unless permission is given by the court for good cause shown, briefs shall not exceed thirty-five pages.

(e) The appeal shall be conducted by the court without a jury and shall be confined to the record. If alleged irregularities in procedure before the bar examining committee are not shown in the record, proof limited thereto may be taken in the court. The court, upon request, shall hear oral argument.

(f) Upon appeal, the court shall not substitute its judgment for that of the bar examining committee as to the weight of the evidence on questions of fact. The court shall affirm the

decision of the committee unless the court finds that substantial rights of the appellant have been prejudiced because the committee's findings, inferences, conclusions, or decisions are: (1) in violation of constitutional provisions, rules of practice or statutory provisions; (2) in excess of the authority of the committee; (3) made upon unlawful procedure; (4) affected by other error of law; (5) clearly erroneous in view of the reliable, probative, and substantial evidence on the whole record; or (6) arbitrary or capricious or characterized by abuse of discretion or clearly unwarranted exercise of discretion. If the court finds such prejudice, it shall sustain the appeal and, if appropriate, rescind the action of the [bar examining] committee or take such other action as may be necessary. For purposes of further appeal, the action taken by the Superior Court hereunder is a final judgment.

(g) In all appeals taken under this section, costs may be taxed in favor of the statewide bar counsel in the same manner, and to the same extent, that costs are allowed in judgments rendered by the Superior Court. No costs shall be taxed against the bar examining committee, except that the court may, in its discretion, award to the appellant reasonable fees and expenses if the court determines that the action of the [bar examining] committee was undertaken without any substantial justification. "Reasonable fees and expenses" means any expenses not in excess of \$7500 which the court finds were reasonably incurred in opposing the committee's action, including court costs, expenses incurred in administrative proceedings, attorney's fees, witness fees of all necessary witnesses, and such other expenses as were reasonably incurred.

(h) All information relating to the conditional admission of an applicant or attorney who is subject to the decision, including information submitted in connection with the appeal under

this section, shall be confidential unless otherwise ordered by the court, except that information submitted in connection with an appeal and the court's decision on the appeal may be made available upon request to disciplinary counsel or, with the consent of the applicant or attorney who is subject to the decision, to any other person.

COMMENTARY: Inclusion of "applicant or" in subsection (h) recognizes that an appeal under this section can be filed by an applicant (not yet admitted) or an attorney (the applicant after being admitted). The remaining changes to this section are made for purposes of consistency when referring to the Bar Examining Committee.

#### **Sec. 2-12. County Committees on Recommendations for Admission**

[(a)] There shall be in each county a standing committee on recommendations for admission, consisting of not less than three nor more than seven members of the bar of that county, who shall be appointed by the judges of the Superior Court to hold office for three years from the date of their appointment and until their successors are appointed. The appointment of any member may be revoked or suspended by the judges or by the executive committee of the Superior Court. In connection with such revocation or suspension, the judges or the executive committee shall appoint a qualified individual to fill the vacancy for the balance of the term or for any other appropriate period. Appointments to fill vacancies which have arisen by reasons other than revocation or suspension may be made by the chief justice until the next annual meeting of the judges of the Superior Court, and, in the event of the foreseen absence or the illness or the disqualification of a member of the committee, the chief justice may make a pro tempore appointment to the committee to serve during such absence, illness or disqualification.

[(b) Any application for admission to the bar may be referred to the committee for the county through which the applicant seeks admission, which shall investigate the applicant's moral character and fitness to practice law and report to the bar of the county whether the applicant has complied with the rules relating to admission to the bar, is a person of good moral character, is fit to practice law and should be admitted.]

COMMENTARY: The deletion of subsection (b) of this section conforms the rule to current practice.

#### **Sec. 2-13. Attorneys of Other Jurisdictions; Qualifications and Requirements for Admission**

(a) Any member of the bar of another state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, who, after satisfying the [state] bar examining committee that his or her educational qualifications are such as would entitle him or her to take the examination in Connecticut, and that (i) at least one jurisdiction in which he or she is a member of the bar is reciprocal to Connecticut in that it would admit a member of the bar of Connecticut to its bar without examination under provisions similar to those set out in this section or (ii) he or she is a full-time faculty member or full-time clinical fellow at an accredited Connecticut law school and admitted in a reciprocal or nonreciprocal jurisdiction, shall satisfy the [state bar examining] committee that he or she:

(1) is of good moral character, is fit to practice law, and has either passed an examination in professional responsibility [administered under the auspices of the bar examining committee] or has completed a course in professional responsibility in accordance with the regulations of the [bar examining] committee;



(2) has been duly licensed to practice law before the highest court of a reciprocal state or territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia if reciprocal to Connecticut, or that he or she is a full-time faculty member or full-time clinical fellow at an accredited Connecticut law school and admitted in a reciprocal or nonreciprocal jurisdiction and (A) has lawfully engaged in the practice of law as the applicant's principal means of livelihood for at least five of the ten years immediately preceding the date of the application and is in good standing, or (B) if the applicant has taken the bar examinations of Connecticut and failed to pass them, the applicant has lawfully engaged in the practice of law as his or her principal means of livelihood for at least five of the ten years immediately preceding the date of the application and is in good standing, provided that such five years of practice shall have occurred subsequent to the applicant's last failed Connecticut examination;

(3) is a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully residing in the United States, which shall include an individual authorized to work lawfully in the United States[; and

(4) intends, upon a continuing basis, to practice law actively in Connecticut], may be admitted by the court as an attorney without examination upon written application and the payment of such fee as the [examining] committee shall from time to time determine, upon compliance with the following requirements. Such application, duly verified, shall be filed with the administrative director of the [bar examining] committee and shall set forth the applicant's qualifications as hereinbefore provided. [There shall be filed with such application the following affidavits:] The following affidavits shall be filed by the person completing the affidavit:

(A) affidavits from two attorneys who personally know the applicant certifying to his or her good moral character and fitness to practice law and supporting, to the satisfaction of the [state bar examining] committee, his or her practice of law as defined under subdivision (2) of this subsection;

(B) affidavits from two members of the bar of Connecticut of at least five years' standing, certifying that the applicant is of good moral character and is fit to practice law; and

(C) an affidavit from the applicant, certifying whether such applicant has a grievance pending against him or her, has ever been reprimanded, suspended, placed on inactive status, disbarred, or has ever resigned from the practice of law, and, if so, setting forth the circumstances concerning such action. Such an affidavit is not required if it has been furnished as part of the application form prescribed by the [state bar examining] committee.

(b) For the purpose of this rule, the “practice of law” shall include the following activities, if performed after the date of the applicant's admission to the jurisdiction in which the activities were performed, or if performed in a jurisdiction that permits such activity by a lawyer not admitted to practice:

(1) representation of one or more clients in the practice of law;

(2) service as a lawyer with a state, federal, or territorial agency, including military services;

(3) teaching law at an accredited law school, including supervision of law students within a clinical program;

(4) service as a judge in a state, federal, or territorial court of record;

(5) service as a judicial law clerk;

(6) service as authorized house counsel;

(7) service as authorized house counsel in Connecticut before July 1, 2008, or while certified pursuant to Section 2-15A; or

(8) any combination of the above.

COMMENTARY: The changes to this section are made for purposes of consistency when referring to the Bar Examining Committee; to clarify that while there exists an ethics requirement for admission, the Bar Examining Committee does not administer the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE) or any other ethics examination; to remove the requirement that the applicant intends to practice law in Connecticut on a continuing basis, so as not to be an impediment to attorneys who wish to apply for admission in certain jurisdictions; and to reflect the policy of the Bar Examining Committee that the affidavits required to be filed, must be received directly from the affiant, not the applicant.

#### **Sec. 2-13A. Military Spouse Temporary Licensing**

(a) **Qualifications.** An applicant who meets all of the following requirements listed in subdivisions (1) through (11) of this subsection may be temporarily licensed and admitted to the practice of law in Connecticut, upon approval of the bar examining committee. The applicant:

(1) is the spouse of an active duty service member of the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps or Coast Guard and that service member is or will be stationed in Connecticut due to military orders;

(2) is licensed to practice law before the highest court in at least one state or territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia;

(3) is currently an active member in good standing in every jurisdiction to which the applicant has been admitted to practice, or has resigned or become inactive or had a license administratively suspended or revoked while in good standing from every jurisdiction without any pending disciplinary actions;

(4) is not currently subject to lawyer discipline or the subject of a pending disciplinary matter in any other jurisdiction;

(5) meets the educational qualifications required to take the examination in Connecticut;

(6) possesses the good moral character and fitness to practice law required of all applicants for admission in Connecticut;

(7) has passed an examination in professional responsibility administered under the auspices of the bar examining committee or has completed a course in professional responsibility in accordance with the regulation of the bar examining committee;

(8) is or will be physically residing in Connecticut due to the service member's military orders;

(9) has not failed the Connecticut bar examination within the past five years;

(10) has not had an application for admission to the Connecticut bar or the bar of any state, the District of Columbia or United States territory denied on character and fitness grounds; and

(11) has not failed to achieve the Connecticut scaled score on the uniform bar examination administered within any jurisdiction within the past five years.

**(b) Application Requirements.** Any applicant seeking a temporary license to practice law in Connecticut under this section shall file a written application and payment of such fee as the bar examining committee shall from time to time determine. Such application, duly verified, shall be filed with the administrative director of the [bar examining] committee and shall set forth the applicant's qualifications as hereinbefore provided. In addition, the applicant shall file with the [bar examining] committee the following:

(1) a copy of the applicant's military spouse dependent identification and documentation evidencing a spousal relationship with the service member;

(2) a copy of the service member's military orders to a military installation in Connecticut or a letter from the service member's command verifying that the requirement in subsection (a) (8) of this section is met;

(3) certificate(s) of good standing from the highest court of each state, the District of Columbia or United States territory to which the applicant has been admitted, or proof that the

applicant has resigned, or become inactive or had a license administratively suspended or revoked while in good standing;

(4) an affidavit from the applicant, certifying whether such applicant has a grievance pending against him or her, has ever been reprimanded, suspended, placed on inactive status, disbarred, or has ever resigned from the practice of law, and, if so setting forth the circumstances concerning such action; and

(5) affidavits from two attorneys who personally know the applicant certifying to his or her good moral character and fitness to practice law.

**(c) Duration and Renewal.**

(1) A temporary license to practice law issued under this rule will be valid for three years provided that the temporarily licensed attorney remains a spouse of the service member and resides in Connecticut due to military orders or continues to reside in Connecticut due to the service member's immediately subsequent assignment specifying that dependents are not authorized to accompany the service member. The temporary license may be renewed for one additional two year period.

(2) A renewal application must be submitted with the appropriate fee as established by the bar examining committee and all other documentation required by the bar examining committee, including a copy of the service member's military orders. Such renewal application shall be filed not less than thirty days before the expiration of the original three year period.

(3) A temporarily licensed attorney who wishes to become a permanent member of the bar of Connecticut may apply for admission by examination or for admission without examination for the standard application fee minus the application fee paid to the committee for the application for temporary license, not including any fees for renewal.

**(d) Termination.**

(1) Termination of Temporary License. A temporary license shall terminate, and a temporarily licensed attorney shall cease the practice of law in Connecticut pursuant to that admission, unless otherwise authorized by these rules, thirty days after any of the following events:

(A) the service member's separation or retirement from military service;

(B) the service member's permanent relocation to another jurisdiction, unless the service member's immediately subsequent assignment specifies that the dependents are not authorized to accompany the service member, in which case the attorney may continue to practice law in Connecticut as provided in this rule until the service member departs Connecticut for a permanent change of station where the presence of dependents is authorized;

(C) the attorney's permanent relocation outside of the state of Connecticut for reasons other than the service member's relocation;

(D) upon the termination of the attorney's spousal relationship to the service member;

(E) the attorney's failure to meet the annual licensing requirements for an active member of the bar of Connecticut;

(F) the attorney's request;

(G) the attorney's admission to practice law in Connecticut by examination or without examination;

(H) the attorney's denial of admission to the practice of law in Connecticut; or

(I) the death of the service member.

Notice of one of the events set forth in subsection (d) (1) must be filed with the bar examining committee by the temporarily licensed attorney within thirty days of such event. Notice of the event set forth in subsection (d) (1) (I) must be filed with the [bar examining] committee by the temporarily licensed attorney within thirty days of the event, and the attorney shall cease the practice of law within one year of the event. Failure to provide such notice by the temporarily licensed attorney shall be a basis for discipline pursuant to the Rules of Professional Conduct for attorneys.

(2) Notice of Termination of Temporary License. Upon receipt of the notice required by subsection (d) (1), the bar examining committee shall forward a request to the statewide bar counsel that the license under this chapter be revoked. Notice of the revocation shall be mailed by the statewide bar counsel to the temporarily licensed attorney.

(3) Notices Required. At least sixty days before termination of the temporary admission, or as soon as possible under the circumstances, the attorney shall:

(A) file in each matter pending before any court, tribunal, agency or commission a notice that the attorney will no longer be involved in the case; and



(B) provide written notice to all clients receiving representation from the attorney that the attorney will no longer represent them.

**(e) Responsibilities and Obligations.**

An attorney temporarily licensed under this section shall be subject to all responsibilities and obligations of active members of the Connecticut bar, and shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the courts and agencies of Connecticut, and shall be subject to the laws and rules of Connecticut governing the conduct and discipline of attorneys to the same extent as an active member of the Connecticut bar. The attorney shall maintain participation in a mentoring program provided by a state or local bar association in the state of Connecticut.

COMMENTARY: The changes to this section are made for purposes of consistency when referring to the Bar Examining Committee.

**Sec. 2-15A. —Authorized House Counsel**

**(a) Purpose**

The purpose of this section is to clarify the status of house counsel as authorized house counsel as defined herein, and to confirm that such counsel are subject to regulation by the judges of the Superior Court. Notwithstanding any other section of this chapter relating to admission to the bar, this section shall authorize attorneys licensed to practice in jurisdictions other than Connecticut to be permitted to undertake these activities, as defined herein, in Connecticut without the requirement of taking the bar examination so long as they are exclusively employed by an organization.

**(b) Definitions**

**(1) Authorized House Counsel.** An “authorized house counsel” is any person who:

(A) is a member in good standing of the entity governing the practice of law of each state (other than Connecticut) or territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia or any foreign jurisdiction in which the member is licensed;

(B) has been certified on recommendation of the bar examining committee in accordance with this section;

(C) agrees to abide by the rules regulating members of the Connecticut bar and submit to the jurisdiction of the Statewide Grievance Committee and the Superior Court; and

(D) is, at the date of application for registration under this rule, employed in the state of Connecticut by an organization or relocating to the state of Connecticut in furtherance of such employment within three months prior to starting work in the state of Connecticut or three months after the applicant begins work in the state of Connecticut of such application under this section and receives or shall receive compensation for activities performed for that business organization.

**(2) Organization.** An “organization” for the purpose of this rule is a corporation, partnership, association, or employer sponsored benefit plan or other legal entity (taken together with its respective parents, subsidiaries, and affiliates) that is not itself engaged in the practice of law or the rendering of legal services outside such organization, whether for a fee or

otherwise, and does not charge or collect a fee for the representation or advice other than to entities comprising such organization for the activities of the authorized house counsel.

