



THE HATE CRIMES ADVISORY COUNCIL
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
2025 ANNUAL REPORT

Submitted pursuant to Subsection d of Section 51-279f of the Connecticut General Statutes

As of October 1, 2025

Co-Chairs Hon. Douglas S. Lavine / Amy Lin Meyerson, Esq.

I. Introduction

The Hate Crimes Advisory Council of the State of Connecticut had one of its most active years in the four years since its establishment by the state legislature and governor. This report sets out the main activities of the Council since its last report, which was submitted for the period ending October 2024. The Council was created and continues to operate amid a decade-long rise in the number of hate crimes across the nation and within our state.¹

Statistics gathered by the F.B.I. indicate that nationally, there were 6,121 police-reported hate incidents in 2016; 8,263 in 2020; 11,862 in 2023; and, 11,679 in 2024.² These figures must be viewed in the context of longstanding underreporting, as 81% of reporting police agencies nationally reported zero hate crimes in 2024. Therefore, the slight decrease in reports from 2023 does not necessarily reflect a real decline, but rather ongoing challenges in data reporting. Consistent with 2023 trends, approximately 3,200 reports in 2024 were anti-Black, four times higher than the next largest racial or ethnic category. Religion-based reports have continued to rise since 2020, reaching their highest level in 2024 with 2,744 reported cases, including 2,002 driven by antisemitic bias.

The Anti-Defamation League (ADL) reports that the number of hate incidents reported in Connecticut jumped from 91 in 2020 to 682 in 2024 — an increase of 650 percent. Antisemitic incidents in Connecticut, according to the ADL, spiked from 24 in 2020 to 184, dropping slightly to 159 in 2024. Connecticut statistics compiled by the state police also showed an upward trend. In 2021, there were 75 hate incidents; in 2024 there were 103. The number of hate crimes charges in Connecticut went from 87 in 2021 to 130 in 2024.

Focusing solely on the numbers can obscure the human pain behind the statistics. Each crime, and incident, represents a traumatic event that can live with the victim for a lifetime. And when an individual is targeted because of who they are, damage is done to that individual's entire community. As ADL CEO Jonathan Greenblatt put it: "Hate crimes deserve priority because of their special impact. They not only hurt one victim, but they also intimidate and isolate a victim's whole community and weaken the bonds of our society."

Alarmed by the spike in hate incidents in Connecticut and nationwide, the Connecticut legislature passed a law creating the Hate Crimes Advisory Council ("HCAC" or "Council") (<https://portal.ct.gov/hatecrimes>). Pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes Section 51-279f, the Council is responsible for encouraging and coordinating programs that increase community awareness and reporting of hate crimes. It is also charged with making recommendations for legislation concerning hate crimes, including recommendations for restitution for victims and alternative sentencing programs for juveniles and first-time offenders.

¹ "Opinion: As hate crimes increase, this CT agency steps up," by Douglas S. Lavine, June 25, 2025.

² A hate crime is a crime in which the suspect intentionally selects a victim, in whole or in substantial part because of the actual or perceived race, religion, ethnicity, disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression of the victim. Bias incidents are those non-criminal actions, actual or perceived, by an individual or group that are motivated by hate or bias towards persons of a different race, religion, ethnicity, disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression.

II. Main Activities and Achievements in 2024-2025

The Council members, appointed by the governor, represent a diverse group of people from the private sector, law enforcement, universities, community and advocacy groups, and state government (for roster, see Appendix 1). Consistent with its charge, the HCAC has been actively engaged in a wide variety of initiatives. Here are some of the most significant:

1. Legislative efforts and proposals: In January 2025, the HCAC voted to recommend legislative proposals to (1) consolidate existing hate crimes into a new chapter of the Penal Code of the Connecticut General Statutes, improve their clarity and consistency, and explicitly identify such crimes as "hate crimes"; (2) exempt from the Freedom of Information Act any data received, retained, compiled, or analyzed by or for the HCAC or the State Police's Hate Crimes Investigative Unit; and (3) include a victim-community impact statement at sentencing in hate crime cases. Thereafter, in March 2025, the Connecticut Bar Association House of Delegates voted to endorse all three HCAC legislative recommendations.

- i. *Consolidation Statute.* In February 2025, the Governor proposed H.B. 6872 ("An Act Revising and Consolidating the Hate Crimes Statutes"), which closely resembled the HCAC's recommended legislative proposal. In March 2025, before the Joint Committee of the Judiciary, HCAC members submitted testimony in favor of H.B. 6872, including HCAC members Meyerson, Sobel, and Wilson, as did, among others, the Connecticut Division of Criminal Justice, the Commissioner of the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, and the Office of the Attorney General. Among others, the Office of Chief Public Defender (an HCAC member) submitted testimony opposing H.B. 6872. A revised H.B. 6872 was favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee. On June 4, 2025, H.B. 6872, as further amended, passed in the House, but the legislative session expired before the Senate could consider the bill. (See Appendix 4 for the statute passed by the House.)
- ii. *FOI Exemption.* In February 2025, the Government Administration and Elections ("GAE") Committee considered Senate Bill 1233 ("An Act Exempting the Name and Address of an Individual Reporting and Allegation Involving Bigotry or Bias and of the Alleged Offender From Disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act"). At a public hearing, among others, HCAC member Querijero testified in favor of S.B. 1233, while HCAC member Office of the Chief Public Defender submitted testimony opposing S.B. 1233. In March 2025, the GAE Committee favorably reported S.B. 1233 out of committee, but the Senate did not vote on the bill before the legislative session expired.
- iii. *Victim-Community Impact Statement.* This statement would, at the discretion of the presiding judge in a case, permit representatives of the community affected to provide testimony to the court during the sentencing hearing about a hate crime's impact on the wider community.

2. Improving law enforcement investigations of hate crimes: Ensuring that law enforcement is equipped to effectively investigate hate crimes has been a top priority. In collaboration with the Police Officer Standards and Training Council (POSTC) (<https://portal.ct.gov/despp/services>), the Council developed a model policy and checklist (see Appendix 2) guiding officers on how to identify, investigate and rapidly report hate crimes and bias-related incidents. Police departments

across the state have adopted and implemented this policy and in the foreseeable future, the investigatory form will be incorporated into the statewide police electronic reporting system, CJIS.

3. ReportHate.CT.Gov reporting portal: It is well-established that hate crimes are significantly underreported nationwide and in Connecticut for a number of reasons, including primarily the reluctance of victims to contact police authorities due to distrust or concern about immigration status. While we encourage individuals to report bias-related incidents to local law enforcement, we concluded that an alternative public reporting tool would encourage people who prefer not to deal with police authorities to report their victimization. Working with community stakeholders, an online portal at <https://reportheate.ct.gov/> has been created by UConn's Institute for Municipal and Regional Policy that permits victims to report hate crimes and bias-related incidents without contacting police authorities (see Appendix 3). The site has been translated into Polish, Spanish and is being translated into other languages frequently used in Connecticut.

4. Hate Crimes Advisory Council website: A website has been created through the efforts of Amy Lin Meyerson, co-chair of the HCAC. It contains information about the HCAC and its activities, including membership, meeting dates, meeting agendas, meeting minutes, hate crimes laws, and other information. Improvements to the website are now under review.

5. Bimonthly public meetings: Meetings of the HCAC are held every other month. They typically involve discussions of what is being done by the HCAC's three subcommittees (Community Awareness, Law Enforcement and Reporting, and Restitution Programs and Sentencing), what initiatives are being undertaken, and presentations made by invited speakers who are experts in the hate crimes area, or who represent the various communities affected by hate crimes. These communities include, but are not limited to, Black, Jewish, trans, Asian, handicapped and Sikh communities. Hybrid meetings, held in person at the Office of the Chief States Attorney, 300 Corporate Place, Rocky Hill, are open to the public.

6. Cooperation with state and federal authorities. The HCAC has coordinated efforts with federal and state law enforcement authorities. Police authorities have supported the Council's efforts from the start. In particular, the HCAC has worked closely with the office of the Commissioner of the Connecticut Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) (<https://portal.ct.gov/despp>). Commissioner Ronnell Higgins has aggressively supported increased investigation of, and prosecution for, hate crimes. Specifically, the State Police created a Hate Crimes Investigative Unit in July 2022, which is dedicated to monitoring hate crimes and bias-related incidents statewide, sharing information with other police authorities, and organizing awareness events throughout the state at which unit speakers explain hate laws to attendees and discuss hate crimes enforcement in all its aspects. The Office of the Chief State's Attorney, Patrick J. Griffin, has also actively worked with the HCAC to study possible improvements in our laws and develop more effective law enforcement strategies for investigating and prosecuting hate crimes. Chief State's Attorney Griffin has actively supported the work of the Council, assisted in proposing legislation, and made fighting hate crimes a priority of the state's attorneys around the state.

The Connecticut State Police Hate Crimes Investigative Unit (HCIU) is committed to fostering understanding, trust, and safety across our communities. The HCIU mission is not only to assist in the investigation of hate crimes but also to ensure every resident has a clear understanding of how

these bias-related incidents and hate crimes are defined, reported, and addressed under Connecticut law.

Over the past year, HCIU has been conducting outreach throughout the state, engaging with community members to explain the distinctions among three key categories:

- Hate Crimes
- Crimes with Bias Elements
- Bias Incidents

During these outreach efforts, HCIU helps citizens understand the difference between hate crimes under the Connecticut General Statutes, bias-related incidents, and speech or expression that, while offensive, remains protected under the First Amendment. This distinction is vital to ensure that residents know both their legal protections and the boundaries of lawful expression.

In collaboration with the DESPP Hate Crimes Initiative Outreach Coordinator, Michael Bloom, and External Outreach Coordinator Curtis Ellis, HCIU have met with community leaders, faith-based organizations, and residents to strengthen mutual understanding. These efforts are further supported by the Connecticut State Police Intelligence Operations Unit (IOU) and the Connecticut Intelligence Center (CTIC), which assist in compiling and analyzing intelligence. This allows HCIU to recognize trends, allocate resources effectively, and provide timely assistance to communities across the state.

Importantly, the Hate Crimes Investigative Unit has also expanded its outreach to schools and educational institutions. HCIU has been meeting with school administrators and school resource officers to assist in educating, identifying, reporting, and responding to hate incidents within schools. The goal is to help schools develop resolutions that not only address individual incidents but also strengthen reporting systems so that data can be collected accurately. By tracking these incidents, HCIU can identify trends, provide resources, and work collaboratively with educators to assist in ensuring a safer and more supportive environment for students.