**(c) Activities**

**(1) Authorized Activities.** An authorized house counsel, as an employee of an organization, may provide legal services in the state of Connecticut to the organization for which a registration pursuant to subsection (d) is effective, provided, however, that such activities shall be limited to:

(A) the giving of legal advice to the directors, officers, employees, trustees, and agents of the organization with respect to its business and affairs;

(B) negotiating and documenting all matters for the organization; and

(C) representation of the organization in its dealings with any administrative agency, tribunal or commission having jurisdiction; provided, however, authorized house counsel shall not be permitted to make appearances as counsel before any state or municipal administrative tribunal, agency, or commission, and shall not be permitted to make appearances in any court of this state, unless the attorney is specially admitted to appear in a case before such tribunal, agency, commission or court.

**(2) Disclosure.** Authorized house counsel shall not represent themselves to be members of the Connecticut bar or commissioners of the Superior Court licensed to practice law in this state. Such counsel may represent themselves as Connecticut authorized house counsel.

**(3) Limitation on Representation.** In no event shall the activities permitted hereunder include the individual or personal representation of any shareholder, owner, partner, officer, employee, servant, or agent in any matter or transaction or the giving of advice therefor unless otherwise permitted or authorized by law, code, or rule or as may be permitted by subsection (c) (1). Authorized house counsel shall not be permitted to prepare legal instruments or documents on behalf of anyone other than the organization employing the authorized house counsel.

**(4) Limitation on Opinions to Third Parties.** An authorized house counsel shall not express or render a legal judgment or opinion to be relied upon by any third person or party other than legal opinions rendered in connection with commercial, financial or other business transactions to which the authorized house counsel's employer organization is a party and in which the legal opinions have been requested from the authorized house counsel by another party to the transaction. Nothing in this subsection (c) (4) shall permit authorized house counsel to render legal opinions or advice in consumer transactions to customers of the organization employing the authorized house counsel.

**(5) Pro Bono Legal Services.** Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this section, an authorized house counsel may participate in the provision of any and all legal services pro bono public in Connecticut offered under the supervision of an organized legal aid society or state/local bar association project, or of a member of the Connecticut bar who is also working on the pro bono representation.

**(d) Registration**

**(1) Filing with the Bar Examining Committee.** The bar examining committee shall investigate whether the applicant is at least eighteen years of age and is of good moral character, consistent with the requirement of Section 2-8 (3) regarding applicants for admission to the bar. In addition, the applicant shall file with the [bar examining] committee, and the committee shall consider, the following:

(A) a certificate from each entity governing the practice of law of a state or territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia or any foreign jurisdiction in which the applicant is licensed to practice law certifying that the applicant is a member in good standing;

(B) a sworn statement by the applicant:

(i) that the applicant has read and is familiar with the Connecticut Rules of Professional Conduct for attorneys and Chapter 2 (Attorneys) of the Superior Court Rules, General Provisions, and will abide by the provisions thereof;

(ii) that the applicant submits to the jurisdiction of the Statewide Grievance Committee and the Superior Court for disciplinary purposes, and authorizes notification to or from the entity governing the practice of law of each state or territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia in which the applicant is licensed to practice law of any disciplinary action taken against the applicant;

(iii) listing any jurisdiction in which the applicant is now or ever has been licensed to practice law; and

(iv) disclosing any disciplinary sanction or pending proceeding pertaining or relating to his or her license to practice law including, but not limited to, reprimand, censure, suspension or disbarment, or whether the applicant has been placed on inactive status;

(C) a certificate from an organization certifying that it is qualified as set forth in subsection (b) (2); that it is aware that the applicant is not licensed to practice law in Connecticut; and that the applicant is employed or about to be employed in Connecticut by the organization as set forth in subsection (b) (1) (D);

(D) an appropriate application pursuant to the regulations of the bar examining committee;

(E) remittance of a filing fee to the bar examining committee as prescribed and set by that committee; and

(F) an affidavit from each of two members of the Connecticut bar, who have each been licensed to practice law in Connecticut for at least five years, certifying that the applicant is of good moral character and that the applicant is employed or will be employed by an organization as defined above in subsection (b) (2).

(2) **Certification.** Upon recommendation of the bar examining committee, the court may certify the applicant as authorized house counsel and shall cause notice of such certification to be published in the Connecticut Law Journal.

(3) **Annual Client Security Fund Fee.** Individuals certified pursuant to this section shall comply with the requirements of Sections 2-68 and 2-70 of this chapter, including payment of the annual fee and shall pay any other fees imposed on attorneys by court rule.

(4) **Annual Registration.** Individuals certified pursuant to this section shall register annually with the Statewide Grievance Committee in accordance with Sections 2-26 and 2-27 (d) of this chapter.

(e) **Termination or Withdrawal of Registration**

(1) **Cessation of Authorization To Perform Services.** Authorization to perform services under this rule shall cease upon the earliest of the following events:

(A) the termination or resignation of employment with the organization for which registration has been filed, provided, however, that if the authorized house counsel shall commence employment with another organization within thirty days of the termination or resignation, authorization to perform services under this rule shall continue upon the filing with the bar examining committee of a certificate as set forth in subsection (d) (1) (C);

(B) the withdrawal of registration by the authorized house counsel;

(C) the relocation of an authorized house counsel outside of Connecticut for a period greater than 180 consecutive days; or

(D) the failure of authorized house counsel to comply with any applicable provision of this rule.

Notice of one of the events set forth in subsections (e) (1) (A) through (C) or a new certificate as provided in subsection (e) (1) (A) must be filed with the bar examining committee by the authorized house counsel within thirty days after such action. Failure to provide such notice by the authorized house counsel shall be a basis for discipline pursuant to the Rules of Professional Conduct for attorneys.

(2) **Notice of Withdrawal of Authorization.** Upon receipt of the notice required by subsection (e) (1), the bar examining committee shall forward a request to the statewide bar counsel that the authorization under this chapter be revoked. Notice of the revocation shall be mailed by the statewide bar counsel to the authorized house counsel and the organization employing the authorized house counsel.

(3) **Reapplication.** Nothing herein shall prevent an individual previously authorized as house counsel to reapply for authorization as set forth in subsection (d).

**(f) Discipline**

(1) **Termination of Authorization by Court.** In addition to any appropriate proceedings and discipline that may be imposed by the Statewide Grievance Committee, the Superior Court may, at any time, with cause, terminate an authorized house counsel's registration, temporarily or permanently.

(2) **Notification to Other States.** The statewide bar counsel shall be authorized to notify each entity governing the practice of law in the state or territory of the United States, or the



District of Columbia, in which the authorized house counsel is licensed to practice law, of any disciplinary action against the authorized house counsel.

**(g) Transition**

**(1) Preapplication Employment in Connecticut.** The performance of an applicant's duties as an employee of an organization in Connecticut prior to the effective date of this rule shall not be grounds for the denial of registration of such applicant if application for registration is made within six months of the effective date of this rule.

**(2) Immunity from Enforcement Action.** An authorized house counsel who has been duly registered under this rule shall not be subject to enforcement action for the unlicensed practice of law for acting as counsel to an organization prior to the effective date of this rule.

COMMENTARY: The changes in subsection (b) of this section clarify that authorized house counsel applications are accepted within three months before or three months after someone begins work in Connecticut. The other changes to this section are made for purposes of consistency when referring to the Bar Examining Committee.

**Sec. 2-18. — Filings To Become Foreign Legal Consultant**

(a) An applicant for a license to practice as a foreign legal consultant shall file with the administrative director of the bar examining committee:

(1) a typewritten application in the form prescribed by the committee;

(2) a certified check, cashier's check, or money order in the amount of \$500 made payable to the bar examining committee;

(3) a certificate from the authority in the foreign country having final jurisdiction over professional discipline, certifying to the applicant's admission to practice (or the equivalent of such admission) and the date thereof and to the applicant's good standing as an attorney or counselor at law (or the equivalent of either), together with a duly authenticated English translation of such certificate if it is not in English; and

(4) two letters of recommendation, one from a member in good standing of the Connecticut bar and another from either a member in good standing of the bar of the country in which the applicant is licensed as an attorney, or from a judge of one of the courts of original jurisdiction of said country, together with a duly authenticated English translation of each letter if it is not in English.

(b) Upon a showing that strict compliance with the provisions of Section 2-17 (1) and subdivisions (3) or (4) of subsection (a) of this section is impossible or very difficult for reasons beyond the control of the applicant, or upon a showing of exceptional professional qualifications to practice as a foreign legal consultant, the court may, in its discretion, waive or vary the application of such provisions and permit the applicant to make such other showing as may be satisfactory to the court.

(c) The bar examining committee shall investigate the qualifications, moral character, and fitness of any applicant for a license to practice as a foreign legal consultant and may in any case require the applicant to submit any additional proof or information as the committee may deem

appropriate. The committee may also require the applicant to submit a report from the National Conference of Bar Examiners, and to pay the prescribed fee therefor, with respect to the applicant's character and fitness.

COMMENTARY: The changes to this section are made for purposes of consistency when referring to the Bar Examining Committee.

#### **Sec. 2-27A. Minimum Continuing Legal Education**

(a) On an annual basis, each attorney admitted in Connecticut shall certify, on the registration form required by Section 2-27 (d), that the attorney has completed in the last calendar year no less than twelve credit hours of appropriate continuing legal education, at least two hours of which shall be in ethics/professionalism. The ethics and professionalism components may be integrated with other courses. This rule shall apply to all attorneys except the following:

(1) Judges and senior judges of the Supreme, Appellate or Superior Courts, judge trial referees, family support magistrates, family support magistrate referees, workers' compensation commissioners, elected constitutional officers, federal judges, federal magistrate judges, federal administrative law judges or federal bankruptcy judges;

(2) Attorneys who are disbarred, resigned pursuant to Section 2-52, on inactive status pursuant to Section 2-56 et seq., or retired pursuant to Sections 2-55 or 2-55A;

(3) Attorneys who are serving on active duty in the armed forces of the United States for more than six months in such year;

(4) Attorneys for the calendar year in which they are admitted;

(5) Attorneys who earn less than \$1000 in compensation for the provision of legal services in such year;

(6) Attorneys who, for good cause shown, have been granted temporary or permanent exempt status by the Statewide Grievance Committee.

(b) Attorneys may satisfy the required hours of continuing legal education:

(1) By attending legal education courses provided by any local, state or special interest bar association in this state or regional or national bar associations recognized in this state or another state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia (hereinafter referred to as "bar association"); any private or government legal employer; any court of this or any other state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia; any organization whose program or course has been reviewed and approved by any bar association or organization that has been established in any state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to certify and approve continuing legal education courses; and any other nonprofit or for-profit legal education providers, including law schools and other appropriate continuing legal education providers, and including courses remotely presented by video conference, webcasts, webinars, or the like by said providers.

(2) By self-study of appropriate programs or courses directly related to substantive or procedural law or related topics, including professional responsibility, legal ethics, or law office management and prepared by those continuing legal education providers in subsection (b) (1).

Said self-study may include viewing and listening to all manner of communication, including, but not limited to, video or audio recordings or taking online legal courses. The selection of self-study courses or programs shall be consistent with the objective of this rule, which is to maintain and enhance the skill level, knowledge, ethics and competence of the attorney and shall comply with the minimum quality standards set forth in subsection (c) (6).

(3) By publishing articles in legal publications that have as their primary goal the enhancement of competence in the legal profession, including, without limitation, substantive and procedural law, ethics, law practice management and professionalism.

(4) By teaching legal seminars and courses, including the participation on panel discussions as a speaker or moderator.

(5) By serving as a full-time faculty member at a law school accredited by the American Bar Association or approved by the state bar examining committee, in which case, such attorney will be credited with meeting the minimum continuing legal education requirements set forth herein.

(6) By serving as a part-time or adjunct faculty member at a law school accredited by the American Bar Association or approved by the state bar examining committee, in which case, such attorney will be credited with meeting the minimum continuing legal education requirements set forth herein at the rate of one hour for each hour of classroom instruction and one hour for each two hours of preparation.

(7) By serving as a judge or coach for a moot court or mock trial course or competition that is part of the curriculum at or sanctioned by a law school accredited by the American Bar Association or approved by the state bar examining committee.

(c) Credit computation:

(1) Credit for any of the above activities shall be based on the actual instruction time, which may include lecture, panel discussion, and question and answer periods. Credit for the activity listed in subsection (b) (7) shall be based upon the actual judging or coaching time, up to four hours for each activity per year. Self-study credit shall be based on the reading time or running time of the selected materials or program.

(2) Credit for attorneys preparing for and presenting legal seminars, courses or programs shall be based on one hour of credit for each two hours of preparation. A maximum of six hours of credit may be credited for preparation of a single program. Credit for presentation shall be on an hour for hour basis. Credit may not be earned more than once for the same course given during a calendar year.

(3) Credit for the writing and publication of articles shall be based on the actual [drafting] time required for both researching and drafting. Each article may be counted only one time for credit.

(4) Continuing legal education courses ordered pursuant to Section 2-37 (a) (5) or any court order of discipline shall not count as credit toward an attorney's obligation under this section.

(5) Attorneys may carry forward no more than two credit hours in excess of the current annual continuing legal education requirement to be applied to the following year's continuing legal education requirement.

(6) To be eligible for continuing legal education credit, the course or activity must: (A) have significant intellectual or practical content designed to increase or maintain the attorney's professional competence and skills as a lawyer; (B) constitute an organized program of learning dealing with matters directly related to legal subjects and the legal profession; and (C) be conducted by an individual or group qualified by practical or academic experience.

(d) Attorneys shall retain records to prove compliance with this rule for a period of seven years.

(e) Violation of this section shall constitute misconduct.

(f) Unless it is determined that the violation of this section was wilful, a noncompliant attorney must be given at least sixty days to comply with this section before he or she is subject to any discipline.

(g) A Minimum Continuing Legal Education Commission ("commission") shall be established by the Judicial Branch and shall be composed of four Superior Court judges and four attorneys admitted to practice in this state, all of whom shall be appointed by the chief justice of the Supreme Court or his or her designee and who shall serve without compensation. The charge of the commission will be to provide advice regarding the application and interpretation of this rule and to assist with its implementation including, but not limited to, the development of a list

of frequently asked questions and other documents to assist the members of the bar to meet the requirements of this rule.

COMMENTARY—2017: It is the intention of this rule to provide attorneys with relevant and useful continuing legal education covering the broadest spectrum of substantive, procedural, ethical and professional subject matter at the lowest cost reasonably feasible and with the least amount of supervision, structure and reporting requirements, which will aid in the development, enhancement and maintenance of the legal knowledge and skills of practicing attorneys and will facilitate the delivery of competent legal services to the public.

The rule also permits an attorney to design his or her own course of study. The law is constantly evolving and attorneys, like all other professionals, are expected to keep abreast of changes in the profession and the law if they are to provide competent representation.