In addition, the HCIU has designated Hate Crimes Liaisons at every State Police barracks. These Liaisons receive specialized training in hate crime awareness, outreach strategies, and case monitoring. They play a vital role in ensuring hate crimes are properly documented, investigated, and reported.

Beyond education and outreach, the HCIU continues to collaborate with Federal, State and local law enforcement partners along with non-governmental agencies to provide support when a hate incident occurs. Together, these partnerships ensure that incidents are thoroughly investigated and that communities have access to the resources they need.

HCIU detectives closely monitor cases on a weekly basis, documenting outcomes such as arrests, referrals to juvenile review boards, or case suspensions. This careful tracking helps maintain accountability and transparency while strengthening public safety.

The Connecticut State Police Hate Crimes Investigative Unit remains dedicated to protecting all residents, supporting victims, educating young people, strengthening law enforcement partnerships, and working hand in hand with our communities to create a safer and more inclusive Connecticut.

7. Outreach: The HCAC has joined state and federal authorities, including the Hate Crimes Investigative Unit-Connecticut State Police and the F.B.I., in reaching out to mosques, synagogues, churches, and local communities to create working relationships and to inform town residents about what state and federal authorities are doing to fight hate crimes. The Council has sought to urge residents to report hate crimes or hate incidents if they occur. Public meetings, often organized by the state police, are being held all throughout the state to inform citizens about efforts being made to combat hate crimes and to strengthen relations between law enforcement and the public including marginalized communities.

8. Filing annual reports: The Council files annual reports with the Governor's Office and state legislature that are available on the [HCAC website \(https://portal.ct.gov/hatecrimes\)](https://portal.ct.gov/hatecrimes) to outline what has been accomplished in the previous year.

9. Public service announcement: A 30-second [public service announcement \(https://f.io/M1ukmLTE\)](https://f.io/M1ukmLTE) has been created informing the public about what they can do if they have been subject to a hate crime and informing the public about the existence of the online portal. The announcement should be shown on various sites in a matter of weeks and will be accompanied by a press conference, hopefully co-organized with the Governor's Office.

III. Conclusions and Looking Ahead

Hate crimes and hateful incidents not only harm individuals but also spread fear through the community in which a victim is a part. Hate crimes corrode our civic sensibilities and our bonds of citizenship. They also tear at the social fabric of our multi-ethnic democracy, which, for all its challenges, is still a miraculous achievement.

In the coming year, the Hate Crimes Advisory Council will:

- work actively to roll out the new Third Party Hate Crime Reporting Portal, accompanied by a public service announcement and publicity campaign;

- continue to work with the Governor's Office and state legislators to advocate for a new bill that consolidates all twenty (20) of Connecticut's hate crime statutes into a single statute and addresses inconsistencies and gaps in the laws;

- work with the Governor's Office and state legislators to advocate for funding for administrative support for the Council's operations and funding and support for promotion and distribution of the public service announcement described in Section II.9 above; and

- redouble our efforts to reach all of Connecticut's communities and let them know our central message: that we are united against hate and are committed to a Connecticut in which there is #NoHateHere.

The Hate Crimes Advisory Council has undertaken a vigorous program in the last year and will continue to identify and implement policy and recommend statutory reform measures that will propel Connecticut to the forefront of states that protect their citizens from abuse and insecurity based upon their identity.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 Connecticut Hate Crimes Advisory Council

ROSTER

Co-Chairs

Hon. Douglas S. Lavine
Amy Lin Meyerson, Esq.

Members

Corrie Betts, NAACP
Prof. Jason O. Chang, University of Connecticut
John Doyle, New Haven State's Attorney
Rabbi Michael Farbman, Temple Emanuel of Greater New Haven
Andrew A. Feinstein, Esq.
Brian Foley, Tolland Town Manager
Erene Hammond, UnitedHealth Group
Steven Hernández, ConnCAN
Rathanak M. Keo, #IAmNotAVirus
Tamara K. Lanier, NAACP, CT Racial Profiling Project, ACLU CT
Diana R. Lombardi
Duane J. Lovello, Deputy Director of Public Safety, Yale University
Gary M. MacNamara, Public Safety & Govt Affairs, Sacred Heart University
Robin P. McHaelen
John P. Merz, Advancing CT Together
Aida Mansoor, Hartford International University for Religion and Peace
Fernando J. Muniz, Community Solutions, Inc.
CT Sen. MD Masudur Rahman
Precious Price, Middletown Racial Justice Coalition
Sharad A. Samy, Esq.
Jonathan S. Slifka, CT Department of Aging and Disability Services
Stacey G. Sobel, Regional Dir., ADL CT
Prof. Richard A. Wilson, UConn School of Law

Ex Officios

Chief State's Attorney Patrick Griffin
Acting Chief Public Defender John Day
Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection designee Michael Bloom
Lt. Haley Russenberger, CT Hate Crimes Investigative Unit
Hon. Cecil J. Thomas, Connecticut Bar Assn
Bryce Simmons, George W. Crawford Black Bar Assn
Riju Das, South Asian Bar Assn of CT
Michelle Querijero, CT Asian Pacific American Bar Assn
vacant, CT Hispanic Bar Assn
Christopher D. Ferace, CT Police Chiefs Assn

Appendix 2: Hate/Bias Crime Report Form for All Connecticut Police Agencies

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

HATE / BIAS CRIME REPORT

GENERAL INCIDENT INFORMATION

Name of Department

Case / Incident Number

Date of Report

Date of Incident

Time of Incident

Incident Street Address

Incident City

Incident State

Incident Zip / Postal Code

TYPE OF INCIDENT (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

☐

Hate Crime[?]