Subsection (a) provides that Connecticut attorneys must complete twelve credit hours of continuing legal education per calendar year. Subsection (a) also lists those Connecticut attorneys, who are exempt from compliance, including, among others: judges, senior judges, attorneys serving in the military, new attorneys during the year in which they are admitted to practice, attorneys who earn less than \$1000 in compensation for the provision of legal services in the subject year, and those who obtain an exempt status for good cause shown. The subsection also provides an exemption for attorneys who are disbarred, resigned, on inactive status due to disability, or are retired. The exemption for attorneys who earn less than \$1000 in compensation in a particular year is not intended to apply to attorneys who claim that they were not paid as a result of billed fees to a client. All compensation received for the provision of legal services,



whether the result of billed fees or otherwise, must be counted. There is no exemption for attorneys who are suspended or on administrative suspension. Subsection (d) requires an attorney to maintain adequate records of compliance. For continuing legal education courses, a certificate of attendance shall be sufficient proof of compliance. For self-study, a contemporaneous log identifying and describing the course listened to or watched and listing the date and time the course was taken, as well as a copy of the syllabus or outline of the course materials, if available, and, when appropriate, a certificate from the course provider, shall be sufficient proof of compliance. For any other form of continuing legal education, a file including a log of the time spent and drafts of the prepared material shall provide sufficient proof of compliance.

COMMENTARY: The change to the rule regarding credit for the writing and publication of articles clarifies that such credit shall be based on the actual time required for both researching and drafting such articles.

#### **Sec. 2-29. Grievance Panels**

(a) The judges of the Superior Court shall appoint one or more grievance panels in each judicial district, each consisting of two members of the bar who do not maintain an office for the practice of law in such judicial district and one nonattorney who resides in such judicial district, and shall designate as an alternate member a member of the bar who does not maintain an office for the practice of law in such judicial district. Terms shall commence on July 1. Appointments shall be for terms of three years. No person may serve as a member and/or as an alternate member for more than two consecutive three year terms, but may be reappointed after a lapse

of one year. The appointment of any member or alternate member may be revoked or suspended by the judges or by the executive committee of the Superior Court. In connection with such revocation or suspension, the judges or the executive committee shall appoint a qualified individual to fill the vacancy for the balance of the term or for any other appropriate period. In the event that a vacancy arises on a panel before the end of a term by reasons other than revocation or suspension, the executive committee of the Superior Court shall appoint an attorney or nonattorney, depending on the position vacated, who meets the appropriate condition set forth above to fill the vacancy for the balance of the term.

(b) Consideration for appointment to these positions shall be given to those candidates recommended to the appointing authority by the administrative judges.

(c) In the event that more than one panel has been appointed to serve a particular judicial district, the executive committee of the Superior Court shall establish the jurisdiction of each such panel.

(d) An attorney who maintains an office for the practice of law in the same judicial district as a respondent may not participate as a member of a grievance panel concerning a complaint against that respondent.

(e) In addition to any other powers and duties set forth in this chapter, each panel shall:

(1) On its own motion or on complaint of any person, inquire into and investigate offenses whether or not occurring in the actual presence of the court involving the character, integrity, professional standing and conduct of members of the bar in this state.

(2) Compel any person by subpoena to appear before it to testify in relation to any matter deemed by the panel to be relevant to any inquiry or investigation it is conducting and to produce before it for examination any books or papers which, in its judgment, may be relevant to such inquiry or investigation.

(3) Utilize an official court reporter or court recording monitor employed by the Judicial Branch to record any testimony taken before it.

(f) The grievance panel may, upon the vote of a majority of its members, require that a disciplinary counsel pursue the matter before the grievance panel on the issue of probable cause.

COMMENTARY: The amendments to this section conform the terminology for official court reporters and court recording monitors to the provisions of No. 19-64 of the 2019 Public Acts.

### **Sec. 3-8. Appearance for Represented Party**

(a) Whenever an attorney files an appearance for a party, or the party files an appearance for himself or herself, and there is already an appearance of an attorney or party on file for that party, the attorney or party filing the new appearance shall state thereon whether such appearance is in place of or in addition to the appearance or appearances already on file.

(b) An attorney is permitted to file an appearance limited to a specific event or proceeding in any family or civil case. If an event or proceeding in a matter in which a limited appearance has been filed has been continued to a later date, for any reason, it is not deemed completed unless otherwise ordered by the court. Except with leave of court, a limited appearance may not be filed

to address a specific issue or to represent the client at or for a portion of a hearing. A limited appearance may not be limited to a particular length of time or the exhaustion of a fee. Whenever an attorney files a limited appearance for a party, the limited appearance shall be filed in addition to any self-represented appearance that the party may have already filed with the court. Upon the filing of the limited appearance, the client may not file or serve pleadings, discovery requests or otherwise represent himself or herself in connection with the proceeding or event that is the subject of the limited appearance. An attorney shall not file a limited appearance for a party when filing a new action or during the pendency of an action if there is no appearance on file for that party, unless the party for whom the limited appearance is being filed files an appearance in addition to the attorney's limited appearance at the same time. A limited appearance may not be filed on behalf of a firm or corporation. A limited appearance may not be filed in criminal or juvenile cases, except that a limited appearance may be filed pursuant to Section 79a-3 (c) (1).

(c) The provisions of this section regarding parties filing appearances for themselves do not apply to criminal cases.

COMMENTARY: The changes to this section and to Section 35a-21 are in response to the Supreme Court opinion in *In re Taijha H.-B.*, 333 Conn. 297, 216 A.3d 601 (2019), and are intended to be consistent with revisions to the Rules of Appellate Procedure recently recommended by the Advisory Committee on Appellate Rules. It is critical that the Superior Court rules and the Rules of Appellate Procedure be adopted on or about the same time so that there is no conflict between them.

### **Sec. 5-3. Administering Oath**

The oath or affirmation shall be administered deliberately and with due solemnity, as the witness takes the stand. The official court reporter or court recording monitor shall note by whom it was administered.

COMMENTARY: The amendments to this section conform the terminology for official court reporters and court recording monitors to the provisions of No. 19-64 of the 2019 Public Acts.

#### **Sec. 6-1. Statement of Decision; When Required**

(a) The judicial authority shall state its decision either orally or in writing, in all of the following: (1) in rendering judgments in trials to the court in civil and criminal matters, including rulings regarding motions for stay of execution, (2) in ruling on aggravating and mitigating factors in capital penalty hearings conducted to the court, (3) in ruling on motions to dismiss under Sections 41-8 through 41-11, (4) in ruling on motions to suppress under Sections 41-12 through 41-17, (5) in granting a motion to set aside a verdict under Sections 16-35 through 16-38, and (6) in making any other rulings that constitute a final judgment for purposes of appeal under General Statutes § 52-263, including those that do not terminate the proceedings. The judicial authority's decision shall encompass its conclusion as to each claim of law raised by the parties and the factual basis therefor. If oral, the decision shall be recorded by an official court reporter or court recording monitor and, if there is an appeal, the trial judge shall create a memorandum of decision for use in the appeal by ordering a transcript of the portion of the proceedings in which it stated its oral decision. The transcript of the decision shall be signed by the trial judge and filed in the trial court clerk's office.

This section does not apply in small claims actions and to matters listed in subsection (b).

(b) In any uncontested matter where no aspect of the matter is in dispute, in a pendente lite family relations matter whether contested or uncontested, or in any dismissal under Section 14-3, the oral or written decision as provided in subsection (a) is not required, except as provided in subsection (c). The clerk of the trial court shall, however, promptly notify the trial judge of the filing of the appeal.

(c) Within twenty days from the filing of an appeal from a contested pendente lite order or from a dismissal under Section 14-3 in which an oral or written decision has not been made pursuant to subsection (b), each party to the appeal shall file a brief with the trial court discussing the legal and factual issues in the matter. Within twenty days after the briefs have been filed by the parties, the judicial authority shall file a written memorandum of decision stating the factual basis for its decision on the issues in the matter and its conclusion as to each claim of law raised by the parties.

COMMENTARY: The amendments to this section conform the terminology for official court reporters and court recording monitors to the provisions of No. 19-64 of the 2019 Public Acts.

## **PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE PROCEDURE IN CIVIL MATTERS**

### **Sec. 16-12. View by Jury of Place or Thing Involved in Case**

When the judicial authority is of the opinion that a viewing by the jury of the place or thing involved in the case will be helpful to the jury in determining any material factual issue, it

may in its discretion, at any time before the closing arguments, order that the jury be conducted to such place or location of such thing. During the viewing, the jury must be kept together under the supervision of a proper officer appointed by the judicial authority. The judicial authority and an official court reporter or court recording monitor must be present, and, with the judicial authority's permission, any other person may be present. Counsel and self-represented parties may as a matter of right be present, but the right may be waived. The purpose of viewing shall be solely to permit visual observation by the jury of the place or thing in question and to permit a brief description of the site or thing being viewed by the judicial authority or by any witness or witnesses as allowed by the judicial authority. Any proceedings at the location, including examination of witnesses, shall be at the discretion of the judicial authority. Neither the parties nor counsel nor the jurors while viewing the place or thing may engage in discussion of the significance or the implications of anything under observation or of any issue in the case.

COMMENTARY: The amendments to this section conform the terminology for official court reporters and court recording monitors to the provisions of No. 19-64 of the 2019 Public Acts.

#### **Sec. 23-55. –Hearing in Fact-Finding**

In matters submitted to fact-finding, a record shall be made of the proceedings and the [civil rules of evidence] Connecticut Code of Evidence shall apply.

COMMENTARY: The change to this section substitutes “Connecticut Code of Evidence” for “civil rules of evidence” as the appropriate reference to evidentiary rules.

### **Sec. 23-63. –Hearing in Arbitration**

In matters submitted to arbitration, no record shall be made of the proceedings and the strict adherence to the [civil rules of evidence] Connecticut Code of Evidence shall not be required.

COMMENTARY: The change to this section substitutes “Connecticut Code of Evidence” for “civil rules of evidence” as the appropriate reference to evidentiary rules.

## **PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE PROCEDURE IN JUVENILE MATTERS**

### **Sec. 33a-1. Initiation of Judicial Proceeding; Contents of Petitions and Summary of Facts**

(a) The petitioner shall set forth with reasonable particularity, including statutory references, the specific conditions which have resulted in the situation which is the subject of the petition.

(b) A summary of the facts substantiating the allegations of the petition, including such facts as bring the child or youth within the jurisdiction of the court, shall be attached thereto and shall be incorporated by reference.

COMMENTARY: The change to this section makes it consistent with General Statutes § 46b-129 (a).

### **Sec. 35a-21. Appeals in Child Protection Matters**

(a) Unless a different period is provided by statute, appeals from final judgments or decisions of the Superior Court in child protection matters shall be taken within twenty days from



the issuance of notice of the rendition of the judgment or decision from which the appeal is taken. If an extension to file an appeal is granted, the extension may not exceed an additional twenty days in all child protection appeals, except in an appeal in a termination of parental rights proceeding, the extension may not exceed an additional forty days [or within twenty days from the granting of any extension to appeal] pursuant to Section 79a-2.

(b) If an indigent party, child or youth wishes to appeal a final decision, the trial attorney shall file an appeal or seek review by an appellate review attorney in accordance with the rules for appeals in child protection matters in Chapter 79a. The reviewing attorney determining whether there is a nonfrivolous ground for appeal shall file a limited "in addition to" appearance with the trial court for purposes of reviewing the merits of an appeal. If the reviewing attorney determines there is merit to an appeal, [such attorney] the reviewing attorney shall notify the court, and the court shall grant the indigent party's application for appellate counsel, who shall file a limited "in addition to" appearance for the appeal with the Appellate Court. The trial attorney shall remain in the underlying juvenile matters case in order to handle ongoing procedures before the local or regional juvenile court. Any attorney who files an appeal or files an appearance in the Appellate Court after an appeal has been filed shall be deemed to have appeared in the trial court for the limited purpose of prosecuting or defending the appeal.

(c) Unless a new appeal period is created pursuant to Section 79a-2 (a), the time to take an appeal shall not be extended past forty days[,] for an appeal from a judgment that did not result in a termination of parental rights (the original twenty days plus one twenty day extension for appellate review) or past sixty days for an appeal from a judgment terminating parental rights

(the original twenty days plus one forty day extension for appellate review), from the date of the issuance of notice of the rendition of the judgment or decision.

COMMENTARY: The changes to this section and to Section 3-8 are in response to the Supreme Court opinion in *In re Taijha H.-B.*, 333 Conn. 297, 216 A.3d 601 (2019), and are intended to be consistent with revisions to the Rules of Appellate Procedure recently recommended by the Advisory Committee on Appellate Rules. It is critical that the Superior Court rules and the Rules of Appellate Procedure be adopted on or about the same time so that there is no conflict between them.

## **PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE PROCEDURE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS**

### **Sec. 42-6. –View by Jury of Place or Thing Involved in Case**

When the judicial authority is of the opinion that a viewing by the jury of the place where the offense being tried was committed, or of any other place or thing involved in the case, will be helpful to the jury in determining any material factual issue, it may in its discretion, at any time before the closing arguments, order that the jury be conducted to such place or location of such thing. During the viewing the jury must be kept together under the supervision of a proper officer appointed by the judicial authority. The judicial authority and an official court reporter or court recording monitor must be present, and, with the judicial authority's permission, any other person may be present. The prosecuting authority, the defendant and defense counsel may as a matter of right be present, but the right may be waived. The purpose of viewing shall be solely to permit visual observation by the jury of the place or thing in question and to permit a brief description of the site or thing being viewed by the judicial authority or by any witness or

witnesses as allowed by the judicial authority. Any proceedings at the location, including examination of witnesses, shall be at the discretion of the judicial authority. Neither the parties nor counsel nor the jurors while viewing the place or thing may engage in discussion of the significance or the implications of anything under observation or of any issue in the case.

COMMENTARY: The amendments to this section conform the terminology for official court reporters and court recording monitors to the provisions of No. 19-64 of the 2019 Public Acts.

#### **Sec. 43-10. Sentencing Hearing; Procedures To Be Followed**

Before imposing a sentence or making any other disposition after the acceptance of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or upon a verdict or finding of guilty, the judicial authority shall, upon the date previously determined for sentencing, conduct a sentencing hearing as follows:

(1) The judicial authority shall afford the parties an opportunity to be heard and, in its discretion, to present evidence on any matter relevant to the disposition, and to explain or controvert the presentence investigation report, the alternate incarceration assessment report or any other document relied upon by the judicial authority in imposing sentence. When the judicial authority finds that any significant information contained in the presentence report or alternate incarceration assessment report is inaccurate, it shall order the Office of Adult Probation to amend all copies of any such report in its possession and in the clerk's file, and to provide both parties with an amendment containing the corrected information.

(2) The judicial authority shall allow the victim and any other person directly harmed by the commission of the crime a reasonable opportunity to make, orally or in writing, a statement with regard to the sentence to be imposed.

(3) The judicial authority shall allow the defendant a reasonable opportunity to make a personal statement in his or her own behalf and to present any information in mitigation of the sentence.

(4) In cases where guilt was determined by a plea, the judicial authority shall, pursuant to Section 39-7, be informed by the parties whether there is a plea agreement, and if so, the substance thereof.

(5) The judicial authority shall impose the sentence in the presence and hearing of the defendant, unless the defendant shall have waived his or her right to be present.

(6) In cases where sentence review is available, the judicial authority shall state on the record, in the presence of the defendant, the reasons for the sentence imposed.