☐

Bias Incident[?]

☐

Crime with Bias Elements[?]

TYPE OF BIAS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

☐

Disability[?]

☐

Sex[?]

☐

Sexual Orientation[?]

☐

Gender Identity[?]

☐

Race[?]

☐

Ethnicity[?]

☐

Religion[?]

☐

Gender Expression[?]

BIAS INDICATORS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

☐

Hate Speech

☐

Acts/Gestures

☐

Property Damage

☐

Symbol Used

☐

Mask/Hood

☐

Day of Significance

☐

Graffiti / Spray Paint

☐

Written / Electronic
Communication

☐

Noose

☐

Other

TARGET OF INCIDENT

Name of Target or Target Organization?

Target Type

- ☐ Individual
 ☐ Business
 ☐ Non-profit organization
☐ School
 ☐ Faith-based organization
 ☐ Other

Target Demographics

Race

Ethnicity

Gender

Age

If relevant to the facts of the incident and voluntarily disclosed

Religion

Sexual Orientation

Disability

SUSPECT INFORMATION

Zip Code of Home Residence

Race

Ethnicity

Gender

Year of Birth

Was the suspect subject to a custodial arrest?

- ☐ Yes
 ☐ No

Did they have weapons on them?

- ☐ Yes
 ☐ No

If yes, what type?

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUSPECT AND TARGET

Was the suspect known to the target?

- ☐ Yes
 ☐ No

Nature of Relationship

Length of Relationship

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Active Restraining Order
☐ Standing Protective Order
☐ Protective Order

EXTENT OF INJURY / DAMAGE

Personal Injury

☐

Complaint of Pain

☐

Abrasion / Laceration

☐

Contusion / Bruise

☐

Blunt Trauma / Concussion

☐

Fracture / Dislocation

☐

Death

☐

Chest Pain

☐

Other

Were you checked by medical?

☐

Yes

☐

Refusal

☐

N/A

Were you transported to the hospital?

☐

Yes

Name of Hospital:

Property Damage

☐

Yes

☐

No

Estimated loss in U.S. dollars:

Description of Property Damage:

VIDEO SEIZED AS EVIDENCE?

☐

Yes

☐

No

If yes, what type of video?

OFFICER INFORMATION

Officer First Name

Officer Last Name

Officer Badge Number

Supervisor First Name

Supervisor Last Name

Supervisor Badge Number

Appendix 3: ReportHate.CT.Gov: Hate Crimes Reporting Tool

Hate Crimes Advisory Council

Report a bias or hate incident

Have you experienced or witnessed a bias or hate incident in Connecticut? Tell us what happened.

If you have experienced or witnessed a bias or hate incident in Connecticut, you can report that information here. The State of Connecticut will use this information to determine when and where hate incidents occur, improve resource allocation, and develop community anti-bias programs.

Information may be shared with law enforcement. To ensure this incident is investigated by the police, please contact law enforcement directly.

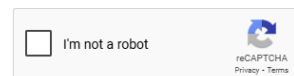
This information will be kept private and confidential by the state agencies that receive it. However, it is not exempt from Freedom of Information requests. While state agencies will seek to protect your information from an FOI request, this cannot be guaranteed.

Important: If you fear for your safety or the safety of others, please call 911 immediately.

Are you currently located in US or Canada? *

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

☒ In order for you to proceed and fill out this form, check this box to acknowledge your consent for the State of Connecticut to gather and save the information you provide.



[Proceed](#)



Report a bias or hate incident

Have you reported this incident to law enforcement? *

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Where did the incident happen? *

- ☐ On the street/outside
☐ Public transportation
☐ Place of worship
☐ Store or place of business
☐ Workplace
☐ School
☐ University
☐ Online
☐ Private residence
☐ Other

What type of bias motivation do you think was involved? *

(Select all that apply.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Age | <input type="checkbox"/> Race |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disability | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic or national origin | <input type="checkbox"/> Sex |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gender identity or expression | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual orientation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | |

What type of incident happened? *

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hate speech | <input type="checkbox"/> Harassment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Property damage | <input type="checkbox"/> Threat or threatening behavior |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal assault | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical assault |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Written or online harassment | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism or graffiti |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Refused or provided unequal service (e.g. at a store or business) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Approximately when did the incident happen? (Format MM/DD/YYYY) *

MM/DD/YYYY

Time (Format hh:mm am/pm) *

hh:mm am/pm

☐ Ongoing

What is your relationship to the victim(s) of the incident? *

☐ It happened to me

☐ It happened to someone I was with

☐ I heard about it but did not see it

☐ I saw it happen but do not know the victim(s)

☐ Other

Is there anything else we should know about the incident?

0/1000

Do you consent to sharing your contact information with us? *

This information will be kept private and confidential by the state agencies that receive it. However, it is not exempt from Freedom of Information requests. While state agencies will seek to protect your information from an FOI request, this cannot be guaranteed.

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ **Pre-submission Acknowledgment ***

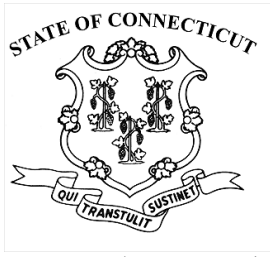
This information is only intended to be used for analysis to inform policy and resource allocation. It will not be disseminated otherwise unless required by law.

Are there documents related to this incident that you would like to share?

If you would like to share photos and videos, please contact ReportHateCT@uconn.edu to coordinate the transfer of this information.

No file chosen

Appendix 4: House Bill No. 6872 (As Amended) "An Act Revising and Consolidating The Hate Crime Statutes."



General Assembly

Amendment

January Session, 2025

LCO No. 10703



Offered by:
REP. STAFSTROM, 129th Dist.

To: Subst. House Bill No. 6872

File No. 763

Cal. No. 476

(As Amended)

**"AN ACT REVISING AND CONSOLIDATING THE HATE CRIMES
STATUTES."**

1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and substitute the
2 following in lieu thereof:

3 "Section 1. Section 53a-181i of the general statutes is repealed and the
4 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

5 For the purposes of [sections 53a-181j to 53a-181l, inclusive] this
6 section, section 53-37, as amended by this act, 53-37a, 53a-40a, as
7 amended by this act, and sections 53a-181j to 53a-181l, inclusive, as
8 amended by this act, and sections 5 to 13, inclusive, of this act, and
9 sections 15 to 21, inclusive, of this act:

10 (1) "Disability" means [physical disability, mental disability or
11 intellectual disability] any of the following: Physical disability or
12 blindness, each as described in section 1-1f, "intellectual disability" as

13 defined in section 1-1g or mental disability as described in section 46a-
14 51;

15 (2) "Gender identity or expression" [means a person's gender-related
16 identity, appearance or behavior, whether or not that gender-related
17 identity, appearance or behavior is different from that traditionally
18 associated with the person's assigned sex at birth] has the same meaning
19 as provided in section 1-1n;

20 [(3) "Mental disability" means one or more mental disorders, as
21 defined in the most recent edition of the American Psychiatric
22 Association's "Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders";

23 (4) "Intellectual disability" has the same meaning as provided in
24 section 1-1g; and

25 (5) "Physical disability" means any chronic physical handicap,
26 infirmity or impairment, whether congenital or resulting from bodily
27 injury, organic processes or changes or from illness, including, but not
28 limited to, blindness, epilepsy, deafness or being hard of hearing or
29 reliance on a wheelchair or other remedial appliance or device]

30 (3) "Protected social category" means a person's actual or perceived
31 race, color, religion, ethnicity, disability, alienage, national origin, sex,
32 sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, if sixty years of
33 age or older, or any combination thereof;

34 (4) "Race" includes ethnic traits historically associated with race,
35 including, but not limited to, hair texture and "protective hairstyles", as
36 defined in section 46a-51;

37 (5) "Religion" includes denomination, creed and any aspect of
38 religious observance and practice as well as belief;

39 (6) "Religiously affiliated community center" means real property
40 used for the provision of recreational, social or educational services that
41 is owned or leased by a nonprofit organization that holds such property

42 out as being affiliated with a religion;

43 (7) "Sex" includes pregnancy, child-bearing capacity, sterilization,
44 fertility or related medical conditions; and

45 (8) "Sexual orientation" has the same meaning as provided in section
46 46a-51.

47 Sec. 2. Section 53a-181j of the general statutes is repealed and the
48 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

49 (a) A person is guilty of [intimidation based on bigotry or bias in the
50 first degree] hate crime causing physical injury when such person
51 [maliciously, and] acts with specific intent to intimidate or harass
52 another person motivated in whole or in substantial part by [the actual
53 or perceived race, religion, ethnicity, disability, sex, sexual orientation
54 or gender identity or expression] any protected social category of such
55 other person [,] and intentionally causes physical injury to such other
56 person or [to a third] another person.

57 (b) [Intimidation based on bigotry or bias in the first degree] Hate
58 crime causing physical injury is a class C felony, for which the court
59 shall impose a fine of at least three thousand dollars. [of the fine
60 imposed]

61 (c) A minimum fine pursuant to this section may not be remitted or
62 the amount reduced by the court unless the court states on the record its
63 reasons for remitting or reducing such fine.

64 Sec. 3. Section 53a-181k of the general statutes is repealed and the
65 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

66 (a) A person is guilty of [intimidation based on bigotry or bias in the
67 second degree] hate crime causing physical contact when such person
68 [maliciously, and] acts with specific intent to intimidate or harass
69 another person [or group of persons] motivated in whole or in
70 substantial part by [the actual or perceived race, religion, ethnicity,

71 disability, sex, sexual orientation or gender identity or expression of
72 such other person or group of persons, does any of the following: (1)
73 Causes physical contact with such other person or group of persons, (2)
74 damages, destroys or defaces any real or personal property of such other
75 person or group of persons, or (3) threatens, by word or act, to do an act
76 described in subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection, if there is
77 reasonable cause to believe that an act described in subdivision (1) or (2)
78 of this subsection will occur] any protected social category of such other
79 person and intentionally causes physical contact with such other person.