(7) In cases where sentence review is available and where the defendant files an application for such review, the clerk shall promptly notify the official court reporter of such application pursuant to Section 43-24 and the official court reporter or court reporting monitor shall file a copy of the transcript of the sentencing hearing with the review division within sixty days from the date the application for review is filed with the clerk.

COMMENTARY: The amendments to this section conform the terminology for official court reporters and court recording monitors to the provisions of No. 19-64 of the 2019 Public Acts.

**Sec. 43-24. –Time for Filing Application for Sentence Review**

In cases where sentence review is available pursuant to General Statutes § 51-195, the defendant may file, within thirty days from the date that sentence is imposed or from the date defendant's suspended sentence is revoked, with the clerk of the court for the judicial district or geographical area in which the judgment was rendered, an application for review of sentence by the review division. The clerk shall notify the review division, the judge who imposed the sentence, the official court reporter, and all counsel of record upon the filing of the application for review. The official court reporter or court reporting monitor shall prepare a transcript of the sentencing hearing in accordance with the provisions of Section 43-10.

COMMENTARY: The amendments to this section conform the terminology for official court reporters and court recording monitors to the provisions of No. 19-64 of the 2019 Public Acts.

**Sec. 44-27. –Hearing of Infractions, Violations to Which Not Guilty Plea Filed**

(a) Upon entry of a plea of not guilty to an infraction or to a violation which is payable by mail pursuant to statute, the clerk shall file such plea and forthwith transmit the file to the prosecuting authority for review.

(b) Unless a nolle prosequi or a dismissal is entered in the matter within ten days of the filing of a not guilty plea, the clerk shall schedule a hearing and shall send the defendant a written notice of the date, time and place of such hearing.

(c) Hearings shall be conducted in accordance with the [criminal rules of evidence] Connecticut Code of Evidence and with the provisions of chapter 42 insofar as the provisions of that chapter are applicable.

(d) A nolle prosequi or a dismissal may be entered in the absence of the defendant. In the event a nolle prosequi or a dismissal is entered in the matter, the clerk shall send a written notice of such disposition to any defendant who was not before the court at the time of such disposition. The entry of a nolle prosequi hereunder shall not operate as a waiver of the defendant's right thereafter to seek a dismissal pursuant to Section 39-30.

COMMENTARY: The change to this section substitutes "Connecticut Code of Evidence" for "criminal rules of evidence" as the appropriate reference to evidentiary rules.

#### **Sec. 44-30. –Hearing by Magistrates of Infractions and Certain Motor Vehicle Violations**

(a) Infractions and motor vehicle violations which may be submitted to a magistrate pursuant to statute may be heard by magistrates in those court locations where a magistrate has been appointed by the chief court administrator, except that magistrates may not conduct jury trials.

(b) Hearings by magistrates shall be conducted in accordance with the [criminal rules of evidence] Connecticut Code of Evidence and with the provisions of chapter 42 insofar as the

provisions of that chapter are applicable. A magistrate shall sign all orders the magistrate issues, such signature to be followed by the word “magistrate.”

(c) A decision of the magistrate, including any penalty imposed, shall become a judgment of the court if no demand for a trial de novo is filed. Such decision of the magistrate shall become null and void if a timely demand for a trial de novo is filed. A demand for a trial de novo shall be filed with the court clerk within five days of the date the decision was rendered by the magistrate and, if filed by the prosecuting authority, it shall include a certification that a copy thereof has been served on the defendant or his or her attorney, in accordance with the rules of practice.

(d) If the defendant is charged with more than one offense, and not all such offenses are motor vehicle violations within the jurisdiction of a magistrate, a judicial authority shall hear and decide such case.

(e) This section shall be inapplicable at any court location to which a magistrate has not been assigned by the chief court administrator.

COMMENTARY: The change to this section substitutes Connecticut Code of Evidence” for “criminal rules of evidence” as the appropriate reference to evidentiary rules.

**Notice of Meeting of the  
Rules Committee of the Superior Court  
Under Practice Book Section 1-9B**

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Practice Book § 1-9B provides the Superior Court Rules Committee certain emergency powers in the event that the governor declares a public health emergency or a civil preparedness emergency pursuant to C.G.S. §§ 19a-131a and 28-9 or both. On March 10, 2020, Governor Ned Lamont declared a public health emergency and a civil preparedness emergency pursuant to his statutory authority. As such, and pursuant to Practice Book § 1-9B, on March 20, 2020, Chief Justice Richard A. Robinson called a meeting of the Superior Court Rules Committee at which the Rules Committee shall consider and shall have the power to adopt on an interim basis any new rules and to amend or suspend in whole or in part on an interim basis any existing rules concerning practice and procedure in the Superior Court that the Committee deems necessary in light of the circumstances of the declared emergency.

In compliance with and furtherance of the actions taken by the Chief Justice pursuant to Section 1-9B of the Practice Book, a meeting of the Superior Court Rules Committee was held on Tuesday, March 24, 2020, at 10:00 a.m. Because of the public health concerns raised by the current declared emergencies, and consistent with the spirit of Executive Order No. 7B issued by Governor Lamont which suspended in-person meeting requirements pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, the meeting was conducted by the Committee electronically by teleconference and is available to the public through an audio recording posted on the Judicial Branch website.

At the meeting, the Rules Committee suspended the rules in Appendix A of this notice and adopted the new rule set out in Appendix B of this notice, effective immediately. Pursuant to Section 1-9B of the Practice Book, suspension of existing rules and the adoption of the new rule shall remain in effect for the duration of the declared emergency or until such time, as soon as practicable, as a meeting of the Superior Court Judges can be convened to consider a vote on the changes.

Hon. Andrew J. McDonald, *Chair*  
Rules Committee of the Superior Court

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**Appendix A (032420)**  
**Superior Court – General Provisions**

**Chapter 1 – Scope of Rules**

• **Sec. 1-24. Record of Off-Site Judicial Proceedings**

Sec. 1-24 requires an on-the-record summary off-site judicial proceedings “by the next court day.” Suspending this rule would allow flexibility for the court given limited resources.



## Chapter 2 – Attorneys

- **Sec. 2-11A. Appeal from Decision of Bar Examining Committee concerning Conditions of Admission**

Sec. 2-11A provides that an appeal of a decision of the Connecticut Bar Examining Committee be filed within 30 days of the decision. Given the suspension of statutes of limitation it is consistent to suspend this requirement.

- **Sec. 2-27A. Minimum Continuing Legal Education.**

Sec. 2-27A prescribes the requirements for MCLE. Due to limitations of public gatherings, it is appropriate to suspend this rule.

- **Sec. 2-28B (c) and (e). – Advisory Opinions.**

Sec. 2-28B (c) prescribes timelines by which the Statewide Grievance Committee must issue advisory opinions. Sec. 2-28B (e) states that the failure of the Committee to issue a timely opinion means that the Committee acquiesces that relevant advertisement or communication is compliant with the Rules. Current staffing levels require greater flexibility.

- **Sec. 2-32. Filing Complaints against Attorneys; Action; Time Limitation**

Sec. 2-32 contains various deadlines, including deadlines that are akin to a statute of limitations. Sec. 2-32 (a) requires the statewide bar counsel to review and process complaints within seven days of receipt. Current staffing levels require greater flexibility.

- **Sec. 2-35. Action by Statewide Grievance Committee or Reviewing Committee**

Sec. 2-35 contains various deadlines including a requirement that Disciplinary Counsel has 14 days to respond to a request for review. Current staffing levels require greater flexibility.

- **Sec. 2-36. Action by Statewide Grievance Committee on Request for Review**

Sec. 2-36 requires that the Statewide Grievance Committee must issue its decision on a request for review within 60 days. The current situation requires greater flexibility.

- **Sec. 2-38. Appeal from Decision of Statewide Grievance Committee or Reviewing Committee Imposing Sanctions or Conditions**

Sec. 2-38 provides that an appeal of a grievance decision must be taken within 30 days. Given the suspension of statutes of limitation it is consistent to suspend this requirement.

- **Sec. 2-39 (b). Reciprocal Discipline**

Sec. 2-39 (b) sets forth time limits with regard to reciprocal discipline. The current situation requires greater flexibility.

- **Sec. 2-40 (f). Discipline of Attorneys Found Guilty of Serious Crimes in Connecticut**

Sec. 2-40 (f) requires that a hearing on a presentment complaint shall be held within sixty days of the filing of the presentment. The current situation requires greater flexibility. Note that it is not recommend that the Sec. 2-40 (d) be suspended. Sec. 2-40 (d) requires that the “any attorney found guilty of any crime shall send written notice of the finding of guilt to the disciplinary counsel and the Statewide Grievance Committee, by certified mail, return receipt requested, or with electronic delivery confirmation, within ten days of the date of the finding of guilt.”

- **Sec. 2-41 (f). Discipline of Attorneys Found Guilty of Serious Crimes in Another Jurisdiction.**

Sec. 2-41 (f) Sec. 2-40 (f) requires that a hearing on a presentment complaint shall be held within sixty days of the filing of the presentment. The current situation requires greater flexibility. Note that it is not recommend that the Sec. 2-41 (d) be suspended. Sec. 2-41 (d) requires that the “any attorney found guilty of any crime in another jurisdiction shall send written notice of the finding of guilt to the disciplinary counsel and the Statewide Grievance Committee, by certified mail, return receipt requested, or with electronic delivery confirmation, within ten days of the date of the finding of guilt.”

- **Sec. 2-47 (a). Presentments and Unauthorized Practice of Law Petitions**

Sec. 2-47 (a) requires a hearing on the merits of the complaint shall be held within sixty days of the date a complaint was filed with the court. The current situation requires greater flexibility.

- **Sec. 2-53 (h) and (j). Reinstatement after Suspension, Disbarment or Resignation**

Sec. 2-53 (h) requires that the Statewide Grievance Committee and the Office of the Chief Disciplinary Counsel file a report with the standing committee within 60 days of referral from the chief justice. Sec. 2-53 (j) requires that the standing committee shall complete its work within 180 days of the referral. The current situation requires greater flexibility.

- **Sec. 2-70 (a). –Client Security Fund Fee**

Sec. 2-70 (a) requires the collection of the Client Security Fund Fee. Suspension of the rule would allow for flexibility in assessing the fee.

- **Sec. 2-71 (a) (3). –Eligible Claims**

Sec. 2-71 (a) (3) requires that claims for reimbursement be filed within four years. Given the suspension of statutes of limitation it is consistent to suspend this requirement.

- **Sec. 2-75 (a). –Processing Claims**

Sec. 2-75 (a) sets forth timelines by which the client security fund committee and attorney must take certain actions. The current situation requires greater flexibility.

- **Sec. 2-79 (a). –Enforcement of Payment of Fee**

Sec. 2-79 (a) sets out the timeframe for administrative suspensions. The current situation requires greater flexibility.

### **Chapter 3 – Appearances**

- **Sec. 3-2. Time To File Appearance**

Appearances must be filed within two days of the return day to avoid the filing of a Motion for Default for Failure to Appear. We propose suspending this requirement as no default orders are issuing at this time.

### **Chapter 4 – Pleadings**

- **Sec. 4-5 (b). Notice Require for Ex Parte Temporary Injunctions**

Temporary Injunction orders expire 30 days after issuance unless the court holds a hearing and makes factual findings. This may not be possible under prevailing circumstances.

### **Chapter 6 – Judgments**

- **Sec. 6-1 (c). Statement of Decision; When**

This section involves appeals of § 14-3 dismissals for lack of diligence and requires parties to file briefs within 20 days of filing the appeal. This isn't a problem if they are e-filed or filed on paper (by excluded attorneys and self-represented parties). The problem is that the judicial authority is required to issue a memorandum of decision within 20 days of briefs being filed. It is likely that the appeals will not be processed in a timely manner, if at all, and that judges will be unable to meet this deadline.

### **Chapter 7 – Clerks; Files and Records**

- **Sec. 7-4B (d). Motion To File Record under Seal**

Sec. 7-4B (d) provides that the clerk shall return or destroy a lodged record upon the expiration of the appeal period. Given the current situation destruction on such a tight schedule may not be advisable.

- **Sec. 7-13. –Criminal/Motor Vehicle Files and Records**

Sec. 7-13 addresses the destruction of files and mandates the destruction of certain criminal files. The timelines for such destruction may not be appropriate given the current situation.

- **Sec. 7-14. –Reports from Adult Probation and Family Division**

Sec. 7-14 addresses the destruction of Reports from the Adult Probation and Family Division. The timelines for such destruction may not be appropriate given the current situation.

- **Sec. 7-17. Clerks' Offices**

Sec. 7-17 provides that each clerk's office shall be open at least five days per week, except during weeks with a legal holiday. The current situation requires that the Chief Court Administrator have greater flexibility to operate the clerk's offices and courthouses.

## **Superior Court – Procedure in Civil Matters**

### **Chapter 11 – Motions, Requests, Orders of Notice and Short Calendar**

- **Sec. 11-14. –Short Calendar; Frequency; Time; Lists**

This section requires short calendar to be held at least once a month. Unfortunately, we may not be able to comply with this.

- **Sec. 11-19 (a). –Time Limit for Deciding Short Calendar Matters**

This section imposes a 120 day time limit for decisions on short calendar matters. Currently, all civil short calendars are cancelled, but even if this were to change, we may not be able to process the orders due to reduced staffing levels even if they are completed. Also, those judges who are unable to work from home will not be able to complete their decisions.

- **Sec. 11-20A. Sealing Files or Limiting Disclosure of Documents in Civil Cases**

According to this section, all sealing motions must be placed on short calendar within 15 days of filing. Until short calendar is recommenced, this section cannot be complied with.

### **Chapter 17 – Judgments**

- **Sec. 17-30 (a) and (b). –Summary Process; Default and Judgment for Failure To Appear or Plead**

Subsection (a) requires summary process defendants to appear within two days of the return day or be subject to being defaulted for failure to appear. Under subsection (b), if the defendant fails to plead within two days of return date, the plaintiff can file a motion for judgment and if no responsive pleading is filed within three days of the motion, the judicial authority shall enter judgment of possession. Clearly, we don't want these provisions to be enforced against tenants right now.

## **Chapter 23 – Miscellaneous Remedies and Procedures**

- **Sec. 23-20. Review of Civil Contempt**

This section requires that those held on civil contempt orders be brought to court within 30 days for a hearing. This may not be possible under current circumstances.

- **Sec. 23-68. Where Presence of Person May Be by Means of an Interactive Audiovisual Device**

Suspension recommended to permit the Chief Court Administrator to issue orders or directives which allow that during the pendency of the Governor's public health emergency and civil preparedness emergency declarations of March 10, 2020 a judicial authority may, after giving due consideration to public health concerns, order that any person be present for any proceeding in any civil matter, including all proceedings within the jurisdiction of the small claims section, or any family matter, including all proceedings within the jurisdiction of the family support magistrate division, by means of an interactive audiovisual device if the interests of justice permit such appearance.

## **Chapter 24 – Small Claims**

- **Sec. 24-15 (a). –Scheduling of Hearings; Continuances**

This section requires Small Claims hearings to be held between six and 45 days after the answer date. This is clearly impossible right now given the fact that Small Claims court is suspended.