80 (b) [Intimidation based on bigotry or bias in the second degree] Hate
81 crime causing physical contact is a class D felony, for which the court
82 shall impose a fine of at least one thousand dollars. [of the fine imposed]

83 (c) A minimum fine pursuant to this section may not be remitted or
84 the amount reduced by the court unless the court states on the record its
85 reasons for remitting or reducing such fine.

86 Sec. 4. Section 53a-181l of the general statutes is repealed and the
87 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

88 (a) A person is guilty of [intimidation based on bigotry or bias in the
89 third degree] hate crime affecting property when such person [.] acts
90 with specific intent to intimidate or harass another person [or group of
91 persons] motivated in whole or in substantial part by [the actual or
92 perceived race, religion, ethnicity, disability, sex, sexual orientation or
93 gender identity or expression] any protected social category of such
94 other person [or persons] and: (1) [Damages] Intentionally damages,
95 destroys or defaces any real or personal property of such other person,
96 or (2) [threatens, by word or act, to do an act described in subdivision
97 (1) of this subsection or advocates or urges another person to do an act
98 described in subdivision (1) of this subsection, if there is reasonable
99 cause to believe that an act described in said subdivision will occur]
100 damages, destroys or defaces any real or personal property of a third
101 person.

102 (b) [Intimidation based on bigotry or bias in the third degree is] A
103 violation of subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section is a class D
104 felony, for which the court shall impose a fine of at least one thousand
105 dollars.

106 (c) A violation of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of this section is a
107 class E felony, for which the court shall impose a fine of at least one
108 thousand dollars. [of the fine imposed]

109 (d) A minimum fine imposed pursuant to this section may not be
110 remitted or the amount reduced by the court unless the court states on
111 the record its reasons for remitting or reducing such fine.

112 Sec. 5. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) A person is guilty of hate
113 crime affecting a house of religious worship when such person, having
114 no reasonable ground to believe that such person has a right to do so,
115 intentionally damages, destroys or defaces any house of religious
116 worship.

117 (b) A violation of subsection (a) of this section shall be a (1) class D
118 felony, for which the court shall impose a fine of not less than one
119 thousand dollars if property is damaged as a consequence of such
120 violation in an amount up to and including ten thousand dollars, or (2)
121 class C felony, for which the court shall impose a fine of not less than
122 three thousand dollars if the property damaged as a consequence of
123 such violation is in an amount in excess of ten thousand dollars.

124 (c) A minimum fine imposed pursuant to this section may not be
125 remitted or the amount reduced by the court unless the court states on
126 the record its reasons for remitting or reducing such fine.

127 Sec. 6. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) A person is guilty of hate
128 crime by threat of physical contact when such person, with specific
129 intent to intimidate or harass another person motivated in whole or in
130 substantial part by any protected social category of such other person,
131 threatens, by word or act, to cause physical contact with such other
132 person, if there is reasonable cause to believe that such an act will occur.

133 (b) Hate crime by threat of physical contact is a class D felony, for
134 which the court shall impose a fine of not less than one thousand dollars.

135 (c) A minimum fine imposed pursuant to this section may not be
136 remitted or the amount reduced by the court unless the court states on
137 the record its reasons for remitting or reducing such fine.

138 Sec. 7. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) A person is guilty of hate
139 crime by threat to property when such person, with specific intent to
140 intimidate or harass another person motivated in whole or in substantial
141 part by any protected social category of such other person threatens, by
142 word or act, to damage, destroy or deface any real or personal property
143 of (1) such other person, if there is reasonable cause to believe that such
144 an act will occur, or (2) a third person, if there is reasonable cause to
145 believe that such an act will occur.

146 (b) A violation of subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section shall
147 be a class D felony, for which the court shall impose a fine of not less
148 than one thousand dollars.

149 (c) A violation of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of this section shall
150 be a class E felony, for which the court shall impose a fine of not less
151 than one thousand dollars.

152 (d) A minimum fine imposed pursuant to this section may not be
153 remitted or the amount reduced by the court unless the court states on
154 the record its reasons for remitting or reducing such fine.

155 Sec. 8. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) A person is guilty of hate
156 crime by threatening of a house of religious worship or religiously
157 affiliated community center in the first degree if such person acts in
158 violation of subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of section 53a-61aa of
159 the general statutes, as amended by this act, with the intent to cause an
160 evacuation of a building or the grounds of a house of religious worship
161 or religiously affiliated community center, during operational hours or
162 when a building or the grounds of such house of worship or community
163 center are being used for the provision of religious or community

164 services, or used for activities sponsored by such house of worship or
165 community center.

166 (b) Hate crime by threatening of a house of religious worship or
167 religiously affiliated community center in the first degree is a class C
168 felony.

169 Sec. 9. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) A person is guilty of hate
170 crime by threatening of a house of religious worship or religiously
171 affiliated community center in the second degree if such person acts in
172 violation of subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of section 53a-62 of
173 the general statutes, as amended by this act, and the person threatened
174 is in a building or on the grounds of a house of religious worship or
175 religiously affiliated community center, during operational hours or
176 when a building or the grounds of such house of worship or community
177 center are being used for the provision of religious or community
178 services, or used for activities sponsored by such house of worship or
179 community center.

180 (b) Hate crime by threatening of a house of religious worship or
181 religiously affiliated community center in the second degree is a class D
182 felony.

183 Sec. 10. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) A person is guilty of hate
184 crime by advocacy or urging if such person, with specific intent to
185 intimidate or harass another person motivated in whole or in substantial
186 part by any protected social category of such other person, advocates or
187 urges another person to damage, destroy or deface any real or personal
188 property of a third person, if there is reasonable cause to believe that
189 such an act will occur.

190 (b) Hate crime by advocacy or urging is a class E felony, for which
191 the court shall impose a fine of not less than one thousand dollars.

192 (c) A minimum fine imposed pursuant to this section may not be
193 remitted or the amount reduced by the court unless the court states on
194 the record its reasons for remitting or reducing such fine.

195 (d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the prosecution
196 or punishment of any person pursuant to section 53a-8 of the general
197 statutes or section 53a-179a of the general statutes.

198 Sec. 11. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) A person is guilty of hate
199 crime by deprivation of civil rights when such person subjects, or causes
200 to be subjected, any other person to the deprivation of any rights,
201 privileges or immunities, secured or protected by the Constitution or
202 laws of this state or of the United States, motivated in whole or in
203 substantial part by any protected social category of such other person or
204 another person.

205 (b) Hate crime by deprivation of civil rights is a (1) class A
206 misdemeanor, for which the court shall impose a fine of not less than
207 one thousand dollars, or (2) a class E felony, for which the court shall
208 impose a fine of not less than one thousand dollars if property is
209 damaged as a consequence of such violation in an amount in excess of
210 one thousand dollars.

211 (c) A minimum fine imposed pursuant to this section may not be
212 remitted or the amount reduced by the court unless the court states on
213 the record its reasons for remitting or reducing such fine.

214 Sec. 12. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) A person is guilty of hate
215 crime by burning a cross if such person places a burning cross or a
216 simulation of a burning cross on any public property, or on any private
217 property without the written consent of the owner, and with intent to
218 intimidate or harass any other person.

219 (b) Hate crime by burning a cross is a (1) class A misdemeanor, for
220 which the court shall impose a fine of not less than one thousand dollars,
221 or (2) class E felony, for which the court shall impose a fine of not less
222 than one thousand dollars if property is damaged as a consequence of
223 such violation in an amount in excess of one thousand dollars.

224 (c) A minimum fine imposed pursuant to this section may not be
225 remitted or the amount reduced by the court unless the court states on

226 the record its reasons for remitting or reducing such fine.

227 Sec. 13. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) A person is guilty of hate
228 crime by noose if such person places a noose or a simulation of a noose
229 on any public property, or on any private property without the written
230 consent of the owner, and with intent to intimidate or harass any other
231 person motivated in whole or in substantial part by any protected social
232 category of such other person or another person.

233 (b) Hate crime by noose is a (1) class A misdemeanor, for which the
234 court shall impose a fine of not less than one thousand dollars, or (2)
235 class E felony, for which the court shall impose a fine of not less than
236 one thousand dollars if property is damaged as a consequence of such
237 violation in an amount in excess of one thousand dollars.

238 (c) A minimum fine imposed pursuant to this section may not be
239 remitted or the amount reduced by the court unless the court states on
240 the record its reasons for remitting or reducing such fine.

241 Sec. 14. Section 53-37 of the general statutes is repealed and the
242 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

243 [Any person who, by his] (a) A person is guilty of hate crime by
244 commercial advertisement if such person, by such person's
245 advertisement, ridicules or holds up to contempt any person [or class of
246 persons, on account of the creed, religion, color, denomination,
247 nationality or race of such person or class of persons, shall be guilty of]
248 motivated in whole or in substantial part by any protected social
249 category of such other person.

250 (b) Hate crime by commercial advertisement is a class D
251 misdemeanor.

252 (c) For purposes of this section, "advertisement" only includes
253 commercial speech.

254 Sec. 15. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) A person is guilty of hate

255 crime by discriminatory public accommodations practice if such person
256 acts in violation of any provision of section 46a-64 of the general
257 statutes, as amended by this act, or 46a-81d of the general statutes, as
258 amended by this act.

259 (b) Hate crime by discriminatory public accommodations practice is
260 a class D misdemeanor.

261 Sec. 16. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) A person is guilty of hate
262 crime by discriminatory housing practice if such person acts in violation
263 of any provision of section 46a-64c of the general statutes, as amended
264 by this act, or 46a-81e of the general statutes, as amended by this act.

265 (b) Hate crime by discriminatory housing practice is a class D
266 misdemeanor.

267 Sec. 17. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) A person is guilty of hate
268 crime by false report if such person falsely reports an incident in
269 violation of subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of section 53a-180
270 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, with specific intent to
271 falsely report another person motivated in whole or in substantial part
272 by any protected social category of such other person.

273 (b) Hate crime by false report is a class C felony.

274 Sec. 18. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) A person is guilty of hate
275 crime by false report to law enforcement if such person falsely reports
276 an incident to a law enforcement officer or agency in violation of
277 subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of section 53a-180c of the
278 general statutes, as amended by this act, with specific intent to falsely
279 report another person motivated in whole or in substantial part by any
280 protected social category of such other person.