## **Superior Court – Procedure in Family Matters**

### **Chapter 25 – General Provisions**

- **Sec. 25-3. Action for Custody of Minor Child**

This rule requires hearings on new custody applications to be held no more than thirty days from filing. We are continuing, and should continue, to accept new filings and the clerks must set dates for hearings and for service of the papers on the opposing party, but under current circumstances it is not feasible to set a hearing date within the thirty-day time limit.

- **Sec. 25-4. Action for Visitation of Minor Child**

This rule requires hearings on new visitation applications to be held no more than thirty days from filing. We have the same concern as for custody applications described above.

- **Sec. 25-17. –Date for Hearing**

This rule requires that a motion to strike in a family case be placed on a short calendar within fifteen days. Such motions in family are very rare, but if one were to be filed the court likely would be unable to meet the time requirement.

- **Sec. 25-59A. Sealing Files or Limiting Disclosure of Documents in Family Matters**

This rule, in subsection (f) (1), requires that a motion to seal a file in a family case be placed on a short calendar within fifteen days, which likely would not be possible.

## **Superior Court – Procedure in Family Support Magistrate Matters**

### **Chapter 25a – Family Support Magistrate Matters**

- **Sec. 25a-2. Prompt Filing of Appearance**

This section requires appearances in Title IV-D child support matters (which could include appearances by Support Enforcement Services), to be filed “promptly,” which may not be possible.

- **Sec. 25a-3. Withdrawal of Appearance; Duration of Appearance**

This section establishes automatic time periods for the withdrawal of appearances which may not be feasible and may result in the premature elimination of attorney appearances.

- **Sec. 25a-14. –Continuances when Counsel’s Presence or Oral Argument Required**

This section only allows for continuances from certain short calendar matters for good cause shown, unless the parties agree or the court orders otherwise.

- **Sec. 25a-15. Statements To Be Filed**

This rule imposes on parties and counsel the obligation to file certain documents before a hearing. It may not be necessary to address this as it involves time periods binding on the parties, not the court, and would likely be deemed moot if the hearing did not go forward due to the limited court operations.

- **Sec. 25a-17. Motion To Open Judgment of Paternity by Acknowledgment**

This rule requires hearings on motions to open acknowledgments of paternity to be held no more than thirty days from filing. Under current circumstances it is not feasible to set a hearing date within the thirty-day time limit.

- **Sec. 25a-19. Standard Disclosure and Production**

This rule imposes on parties and counsel the obligation to exchange certain documents by way of discovery within thirty days of a request or order. It involves time periods binding on the parties, not the court.

- **Sec. 25a-23. Answers to Interrogatories**

This rule imposes on parties and counsel the obligation to respond to interrogatories within sixty days. It also involves time periods binding on the parties, not the court, although a request for extension of time may be filed with the court.

## **Superior Court – Procedure in Juvenile Matters**

### **Chapter 30 – Detention**

- **Sec. 30-7. Place of Detention Hearings**

Pursuant to the Branch's consolidation of courts, only two of the 11 juvenile courthouses remain open. Priority 1 delinquency cases are being heard only in the Hartford and Bridgeport juvenile courthouses.

### **Chapter 31a – Delinquency and Family with Service Needs Motions and Applications**

- **Sec. 31a-1A (a). Continuances and Advancements**

Non-priority 1 cases are not being processed or assigned court dates.

### **Chapter 34a – Pleadings, Motions and Discovery: Neglected, Abused and Uncared for Children and Termination of Parental Rights**

- **Sec. 34a-1 (c). Motions, Requests and Amendments**

Termination of Parental Rights (TPRs) are now deemed non-priority 1 cases as are all other child protection matters except for Orders of Temporary Custody (OTCs).

- **Sec. 34a-5. Continuances and Advancements**

Same as above.

### **Chapter 35a – Hearings Concerning Neglected, Abused and Uncared for Children and Termination of Parental Rights**

- **Sec. 35a-12 (b), (c), and (e). Protective Supervision —Conditions, Modification, and Termination**

Protective supervision cases require an in court review hearing no less than thirty days prior to protective supervision ending. These are not priority 1 cases and therefore cannot be scheduled or addressed.

- **Sec. 35a-14 (c), (f), and (h). Motions for Review of Permanency Plan**

Children adjudicated abused/neglected and/or uncared for and committed to DCF until further order of the court. Nine months after commitment (or date of entering DCF care) DCF must file permanency plan and a court hearing to approve a permanency plan must occur every 12 months. Adherence to such a timetable is not possible under the present circumstances. These are not priority 1 cases.

- **Sec. 35a- 21 (a) and (c). Appeals in Child Protection Matters**

Child protection appeals, except those involving OTC, are not priority 1 cases.

## **Superior Court – Procedure in Criminal Matters**

### **Chapter 37 – Arraignment**

- **Sec. 37-1. Arraignment; Timing**

The request is being made to allow flexibility in the timing of the presentment of a defendant before a court. In the event that arraignment procedures needed to be modified to a more restricted schedule, the suspension of the rule would permit the arraignments to be conducted in a manner consistent with the court's ability to operate.

- **Sec. 37-12. Defendant in Custody; Determination of Probable Cause**

The courts have continued to maintain probable cause findings, specifically as it relates to weekend arrests. In the event that it is not possible to have this finding within 48 hours, the suspension of the rule would permit the court to make the probable cause determination at the soonest date available under the circumstances. The suspension would also address the sealing requirement so as not to require a party to respond within seven days for recommendations as to the court order and also allows the court to continue its sealing order beyond fourteen days. This suspension of the rule would allow for appropriate notice and a full hearing to take place on the merits of any sealing order.

### **Chapter 38 – Pretrial Release**

- **Sec. 38-6. Appearance after Release**

The suspension of the rule only applies to a defendant who is not in custody. Currently, the courts are receiving all domestic arraignments on the next court date. All domestic arraignments have protective orders issued by law enforcement which remain in effect until the defendant is seen before the court. In the event that it is not possible to conduct an arraignment on the next court date, the suspension of the rule would allow for the court to schedule the first presentment on a different, but still expedited date. In cases where the defendant is not in custody and it is not a domestic arraignment, the suspension of the rule requiring an initial appearance of not more than fourteen days allows the courts to maintain appropriately sized dockets and provides notice to all parties as to the scheduling of the cases.

- **Sec. 38-18. –Review of Detention Prior to Arraignment, Trial or Sentencing**

The rule requires the review of any detained person's bail within 45 days and within 30 days if the person is held on a misdemeanor or class D felony. The suspension of the rule would remove mandatory bail reviews within these time restraints. A court could still conduct bail reviews by way of motion or through a video-conference at an appropriately scheduled date.



- **Sec. 38-21. –Forfeiture of Bail and Rearrest Warrant**

The rule requires any person whose bond has been forfeited to be returned to custody within 6 months in order to release a surety from their bond obligation. The suspension of the rule would allow the surety additional time to locate the person and is consistent with the court focusing on designated priority cases.

#### **Chapter 40 – Discovery and Depositions**

- **Sec. 40-11. Disclosure by the Prosecuting Authority**

The rule requires the prosecution to disclose certain materials within 45 days from the filing of a request to disclose. By suspending the rule, it would allow the court to permit an extension of this time period without requiring each case to have a finding of good cause shown for the delay.

- **Sec. 40-13. Names of Witnesses; Prior Record of Witnesses; Statements of Witnesses**

The rule requires the prosecution to disclose the names of witnesses, the records of witnesses and the statements of witnesses within 45 days from the filing of a request to produce these materials. By suspending the rule, it would allow the court to permit an extension of this time period without requiring each case to have a finding of good cause shown for the delay.

- **Sec. 40-13A. Law Enforcement Reports, Affidavits and Statements**

The rule requires the prosecution to disclose certain materials within 45 days from the filing of a request to disclose. By suspending the rule, it would allow the court to permit an extension of this time period without requiring each case to have a finding of good cause shown for the delay.

- **Sec. 40-17. Defense of Mental Disease or Defect or Extreme Emotional Disturbance; Notice by Defendant**

The rule requires the defendant, when relying on one of the above-captioned affirmative defenses, to notice the prosecution within 45 days of the intention to use said defense. By suspending the rule, it would allow the court to permit an extension of this time period without requiring each case to have a finding of good cause shown for the delay.

- **Sec. 40-18. –Notice by Defendant of Intention To Use Expert Testimony regarding Mental State; Filing Reports of Exam**

The rule requires the defendant to notice the prosecution within 45 days of the intention to use an expert witness and to produce the report of the expert within 5 days of receipt. By suspending the rule, it would allow the court to permit an extension of this time period without requiring each case to have a finding of good cause shown for the delay.

- **Sec. 40-21. Defense of Alibi; Notice by Defendant**

The rule requires the defendant to notice the prosecution within 20 days after written demand of the intention to use said defense. By suspending the rule, it would allow the court to permit an extension of this time period without requiring each case to have the court direct the time period in which the defense needs to comply with the notice.

- **Sec. 40-22. –Notice by Prosecuting Authority concerning Alibi Defense**

The rule requires the prosecution to notice the defense within 20 days, but no less than 10 days before trial, the use of witnesses to rebut an alibi defense. By suspending the rule, it would allow the court to permit an extension of this time period without requiring each case to have the court direct the time period in which the prosecution needs to comply with the notice.

- **Sec. 40-26. Disclosure by the Defendant; Information and Materials Discoverable by the Prosecuting Authority as of Right**

The rule requires the prosecution to disclose certain materials within 45 days from the filing of a request to disclose. By suspending the rule, it would allow the court to permit an extension of this time period without requiring each case to have a finding of good cause shown for the delay.

#### **Chapter 41 – Pretrial Motions**

- **Sec. 41-5. –Time for Filing Motion To Suppress**

The rule requires the filing of pretrial motions not later than 10 days after the first pretrial conference. By suspending the rule, the court will not be required to grant permission for an extension of time due to the current circumstances.

#### **Chapter 42 – Trial Procedure**

- **Sec. 42-49A. Sealing or Limiting Disclosure of Documents in Criminal Cases**

The rule pertains to any motion sealing or limiting order on criminal documents which must be held not less than 15 days following the filing of the motion and must notice the public as to the date, time and place of the hearing. By suspending the rule, it would allow the court to provide appropriate notice and to schedule a full hearing to take place on the merits of any sealing order.

- **Sec. 42-52. –Time for Filing Motion for Judgment of Acquittal**

The rule pertains requiring the motion to be filed within 5 days after a mistrial or verdict. By suspending the rule for those cases affected by the current situation, the court would be allowed to extend the timing as it deems appropriate.

- **Sec. 42-54. – Time for Filing Motion for New Trial**

The rule pertains to requiring the motion to be filed within 5 days after a verdict. By suspending the rule for those cases affected by the current situation, the court would be allowed to extend the timing as it deems appropriate.

#### **Chapter 43 – Sentencing, Judgment and Appeal**

- **Sec. 43-24. – Time for Filing Application for Sentence Review**

By suspending the rule, it would dispense with the 30 day time requirement for filing an application for sentence review. Because of the limited courthouse access, some filings may not be able to be processed within the time frame allowed.

- **Sec. 43-33. –Appointment of Initial Counsel for Appeal by Indigent Defendant**

The rule requires the application to be heard within 20 days. By suspending the rule, it will allow the courts to maintain appropriately sized dockets and not require a finding of good cause shown under the circumstances.

- **Sec. 43-39. Speedy Trial; Time Limitations**

The suspension of the rule would allow the court flexibility in scheduling a trial, in the event that trials are restricted. The suspension would still allow courts the ability to schedule trials as expeditiously as possible.

#### **Chapter 44 – General Provisions**

- **Sec. 44-10A. – Where Presence of Defendant May Be by Means of an Interactive Audiovisual Device**

Suspension recommended to permit the Chief Court Administrator to issue orders or directives which allow that during the pendency of the Governor's public health emergency and civil preparedness emergency declarations of March 10, 2020 a judicial authority may, after giving due consideration to public health concerns, order that any person be present for any proceeding in any criminal matter by means of an interactive audiovisual device if the interests of justice permit such appearance.

- **Sec. 44-13. –Scheduling of Proceedings before Trial; Continuances**

The rule requires that a continuance shall not exceed two weeks. The suspension of the rule would give the courts the flexibility necessary to maintain appropriately sized dockets and attend to those matters designated as priority cases.

- **Sec. 44-14. –Assignments for Plea in Judicial District Court Location**

The rule requires that the assignment to a Judicial District shall not exceed two weeks. The suspension of the rule would give the courts the flexibility necessary to maintain appropriately sized dockets and attend to those matters designated as priority cases.

- **Sec. 44-27. Hearing of Infractions, Violations to Which Not Guilty Plea Filed**

The rule requires that within 10 days of filing a not guilty plea, the clerk shall schedule a hearing in the matter. By allowing the suspension of the rule, it will allow the courts to delay scheduling of infractions so that they may focus on those matters designated as priority cases.

- **Sec. 44-30. –Hearing by Magistrates of Infractions and Certain Motor Vehicle Violations**

Suspension of the rule will dispense with the 5 day time requirement imposed on the defendant to file a trial de novo during this time period.

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### **Appendix B (032420)**

#### **(New) Adjustment or Suspension of time or location requirement**

The Chief Administrative Judge of each division, in consultation with the appropriate Presiding Judge of each Judicial District, if possible, and subject to the approval of the Chief Court Administrator, shall have the authority to adjust or suspend any time or location requirement in the Practice Book. Any such adjustment or suspension, as approved by the Chief Court Administrator, shall be effective immediately upon the issuance of an order by said Chief Administrative Judge; provided, however that (1) any such adjustment or suspension shall be reported to the Rules Committee of the Superior Court and (2) the Rules Committee may, on a prospective basis only, reject any such adjustment or suspension. Absent such rejection, any adjustment or suspension made hereunder shall be effective until further notice.

#### **COMMENTARY:**

It is expected that any adjustment or suspension under this rule shall be promptly reported to the Rules Committee of the Superior Court.

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Notice of Meeting  
of the Rules Committee of the Superior Court  
Under Practice Book Section 1-9B

Practice Book § 1-9B provides the Superior Court Rules Committee certain emergency powers in the event that the governor declares a public health emergency or a civil preparedness emergency pursuant to C.G.S. §§ 19a-131a and 28-9 or both. On March 10, 2020, Governor Ned Lamont declared a public health emergency and a civil preparedness emergency pursuant to his statutory authority. As such, and pursuant to Practice Book § 1-9B, on April 29, 2020, Chief Justice Richard A. Robinson called a meeting of the Superior Court Rules Committee at which the Rules Committee shall consider and shall have the power to adopt on an interim basis any new rules and to amend or suspend in whole or in part on an interim basis any existing rules concerning practice and procedure in the Superior Court that the committee deems necessary in light of the circumstances of the declared emergency.

In compliance with and furtherance of the actions taken by the Chief Justice pursuant to Section 1-9B of the Practice Book, a meeting of the Superior Court Rules Committee was held on Monday, May 11, 2020, at 10:00 a.m. Because of the public health concerns raised by the current declared emergencies, and consistent with the spirit of Executive Order No. 7B issued by Governor Lamont which suspended in-person meeting requirements pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, the meeting was conducted by the Committee electronically by teleconference and is available to the public through an audio recording posted on the Judicial Branch website.

At the meeting, the Rules Committee amended the legal intern rules in Section 3-14 through 3-21 of the Practice Book by expanding them as set out in Appendix A of this notice, effective immediately. Pursuant to Section 1-9B of the Practice Book, amendment of existing rules shall remain in effect for the duration of the declared emergency or until such time, as soon as practicable, as a meeting of the Superior Court Judges can be convened to consider a vote on the changes.

Hon. Andrew J. McDonald, Chair  
Rules Committee of the Superior Court

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**APPENDIX A (051120)**

CONNECTICUT BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE  
Certified Law School Graduates

In response to the public health crisis worldwide and in this State, the Judicial Branch has considered alternative approaches to novel issues and has modified numerous court practices in recent weeks. Moreover, in response to the crisis, this Committee has already postponed the July 2020 bar exam

to a date established by the National Conference of Bar Examiners, insofar as Connecticut is a Uniform Bar Examination state. The Committee is mindful that, without means to pass the bar exam immediately upon graduation from law school and to obtain a license to practice law, qualified law school students who expect to graduate this Spring may lose job offers, be unable to find legal work, and otherwise suffer financial hardship. However, the Committee is equally mindful of its duty to the members of the public in this State, and its mission to protect the public by ensuring that applicants seeking admission to the bar have demonstrated minimum technical competence.

It is against this backdrop that this Committee proposes the below temporary and emergency expansion of the legal intern rules set forth in Practice Book §§ 3-14 through 3-21 to the Rules Committee of the Superior Court for consideration:

1. On a temporary and emergency basis, Practice Book §§ 3-14 through 3-21 are expanded for 2019 and 2020 law school graduates who have not previously taken an administration of any bar examination before February 2020 and who have graduated from a law school approved by the American Bar Association or by the Committee ("Certified Law School Graduates").

2. The supervising attorney for a Certified Law School Graduate must be in good standing and have no history of professional discipline, including administrative suspension.

3. For civil cases, the supervising attorney is not required to be present in court with the Certified Law School Graduate: (a) for short calendar call and argument; (b) to report and seek ratification by the Court of a written agreement; (c) to conduct an unopposed foreclosure proceeding seeking judgment; (d) to participate in a pre-trial conference or status conference; (e) to participate in an uncontested dissolution of marriage proceeding; or (f) to participate in the housing court mediation program; so long as the person or entity on whose behalf the appearance is being made consents to the absence of the supervising attorney. However, the supervising attorney must be present during trial.

4. For all criminal cases, the supervising attorney must be present in court with the Certified Law School Graduate.

5. For oral argument before the Connecticut Appellate or Supreme Court, the supervising attorney must be present in court with the Certified Law School Graduate.

6. A Certified Law School Graduate may, under the general supervision of the supervising attorney but outside of his or her presence, give legal advice to a client, negotiate on behalf of a client, and prepare contracts and other documents for the client, provided that the graduate obtains the supervising attorney's approval of any legal advice, negotiation plan, or final document.

7. The certification for each Certified Law School Graduate shall remain in effect until November 15, 2021 unless terminated at an earlier date by the Dean or Superior Court in accordance with Practice Book § 3-18.

8. In all other respects, Practice Book §§ 3-14 through 3-21 remain unchanged, and legal interns may continue to appear and/or practice to the extent permitted under the existing rules.

COMMENTARY:

Practice Book § 1-9B provides the Superior Court Rules Committee certain emergency powers in the event that the governor declares a public health emergency or a civil preparedness emergency pursuant to C.G.S. §§ 19a-131a and 28-9 or both. On March 10, 2020, Governor Ned Lamont declared a public health emergency and a civil preparedness emergency pursuant to his statutory authority. As such, and pursuant to Practice Book § 1-9B, on April 29, 2020, Chief Justice Richard A. Robinson called a meeting of the Superior Court Rules Committee at which the Rules Committee shall consider and shall have the power to adopt on an interim basis any new rules and to amend or suspend in whole or in part on an interim basis any existing rules concerning practice and procedure in the Superior Court that the committee deems necessary in light of the circumstances of the declared emergency.

In compliance with and furtherance of the actions taken by the Chief Justice pursuant to Section 1-9B of the Practice Book, a meeting of the Superior Court Rules Committee was held on Monday, May 11, 2020, at 10:00 a.m. Because of the public health concerns raised by the current declared emergencies, and consistent with the spirit of Executive Order No. 7B issued by Governor Lamont which suspended in-person meeting requirements pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, the meeting was conducted by the Committee electronically by teleconference and will be available to the public through an audio recording posted on the Judicial Branch website.

At the meeting, the Rules Committee amended the legal intern rules in Section 3-14 through 3-21 of the Practice Book by expanding them as set out above, effective immediately. Pursuant to Section 1-9B of the Practice Book, amendment of existing rules shall remain in effect for the duration of the declared emergency or until such time, as soon as practicable, as a meeting of the Superior Court Judges can be convened to consider a vote on the changes.

**Sec. 23-68. Where Presence of Person May Be by Means of an Interactive Audiovisual Device**

(a) Upon motion of any party, and at the discretion of the judicial authority, any party, counsel, witness, or other participant in [a] any proceeding may appear by means of an interactive audiovisual device at any proceeding scheduled to be heard in-person in any civil matter, including all proceedings within the jurisdiction of the small claims section, or any family matter, including all proceedings within the jurisdiction of the family support magistrate division.

(b) [Upon order of the judicial authority, an incarcerated individual] At the discretion of the judicial authority, any party, counsel, witness or other participant in a proceeding may be required to appear by means of an interactive audiovisual device in any [civil or family matter] civil matter, including all proceedings within the jurisdiction of the small claims section, or any family matter, including all proceedings within the jurisdiction of the family support magistrate.

(c) For purposes of this section, an interactive audiovisual device must operate so that the judicial authority; any party and his or her counsel, if any; and any person appearing by means of an interactive audiovisual device pursuant to a court order under this section can see and communicate with each other simultaneously. In addition, a procedure by which an incarcerated individual and his or her counsel can confer in private must be provided.

(d) Unless otherwise required by law or unless otherwise ordered by the judicial authority, prior to any proceeding in which a person appears by means of an interactive audiovisual device, copies of all documents which may be offered at the proceeding shall be provided to all counsel and self-represented parties in advance of the proceeding.

(e) An officer, as identified in General Statutes § 1-24, may administer an oath by means of an interactive audiovisual device to any party, witness or other participant in a proceeding who appears pursuant to this section, provided such officer can see, hear and clearly identify the participant to whom the oath is to be administered via the audiovisual device.

[(e)] (f) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to limit the discretion of the judicial authority to deny a request to appear by means of an interactive audiovisual device where, in the judicial authority's judgment, the interest of justice or the presentation of the case require that the party, counsel, witness, or other participant in the proceeding appear in person.

(g) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to preclude the Judicial Branch, at the discretion of the Chief Court Administrator, from handling any matter remotely.

[(f)] (h) For purposes of this section, judicial authority includes family support magistrates and magistrates appointed by the chief court administrator pursuant to General Statutes § 51-193/.



**Sec. 44-10A. —Where Presence of Defendant May Be by Means of an Interactive Audiovisual Device**

(a) Unless otherwise ordered by the judicial authority, and in the discretion of the judicial authority, a defendant may be present by means of an interactive audiovisual device for the following proceedings:

- (1) Hearings concerning indigency pursuant to General Statutes § 52-259b;
- (2) Hearings concerning asset forfeiture, unless the testimony of witnesses is required;
- (3) Hearings regarding seized property, unless the testimony of witnesses is required;
- (4) With the defendant's consent, bail modification hearings pursuant to Section 38-14;
- (5) Sentence review hearings pursuant to General Statutes § 51-195;
- (6) Proceedings under General Statutes § 54-56d (k) if the evaluation under General Statutes § 54-56d (j) concludes that the defendant is not competent but is restorable and neither the state nor the defendant intends to contest that conclusion;
- (7) Arraignments, provided that counsel for the defendant has been given the opportunity to meet with the defendant prior to the arraignment;
- (8) A disposition conference held in the judicial district court pursuant to the provisions of Sections 39-11 through 39-17 when it is not reasonably anticipated that an offer for the final disposition of the case will be accepted or rejected upon the conclusion of the conference;
- (9) With the consent of counsel a disposition conference held in the geographical area court pursuant to the provisions of Sections 39-11 through 39-17 when it is not reasonably anticipated that an offer for the final disposition of the case will be accepted or rejected upon the conclusion of the conference;
- (10) The first scheduled court appearance of the defendant in the judicial district court following the transfer of the case from the geographical area court;
- (11) Hearings regarding motions to correct an illegal sentence; and
- (12) Hearings regarding motions for sentence modification.

(b) Such audiovisual device must operate so that the defendant, his or her attorney, if any, and the judicial authority can see and communicate with each other simultaneously. In addition, a procedure by which the defendant and his or her attorney can confer in private must be provided.

(c) Unless otherwise required by law or ordered by the judicial authority, prior to any proceeding in which a person appears by means of an interactive audiovisual device, copies of all documents which may be offered at the proceeding shall be provided to all counsel and self-represented parties in advance of the proceeding.

(d) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to establish a right for any person to appear by means of an interactive audiovisual device.

(e) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to preclude the Judicial Branch, at the discretion of the Chief Court Administrator, from handling any matter remotely.

## Appendix B

**BAR COUNSEL FOR LOCAL GRIEVANCE PANELS**

May 26, 2020

Section 2-30 of the Practice Book. Terms are for one year commencing July 1. Appointees may serve any grievance panel. Panels to be principally served by each counsel are noted below.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Judicial District</b>	<b>Proposed New Term</b>
Atty. Sue A. Cousineau	Law Offices of Sue E. Cousineau 516 Main Street Middletown, CT 06457	Fairfield	7/1/20-6/30/21
Atty. John J. Quinn	248 Hudson Street Hartford, CT 06106-1777	Hartford (for G.A. 13 and the city of Hartford)	7/1/20-6/30/21
Atty. Richard T. Florentine *	261 East Main Street Branford, CT 06405	New Britain and Hartford (for G.A. 12 and the towns of Avon, Bloomfield, Canton, Farmington and West Hartford) and Tolland	7/1/20-6/30/21
Atty. Michael A. Georgetti	67 Russ Street Hartford, CT 06106	New Haven (for the towns of Bethany, New Haven and Woodbridge)	7/1/20-6/30/21
Atty. Jose Adrian Rebollo **	44 Lyon Terrace Bridgeport, CT 06604	New Haven (for G.A. 7 and the towns of Branford, East Haven, Guilford, Madison and North Branford) and Ansonia-Milford	7/1/20-6/30/21
Atty. Gail S. Kotowski ***	397 Church Street Guilford, CT 06437-0037	Danbury, Litchfield and Waterbury	7/1/20-6/30/21
Atty. Gregory A. Benoit ****	143 Boston Post Road Waterford, CT 06385	Middlesex, New London and Windham	7/1/20-6/30/21
Atty. Eugene J. Riccio	2000 Post Road, Suite 203 Fairfield, CT 06824	Stamford-Norwalk	7/1/20-6/30/21

\* Atty. Florentine serves New Britain, Hartford and Tolland judicial districts. Please consult with your colleagues on this reappointment.

\*\* Atty. Rebollo serves Ansonia-Milford and New Haven judicial districts. Please consult with your colleagues on this reappointment.

\*\*\* Atty. Kotowski serves Danbury, Litchfield and Waterbury judicial districts. Please consult with your colleagues on this reappointment.

\*\*\*\* Atty. Benoit serves Middlesex, New London and Windham judicial districts. Please consult with your colleagues on this reappointment.

May 26, 2020

**BAR COUNSEL AND INVESTIGATORS FOR LOCAL GRIEVANCE PANELS**

INVESTIGATOR (Statewide Duties)

Paul J. Piasecki, Jr., C.P.A.  
Piasecki and Company  
40 Richards Avenue  
7th Floor  
Norwalk, CT 06854

## **CHIEF CLERK AND CLERKS FOR HOUSING MATTERS**

May 26, 2020

Section 51-51v of the General Statutes. Terms of office are for one year commencing July 1. **ALL OF THE INDIVIDUALS WHOSE NAMES ARE LISTED BELOW AND HIGHLIGHTED ARE BEING CONSIDERED FOR APPOINTMENT OR REAPPOINTMENT STATEWIDE**

William C. Pitt                      Chief Clerk

### **HARTFORD JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

Suzana Zenko                      Deputy Chief Clerk for Housing Matters

### **FAIRFIELD JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

Natale George Papallo              Deputy Chief Clerk for Housing Matters

### **NEW HAVEN JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

William C. Pitt                      Chief Clerk for Housing Matters

### **STAMFORD-NORWALK JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

Edmond A. O'Garro              Deputy Chief Clerk for Housing Matters

Section 2-34A of the Practice Book provides for the appointment of a chief disciplinary counsel and such disciplinary counsel as are necessary, for a term of one year commencing July 1, except that initial appointments shall be from such date as the judges determine through the following June 30.

**ALL OF THE NAMES LISTED BELOW AND HIGHLIGHTED ARE BEING  
CONSIDERED FOR APPOINTMENT OR REAPPOINTMENT**

Attorney Brian Staines, Chief Disciplinary Counsel

Attorney Leanna Larson, First Assistant Chief Disciplinary Counsel

Attorney Michele Sensale, Assistant Chief Disciplinary Counsel

Attorney Marie-Louise Villar, Assistant Chief Disciplinary Counsel

Vacant , Assistant Disciplinary Counsel

## CLERKS FOR JUDICIAL DISTRICTS AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

May 26, 2020

Section 51-51v of the General Statutes. Terms of office are for one year commencing July 1, for the Chief Clerks, Deputy Chief Clerks, and First Assistant Clerks for JD Matters, Clerks for GA Matters, the Clerk of C.I.B., and Clerks for Housing Matters, including Chief Clerk. **ALL OF THE NAMES LISTED BELOW AND HIGHLIGHTED ARE BEING CONSIDERED FOR APPOINTMENT OR REAPPOINTMENT**

### ANSONIA-MILFORD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

James F. Quinn	Judicial District Chief Clerk
Vacant	Deputy Chief Clerk for JD Matters
Lisa C. Groody	Deputy Chief Clerk for GA Matters, G.A. 5 at Derby
Jill A. Driscoll	Deputy Chief Clerk for GA Matters, G.A. 22 at Milford

### DANBURY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Ann Margaret Archer	Judicial District Chief Clerk
Robert A. Jackson	Deputy Chief Clerk for JD Matters
Geoffrey W. Stowell	Deputy Chief Clerk for GA Matters, G.A. 3 at Danbury

### FAIRFIELD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Robert A. Wilock	Judicial District Chief Clerk
Catherine Jude Nielsen	Deputy Chief Clerk for JD Matters
Ashleigh E. Doherty	First Assistant Clerk
Marcella I. Young	Deputy Chief Clerk for GA Matters, G.A. 2 at Bridgeport
Ernest Robear	Deputy Chief Clerk for GA Matters, G.A. 2 at Bridgeport

### HARTFORD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Brandon E. Pelegano	Judicial District Chief Clerk
Joanne K. Murley	Deputy Chief Clerk for JD Matters
Natalie Erickson	Deputy Chief Clerk for JD Matters
Leanne Kennedy	Deputy Chief Clerk for JD Matters
Philip Nair	First Assistant Clerk
Antonio D'Addeo	Deputy Chief Clerk for GA Matters, G.A. 12 at Manchester
Tammy Fluet	Deputy Chief Clerk for GA Matters, G.A. 13 at Enfield
Timothy S. Bibeau	Deputy Chief Clerk for GA Matters, G.A. 14 at Hartford
Lorin Himmelstein	First Assistant Clerk, G.A. 14 at Hartford

### LITCHFIELD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Judith P. Lee	Judicial District Chief Clerk
Pamela F. Longwell	Deputy Chief Clerk for JD Matters



Eric Groody Deputy Chief Clerk for GA Matters, G.A. 18 a at Torrington

### **MIDDLESEX JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

Debora Kaszuba-Neary Judicial District Chief Clerk  
Todd M. Jeffers Deputy Chief Clerk for JD Matters  
Robert P. Burke Deputy Chief Clerk for GA Matters, G.A. 9 at Middletown

### **NEW BRITAIN JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

Cynthia A. DeGoursey Judicial District Chief Clerk  
Andrew Holden Deputy Chief Clerk for JD Matters  
Brandi E. Yanavich Deputy Chief Clerk for GA Matters, G.A. 15 at New Britain

### **NEW HAVEN JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

#### **JD at New Haven**

Giovanni F. Spennato Judicial District Chief Clerk  
Vacant Deputy Chief Clerk for JD Matters  
Amina Nadja Connelly Deputy Chief Clerk for JD Matters  
Bradford D. Jones First Assistant Clerk  
Nancy Bauer First Assistant Clerk  
Caroline Fargeorge Deputy Chief Clerk for GA Matters, G.A. 23 at New Haven

#### **JD at Meriden**

Mary S. Deluca Deputy Chief Clerk for JD Matters  
Jennifer O. Robinson Deputy Chief Clerk for GA Matters, G.A. 7 at Meriden

### **NEW LONDON JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

David S. Gage Judicial District Chief Clerk  
Linda C. Grelotti Deputy Chief Clerk for JD Matters  
Kraig A. Sanquedolce Deputy Chief Clerk for JD Matters  
Kerri E. Hall Deputy Chief Clerk for GA Matters, G.A. 10 at New London  
Cara C. Parkinson Deputy Chief Clerk for GA Matters, G.A. 21 at Norwich

### **STAMFORD-NORWALK JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

Megan M. McCaffrey Judicial District Chief Clerk  
Ryan Flanagan Deputy Chief Clerk for JD Matters  
Julie Vanam Deputy Chief Clerk for GA Matters, G.A. 1 at Stamford  
Haralabos Valassis Deputy Chief Clerk for GA Matters, G.A. 20 at Norwalk

### **TOLLAND JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

Roy Smith	Judicial District Chief Clerk
Steven R. Lombardi	Deputy Chief Clerk for JD Matters
Gina Mancini Pickett	Deputy Chief Clerk for GA Matters, G.A. 19 at Rockville
Vacant	First Assistant Clerk, G.A. 19 at Rockville

### **WATERBURY JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

Richard L. Haas	Judicial District Chief Clerk
Beth Duffy Burns	Deputy Chief Clerk for JD Matters
William M. Hoey	Deputy Chief Clerk for GA Matters, G.A. 4 at Waterbury
Laura Leigh	Deputy Chief Clerk for GA Matters, G.A. 4 at Waterbury
Wendy L. Pascale	First Assistant Clerk

### **WINDHAM JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

Karen Berris	Judicial District Chief Clerk
Didier Destine	Deputy Chief Clerk for JD Matters
Vacant	Deputy Chief Clerk for GA Matters, G.A. 11 at Danielson

### **CENTRALIZED INFRACTIONS BUREAU**

Stacey B. Manware	Clerk
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**Local Grievance Panel**

## Section 2-29 of the Practice Book

Terms shall commence on July 1 and appointments shall be for a term of three years. No person shall serve as a member and/or alternate member for more than two consecutive three-year terms, but may be reappointed after a lapse of one year. Attorney members cannot maintain an office for the practice of law in the judicial district they are serving. The alternate attorney must be a member of the bar who does not maintain an office for the practice of law in such judicial district. If the panel serves only part of a judicial district, the panel member cannot maintain an office for the practice of law anywhere in the entire judicial district. Non-attorney members must reside in the judicial district served by the panel.

Name	Address	First Commenced Service on Grievance Panel	Term
<b>ANSONIA-MILFORD JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>			
Pietrina R. Sappern	7 Melba Street	7/1/17	7/1/20-6/30/23
	Milford, CT 06460		
Atty. Frederick Paoletti	3301 Main Street	7/1/18	7/1/18-6/30/21
	New Haven, CT 06511		
Atty. Rosemarie Paine (Alternate)	Jacobs & Dow, LLC	7/1/16	7/1/19-6/30/22
	350 Orange Street		
	New Haven, CT 06511		
Atty. Charles E. Tiernan III	Lynch, Traub, Keefe & Errante	10/25/13	7/1/19-6/30/22
	52 Trumbull Street		
	P.O.Box 1612		
	New Haven, CT 06506		
<b>DANBURY JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>			
Stacey Pereira	517 Candlewood Lake Road	8/15/17	7/1/20-6/30/23
	Brookfield, CT 06804		
Atty. Rashmi Patel	Law Offices of Rashmi Patel	3/8/13	7/1/18 - 6/30/21
	1234 Summer Street 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor		
	Stamford, CT 06905		
Atty. Sonja Bowser (Alternate)	Bendett & McHugh	7/1/16	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	160 Farmington Avenue		
	Farmington, CT 06032		
Atty. Robert Salerno	Law Offices of Conti, Levy & Salerno LLC	8/14/18	7/1/19-6/30/22
	355 Prospect Street		
	PO Box 239		
	Torrington, CT 06790		
<b>FAIRFIELD JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>			
Jenna Cinelli	47 Parkway Drive	7/1/17	7/1/20-6/30/23
	Trumbull, CT 06611		
Atty. Maura Mastrony	Littler Mendelson	7/1/15	7/1/18 - 6/30/21
	One Century Tower		
	265 Church Street, Suite 300		
	New Haven, CT 06510		
Atty. Gordon Goldsmith (Alternate)	Law Offices of Mark S. Gilcreast	7/1/19	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	2319 Whitney Avenue		
	Suite 3A		

Name	Address	First Commenced Service on Grievance Panel	Term
	Hamden, CT 06518-3509		
Atty. Rebecca Barry	State's Attorneys Office	7/1/19	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	106 Elizabeth Street		
	Derby, CT 06418-1819		
<b>HARTFORD JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>			
<b>For G.A.13 and the city of Hartford</b>			
Atty. Emily Dewey Trudeau	State's Attorneys Office	7/1/20	7/1/20-6/30/23
	Fairfield Judicial District		
	1061 Main Street		
	Bridgeport, CT 06604		
Lesley Toutain	131 Garfield Rd.	7/1/18	7/1/18 - 6/30/21
	West Hartford, CT 06107		
Atty. Stacey M. Miranda (Alternate)	235 Church Street	7/1/20	7/1/20-6/30/23
	New Haven, CT 06510		
	20 Franklin Square, 2nd Floor		
	New Britain, CT 06051		
<b>LITCHFIELD JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>			
Tanya Mongitore	328 Winchester Road	7/1/20	7/1/20-6/30/23
	Winsted, CT 06098		
Atty. Patrice Hamilton (alternate)	Connecticut Legal Services	7/1/19	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	85 Central Avenue		

**First  
Commenced  
Service on  
Grievance  
Panel**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>		<b>Term</b>
	Waterbury, CT 06702		
Atty. Julie Costello	Assitant Public Defender	7/1/19	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	400 Grand Street		
	Waterbury, CT 06702		
Atty. Patrick McGrath	Cicchetti, Tansley & McGrath	7/1/19	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	500 Chase Parkway		
	Waterbury, CT 06708		

**MIDDLESEX JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

Glen I. Johnson	309 Main Street	7/1/17	7/1/20 - 6/30/23
	Cromwell, CT 06416		
Atty. Alexander J. Trembicki	Lynch, Trembicki & Boynton	7/1/15	7/1/18 - 6/30/21
	225 Main Street, Suite 103		
	Westport, CT 06880		
Atty. Edward Bryan (Alternate)	Bernam, Mickelson, Dembo & Jacobs	7/1/19	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	664 Farmington Avenue		
	Hartford, CT 06106		
Atty. Richard Rochlin	Toboada, Rochlin & Govier	7/1/19	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	10 North Main Street		
	Suite 304		
	West Hartford, CT 06107		

**NEW BRITAIN JUDICIAL DISTRICT and the HARTFORD JUDICIAL DISTRICT for  
G.A. 12 and the towns of Avon, Bloomfield, Canton, Farmington and West Hartford**

Atty. Alexis Smith	New Haven Legal Assistance	7/1/15	7/1/18 - 6/30/21
	426 State Street		
	New Haven, CT 06510-2018		
Atty. Meghann LaFountain	LaFountain Immigration Law, LLC	7/1/20	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	100 Riverview Center		
	Suite 280		
	Middletown, CT 06457		
Robert Mendez	190 West Chippens Hill Road	7/1/20	7/1/20-6/30/23
	Burlington, CT 06013		
Atty. Sheila N. Hayre	401 Humphrey Street	8/16/16	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	New Haven, CT 06511		

**NEW HAVEN JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

**For the towns of Bethany, New Haven and Woodbridge**

Martha Schall	485 Bartlett Drive	7/1/20	7/1/20 - 6/30/23
	Madison, CT 06443		
Atty. Charles Reed	Loughlin Fitzgerald P.C.	7/1/19	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	150 South Main Street		
	Wallingford, CT 06492		

**First  
Commenced  
Service on  
Grievance  
Panel**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>		<b>Term</b>
Atty. Erick A. Russell (Alternate)	Pullman & Comley LLC	7/1/16	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	850 Main Street		
	P.O. Box 7006		
	Bridgeport, CT 06601		
Atty. Christine Owens Morgan	Berchem Moses PC	7/1/18	7/1/18 - 6/30/21
	63 Cherry Street		
	Milford, CT 06460		

**NEW HAVEN JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

**For G.A. 7 and the towns of Branford, East Haven, Guilford, Madison and North Branford**

Peter Hargett	155 Preston Drive	7/1/20	7/1/20 - 6/30/23
	Meriden, CT 06450		
Atty. Isabelle Koch	Kennedy, Johnson, Schwab & Roberge LLC	7/1/19	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	555 Long Wharf Drive, #13a		
	New Haven, CT 06511		
Atty. Mark A. Healey	666 Savin Avenue	7/1/15	7/1/18 - 6/30/21
	West Haven, CT 06516		
Atty. Michael R. Kerin (Alternate)	Kerin Law Offices, PC	7/1/16	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	120 Broad Street		
	Milford, CT 06460		

**NEW LONDON JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

Charles E. Potter, Jr.	47 Pleasant Street	1/6/15	7/1/20 - 6/30/23
	New London, CT 06320		
Atty. Christopher Duby	The Law Office of Christopher Duby	7/1/18	7/1/18 - 6/30/21
	2558 Whitney Ave. Suite 203		
	North Haven, CT 06473		

**First  
Commenced  
Service on  
Grievance  
Panel**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Panel</b>	<b>Term</b>
Atty. Daniel Brennan	Kaplan & Brennan	12/8/15	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	643 Norwich Road		
	Plainfield, CT 06374		
Atty. Tara Knight (Alternate)	Knight & Cerritelli LLC	7/1/19	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	2 Lincoln Street		
	New Haven, CT 06510		
<b>STAMFORD-NORWALK JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>			
Kevin P. McKiernan	525 Belden Hill Road	3/31/15	7/1/20 - 6-30-23
	Wilton, CT 06897		
Atty. Karen Reynolds	Law Offices of Karen Reynolds LLC	7/1/18	7/1/18 - 6/30/21
	167 Old Post Road		
	Southport, CT 06890		
Atty. Sefton N. Brown, Jr.	135 Elm Street	9/20/13	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	P. O. Box 980		
	Bridgeport, CT 06601		
Atty. Jerome Larracuente (Alternate)	Larracuente & Goulden	9/20/13	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	311 Bridgeport Avenue		
	Milford, CT 06460		
<b>TOLLAND JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>			
Madelina Williams	26 Egypt Road	7/1/20	7/1/20 - 6/30/23
	Ellington, CT 06029		
Atty. Robert Britt	Ruel, Ruel, Goings & Britt	7/1/15	7/1/18 - 6/30/21
	1 Constitution Plaza 5 <sup>th</sup> Floor		
	Hartford, CT 06103		
Atty. Thamar Esperance (Alternate)	497 Weir Street	7/1/19	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	Glastonbury, CT 06033		
Atty. Michelle Santos	The Law Office of Michelle A. Santos	7/1/19	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	PO Box 653		
	Rocky Hill, CT 06067		
<b>WATERBURY JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>			
Donald J. Thompson	574 Willow Street	9/16/14	7/1/20 - 6/30/23
	Waterbury, CT 06710		

Name	Address	First	Term
		Commenced Service on Grievance Panel	
Atty. Kathleen Hunter Allsup	Law Offices of Mark S. Gilcreast	8/15/17	7/1/18 - 6/30/21
	2319 Whitney Avenue, Suite 3A		
	Hamden, CT 06518		
Atty. Richard Bruno	Law Offices of Kevin J. Hecht	7/1/19	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	220 South Main Street		
	Cheshire, CT 06410		
Atty. Sharon Wicks Dornfeld (Alternate)	Attorney & Counselor at Law	5/23/17	7/1/19- 6/30/22
	65 Main Street		
	Danbury, CT 06810-8011		
<b>WINDHAM JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>			
Joseph Nash	26 Five Mile River Road	7/1/17	7/1/20 - 6/30/23
	Putnam, CT 06260		
Atty. AnnMarie Alexander	Devlin, Peters & Tarpey	7/1/18	7/1/18 - 6/30/21
	11 South Road		
	P.O. Box 400		
	Somers, CT 06071		
Atty. Mary Puhlick (Alternate)	Puhlick & Cartier, P.C.	7/1/19	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	199 West Town Street		
	Norwich, CT 06360		
Atty. Michael P. Carey	Suisman Shapiro	7/1/19	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	75 State Street		
	New London, CT 06320		



# **Standing Committee on Recommendations for Admission to the Bar, Superior Court**

Section 2-12 of the Practice Book provides there shall be in each county a standing committee on recommendations for admission, consisting of not less than three nor more than seven members of the bar of that county, who shall be appointed by the judges of the superior court to hold office for three years from the date of their appointment and until successors are appointed.

COUNTY		Term: 3 Years
FAIRFIELD	Atty. Sean McElligott	7/1/18-6/30/21
	Atty. Douglas P. Mahoney	7/1/18-6/30/21
	Atty. Maximino Medina	7/1/20-6/30/23
	Atty. Edward F. Czepiga	7/1/18-6/30/21
	Atty. Robert W. Lotty	7/1/19-6/30/22
	Atty. Cindy L. Robinson	7/1/19-6/30/22
	Atty. Kathleen Dunn (Chair)	7/1/20-6/30/23
HARTFORD		
	Atty. Rene Rosado	7/1/18-6/30/21
	Atty. Gary Friedle	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	Atty. Richard R. Brown	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	Atty. Monica Lafferty Harper	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	Atty. John B. Nolan	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	Atty. John Matulis	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	Atty David Curry	7/1/20-6/30/23
	LITCHFIELD	
	Atty. Jill Brakeman	7/1/18-6/30/21
	Atty. Regina Wexler	7/1/20-6/30/23
	Atty. Ruth Dwyer	7/1/19-6/30/22
MIDDLESEX	Atty. James D. Hirschfield	7/1/19-6/30/22
	Atty. Kenneth J. McDonnell	7/1/19-6/30/22
	Atty Thomas Cartelli	7/1/20-6/30/23
NEW HAVEN	Atty. Lisa A. Faccadio	7/1/18-6/30/21
	Atty. Dennis Gillooly	7/1/18-6/30/21
	Atty. Howard K. Levine	7/1/19 - 6/30/22
	Atty. Angela Robinson	7/1/19 - 6/30/22

### Standing Committee on Recommendations for Admission to the Bar, Superior Court

Section 2-12 of the Practice Book provides there shall be in each county a standing committee on recommendations for admission, consisting of not less than three nor more than seven members of the bar of that county, who shall be appointed by the judges of the superior court to hold office for three years from the date of their appointment and until successors are appointed.

COUNTY		Term: 3 Years
Atty. Stacy E. Votto		7/1/20-6/30/23
Atty. Christopher Neary		7/1/18-6/30/21
NEW LONDON		
Atty. Kerin M. Woods		7/1/19-6/30/22
Atty. Beth Steele		7/1/19-6/30/22
Atty. Lonnie Braxton		7/1/20-6/30/23
TOLLAND		
Atty. Timothy J. Johnston		7/1/18-6/30/21
Atty. Matthew Willis		7/1/18-6/30/21
Atty. Kerry Tarpey		7/1/20-6/30/23
WINDHAM		
Atty. B. Paul Kaplan		7/1/20-6/30/23
Atty. Mark R. Brouillard		7/1/19-6/30/22
Atty. Rachel L. Sarantopoulos		7/1/20-6/30/23

**State Bar Examining Committee, Superior Court**

May 26, 2020

Section 2-3 of the Practice Book provides the term of office of each member, one of whom must be a judge, shall be three years from the first day of September succeeding appointment, and terms shall be continued so that those of eight members shall expire annually. Vacancies shall be filled by the judges for unexpired terms only. **ALL OF THE INDIVIDUALS WHOSE NAMES ARE LISTED BELOW AND HIGHLIGHTED ARE BEING CONSIDERED FOR APPOINTMENT OR REAPPOINTMENT**

Name	Address	Initial Appointment	3-Year Term
<b>FAIRFIELD COUNTY</b>			
Atty. Frederic S. Ury	Ury & Moskow, LLC	9/1/2010	9/1/20-8/31/23
	883 Block Rock Turnpike		
	Fairfield, CT 06825		
Atty. Edward Gavin	Law Office of Edward Gavin	9/1/2011	9/1/18-8/31/21
	1087 Broad St. 1st Floor		
	Bridgeport, CT 06604		
Atty. Karen L. Karpie	Murphy & Karpie, LLC	9/1/2009	9/1/18-8/31/21
	350 Fairfield Avenue		
	Suite 408		
	Bridgeport, CT 06604		
Atty. Eric M. Gross	Green & Gross	9/1/2007	9/1/19-8/31/22
	1087 Broad Street		
	Bridgeport, CT 06604-4231		

<b>HARTFORD COUNTY</b>			
Hon. Nina F. Elgo	CT Appellate Court	9/1/2012	9/1/18-8/31/21
	75 Elm Street		
	Hartford, CT 06106		

**State Bar Examining Committee, Superior Court**

May 26, 2020

Section 2-3 of the Practice Book provides the term of office of each member, one of whom must be a judge, shall be three years from the first day of September succeeding appointment, and terms shall be continued to be arranged so that those of eight members shall expire annually. Vacancies shall be filled by the judges for unexpired terms only. **ALL OF THE INDIVIDUALS WHOSE NAMES ARE LISTED BELOW AND HIGHLIGHTED ARE BEING CONSIDERED FOR APPOINTMENT OR REAPPOINTMENT**

Name	Address	Initial Appointment	3-Year Term
Atty. Matthew Wax Krell	Rogin Nassau, LLC	9/1/2006	9/1/18-8/31/21
	City Place I		
	22nd Floor		
	185 Asylum Street		
	Hartford, CT 06103		
Atty. Erick I. Diaz	Uconn Health - Human Resources	9/1/2018	9/1/18-8/31/21
	263 Farmington Avenue		
	Farmington, CT 06030		

Atty. Perry Zinn-Rowthorn	Shipman & Goodwin	4/27/2016	9/1/19-8/31/22
	One Constitution Plaza		
	Hartford, CT 06103		
Atty. Denise Martino Phelan	129 Rampart Drive	9/1/1992	9/1/19-8/31/22
	Glastonbury, CT 06033		
Atty. Abby M. Warren	Robinson & Cole LLP	7/1/2019	9/1/19-8/31/22
	280 Trumbull Street		
	Hartford, CT 06103-3597		

**State Bar Examining Committee, Superior Court**

May 26, 2020

Section 2-3 of the Practice Book provides the term of office of each member, one of whom must be a judge, shall be three years from the first day of September succeeding appointment, and terms shall be continued so that those of eight members shall expire annually. Vacancies shall be filled by the judges for unexpired terms only. **ALL OF THE INDIVIDUALS WHOSE NAMES ARE LISTED BELOW AND HIGHLIGHTED ARE BEING CONSIDERED FOR APPOINTMENT OR REAPPOINTMENT**

Name	Address	Initial Appointment	3-Year Term
Atty. Deborah L. Bradley	Law Office of John P. Calabrese 500 Enterprise Drive 2C Rocky Hill, CT 06067	3/15/1994	9/1/20-8/31/23
Atty. Robert D. Silva	O'Brien, Tanski & Young 500 Enterprise Drive 4th Floor, Wing B Rocky Hill, CT 06067	9/1/2011	9/1/20-8/31/23
Hon. Elliot N. Solomon	95 Washington Street Hartford, CT 06106	3/12/2014	9/1/20-8/31/23
<b>LITCHFIELD COUNTY</b>			
Atty. David A. Moraghan	Smith Keefe Moraghan & Waterfall 32 City Hill Avenue Suite C P.O. Box 1146 Torrington, CT 06790-1146	9/1/1990	9/1/20-8/31/23
Atty. Anne C. Dranginis	P.O.Box 39	9/21/1978	9/1/19-8/31/22

State Bar Examining Committee, Superior Court

May 26, 2020

Section 2-3 of the Practice Book provides the term of office of each member, one of whom must be a judge, shall be three years from the first day of September succeeding appointment, and terms shall be continued so that those of eight members shall expire annually. Vacancies shall be filled by the judges for unexpired terms only. **ALL OF THE INDIVIDUALS WHOSE NAMES ARE LISTED BELOW AND HIGHLIGHTED ARE BEING CONSIDERED FOR APPOINTMENT OR REAPPOINTMENT**

Name	Address	Initial Appointment	3-Year Term
	Litchfield, CT 06759		
<b>MIDDLESEX COUNTY</b>			
Atty. Sharon A. Peters	P.O.Box 165	9/1/1997	9/1/18-8/31/21
	Portland, CT 06480		
Atty. Campbell Barrett	Pullman & Comely	7/1/2020	9/1/20-8/31/23
	90 State House Square		
	Hartford, CT 06161		
<b>NEW HAVEN COUNTY</b>			
Atty. Martha S. Triplett	Delaney & Triplett, P.C.	9/1/2018	9/1/18-8/31/21
	273 North Main Street		
	P.O. Box 747		
	Wallingford, CT 06492		
Atty. Alix Simonetti	76 Kohary Drive	10/2/2000	9/1/18-8/31/21
	New Haven, CT 06515		
Atty. Gail E. McTaggart	41 Church Street	9/1/1989	9/1/19-8/31/22
	Waterbury, CT 06702		
	Attn: Jennifer Naylor		

State Bar Examining Committee, Superior Court

May 26, 2020

Section 2-3 of the Practice Book provides the term of office of each member, one of whom must be a judge, shall be three years from the first day of September succeeding appointment, and terms shall be continued so that those of eight members shall expire annually. Vacancies shall be filled by the judges for unexpired terms only. **ALL OF THE INDIVIDUALS WHOSE NAMES ARE LISTED BELOW AND HIGHLIGHTED ARE BEING CONSIDERED FOR APPOINTMENT OR REAPPOINTMENT**

Name	Address	Initial Appointment	3-Year Term
Atty. Timothy P. Pothin	Faxon Law Group 59 Elm Street	8/30/2016	9/1/19-8/31/22
	New Haven, CT 06510		
<b>NEW LONDON COUNTY</b>			
Atty Raymond L. Baribeault	Suisman & Shapiro P.O. Box 1591	9/28/2011	9/1/19-8/31/22
	2 Union Plaza, Suite 200 New London, CT 06320		
<b>TOLLAND COUNTY</b>			
Atty. Amir Shaikh	Kaufman & Shaikh, LLP 27 Naek Road Vernon, CT 06066	9/1/2017	9/1/20-8/31/23
<b>WINDHAM COUNTY</b>			
Atty. Kevin C. Connors	Guarnaccia Connors Kalom & Zorn P.O.Box 44 25 Church Street Willimantic, CT 06226	9/1/2005	9/1/20-8/31/23

## STATEWIDE BAR COUNSEL

May 26, 2020

Section 2-34 of the Practice Book provides for the appointment of a statewide bar counsel and such additional attorneys to act as assistant bar counsel for a term of one year commencing July 1. **ALL OF THE INDIVIDUALS LISTED BELOW AND HIGHLIGHTED ARE BEING CONSIDERED FOR REAPPOINTMENT**

Attorney Michael P. Bowler, Statewide Bar Counsel

Attorney Christopher G. Blanchard, First Assistant Bar Counsel

Attorney Christopher L. Slack, First Assistant Bar Counsel

Attorney Frances Mickelson-Dera, First Assistant Bar Counsel

Attorney Darlene F. Reynolds, Assistant Bar Counsel

Attorney Cathy A. Dowd, Assistant Bar Counsel

Attorney Elizabeth M. Rowe, Assistant Bar Counsel

Attorney Kerry Johnson O'Connell, Assistant Bar Counsel

*Any other lawyer in the Legal Services Division, except Disciplinary Counsel, to act as Assistant Bar Counsel.*



Section 2-33 of the Practice Book. Terms shall commence on July 1 and appointments shall be for terms of three years. One member shall be designated as chair and another as vice chair. No member shall serve for more than two consecutive three-year terms excluding any appointments for less than a full term; a member may be reappointed after a lapse of one year.

Name	Address	Judicial District	First Commenced Service under 7/1/86 Rules	Term
Atty. Matthew Berger (Chair)	164 Hempstead Street New London, CT 06320	New London	12/6/2016	7/1/19-6/30/22
Atty. Agustin Sevillano (Vice Chair)	Cooper, Sevillano, LLC 1087 Broad Street, 4th Floor Bridgeport, CT 06604	Fairfield	7/1/2016	7/1/19-6/30/22
Atty. Alexander C. Beck	Office of the State's Attorney 14 West River Street Milford, CT 06460	Ansonia/Milford	7/1/2019	7/1/19-6/30/22
Atty. Wendy Anne Grispin	Grispin & Chan LLC 44 North Street Danbury, CT 06810	Danbury	1/21/2018	7/1/19-6/30/22
Gian-Carlo Peressutti (non-atty)	29 Farm Hill Road Ridgefield, CT 06877	Danbury	7/1/2019	7/1/19-6/30/22
Atty. Stephanie Dellolio	Ury & Moskow LLC 883 Black Rock Turnpike Fairfield, CT 06825	Fairfield	7/1/2018	7/1/18-6/30/21
Gary DeFilippo (non-atty)	43 Perch Road Shelton, CT 06484	Fairfield	7/1/2016	7/1/19-6/30/22
Atty. Colin P. Mahon	Mahon, Quinn & Mahon, P.C. 636 Broad Street Meriden, CT 06450	Hartford	7/1/2018	7/1/18-6/30/21
Atty. Ryan P. Barry	Barry, Barall & Spinella, LLC 202 West Center Street Manchester, CT 06040	Hartford	7/1/2018	7/1/18-6/30/21
John Post (non-atty)	159 Old Mount Tom Road Bantam, CT 06750	Litchfield	7/1/2017	7/1/20-6/30/23
Atty. John R. Donovan	Donovan & Morello, LLP 154 West Street, Suite B Cromwell, CT 06416	Middlesex	8/16/2016	7/1/20-6/30/23

Section 2-33 of the Practice Book. Terms shall commence on July 1 and appointments shall be for terms of three years. One member shall be designated as chair and another as vice chair. No member shall serve for more than two consecutive three-year terms excluding any appointments for less than a full term; a member may be reappointed after a lapse of one year.

Name	Address	Judicial District	First Commenced Service under 7/1/86 Rules	Term
Atty. Kelly A. Masi	Office of the Chief State's Attorney	New Britain	7/1/2016	7/1/19-6/30/22
	300 Corporate Place			
	Rocky Hill, CT 06067			
Atty. Scott M. Jones	Public Defender's Office	New Haven	7/1/2018	7/1/18-6/30/21
	121 Elm Street, 1st Floor			
	New Haven, CT 06510			
Michael Cervas (non-atty)	55 Goodwin Circle	New Haven	7/1/2020	7/1/20-6/30/23
	Hartford, CT 06105			
Peter Jenkins (non-atty)	CT Judicial Branch Law Library	New London	7/1/2015	7/1/18-6/30/21
	70 Huntington Street			
	New London, CT 06320			
Atty. Matthew G. Berger	164 Hempstead Street	New London	12/6/2016	7/1/19-6/30/22
	New London, CT 06320			
Gail Post (non-atty)	18 Rock Road	Stamford/Norwalk	1/2/2019	7/1/19-6/30/22
	Milford, CT 06460			
Atty. Bruce Koffsky	Koffsky & Felsen, LLC	Stamford/Norwalk	9/6/2013	7/1/19-6/30/22
	1150 Bedford Street			
	Stamford, CT 06905			
Karen Lydecker	Lydecker Law, LLC	Tolland	7/1/2019	7/1/19-6/30-22
	27 Naek Road			
	Vernon, CT 06066			
on	35 Cambridge Drive	Waterbury	7/1/2020	7/1/20-6/30/23
)	Wolcott, CT 06716			
um L. Stevens	Slavin, Stauffacher & Scott	Waterbury	7/1/2019	7/1/19-6/30/22
	27 Siemon Company Drive			
	Watertown, CT 06795			
Fraser	St. Onge & Brouillard	Windham	7/1/2020	7/1/20-6/30/23
	P.O. Box 550			
	Woodstock, CT 06260			

May 26, 2020

## **MISCELLANEOUS**

The Executive Committee is empowered to make any appointments which may have been inadvertently omitted from the lists submitted herein.