281 (b) Hate crime by false report to law enforcement is a class E felony.

282 Sec. 19. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) A person is guilty of hate
283 crime by false report resulting in serious physical injury or death if such

284 person acts in violation of section 17 or 18 of this act and such false
285 report described therein results in the serious physical injury or death
286 of another person.

287 (b) Hate crime by false report resulting in serious physical injury or
288 death is a class B felony.

289 Sec. 20. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) A person is guilty of hate
290 crime by stalking if such person commits stalking in the second degree
291 as provided in section 53a-181d of the general statutes and intentionally
292 directs such conduct at the other person motivated in whole or in part
293 by any protected social category of such other person.

294 (b) Hate crime by stalking is a class D felony.

295 Sec. 21. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) A person is guilty of hate
296 crime by misuse of emergency 9-1-1 system if such person misuses the
297 emergency 9-1-1 system in violation of subdivision (1) or (2) of
298 subsection (a) of section 53a-180d of the general statutes, as amended by
299 this act, with specific intent to make a false alarm or complaint or report
300 false information about another person motivated in whole or in
301 substantial part by any protected social category of such other person.

302 (b) Hate crime by misuse of emergency 9-1-1 system is a class A
303 misdemeanor.

304 Sec. 22. Section 53a-40a of the general statutes is repealed and the
305 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

306 (a) A persistent offender of hate crimes [involving bigotry or bias] is
307 a person who (1) stands convicted of a violation of section [46a-58] 53-
308 37, as amended by this act, 53-37a, 53a-181j, as amended by this act, 53a-
309 181k, as amended by this act, or 53a-181l, as amended by this act, or
310 section 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 or 21 of this act, and
311 (2) has been, prior to the commission of the present crime, convicted of
312 a violation of section [46a-58] 53-37, as amended by this act, 53-37a, 53a-
313 181j, as amended by this act, 53a-181k, as amended by this act, or 53a-

314 181l, as amended by this act, or section 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17,
315 18, 19, 20 or 21 of this act, or section 46a-58, as amended by this act, in
316 effect prior to October 1, 2025, or section 53a-181b in effect prior to
317 October 1, 2000.

318 (b) When any person has been found to be a persistent offender of
319 hate crimes, [involving bigotry or bias,] the court shall: (1) In lieu of
320 imposing the sentence authorized for the crime under section 53a-35a if
321 the crime is a felony, impose the sentence of imprisonment authorized
322 by said section for the next more serious degree of felony, or (2) in lieu
323 of imposing the sentence authorized for the crime under section 53a-36
324 if the crime is a misdemeanor, impose the sentence of imprisonment
325 authorized by said section for the next more serious degree of
326 misdemeanor, except that if the crime is a class A misdemeanor the
327 court shall impose the sentence of imprisonment for a class [D] E felony
328 as authorized by section 53a-35a.

329 Sec. 23. Subsection (d) of section 54-56e of the general statutes is
330 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
331 *1, 2025*):

332 (d) Except as provided in subsection (g) of this section, any defendant
333 who enters such program shall pay to the court a participation fee of one
334 hundred dollars. Any defendant who enters such program shall agree
335 to the tolling of any statute of limitations with respect to such crime and
336 to a waiver of the right to a speedy trial. Any such defendant shall
337 appear in court and shall, under such conditions as the court shall order,
338 be released to the supervision of the Court Support Services Division,
339 except that, if a criminal docket for drug-dependent persons has been
340 established pursuant to section 51-181b in the judicial district, such
341 defendant may be transferred, under such conditions as the court shall
342 order, to the court handling such docket for supervision by such court.
343 If the defendant refuses to accept, or, having accepted, violates such
344 conditions, the defendant's case shall be brought to trial. The period of
345 such probation or supervision, or both, shall not exceed two years. If the
346 defendant has reached the age of sixteen years but has not reached the

347 age of eighteen years, the court may order that as a condition of such
348 probation the defendant be referred for services to a youth service
349 bureau established pursuant to section 10-19m, provided the court
350 finds, through an assessment by a youth service bureau or its designee,
351 that the defendant is in need of and likely to benefit from such services.
352 When determining any conditions of probation to order for a person
353 entering such program who was charged with a misdemeanor that did
354 not involve the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force
355 against another person or a motor vehicle violation, the court shall
356 consider ordering the person to perform community service in the
357 community in which the offense or violation occurred. If the court
358 determines that community service is appropriate, such community
359 service may be implemented by a community court established in
360 accordance with section 51-181c if the offense or violation occurred
361 within the jurisdiction of a community court established by said section.
362 If the defendant is charged with a violation of section [46a-58] 53-37, as
363 amended by this act, 53-37a, 53a-181j, as amended by this act, 53a-181k,
364 as amended by this act, or 53a-181l, as amended by this act, or section 5,
365 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 or 21 of this act, the court may
366 order that as a condition of such probation the defendant participate in
367 a hate crimes diversion program as provided in subsection (e) of this
368 section. If a defendant is charged with a violation of section 53-247, the
369 court may order that as a condition of such probation the defendant
370 undergo psychiatric or psychological counseling or participate in an
371 animal cruelty prevention and education program provided such a
372 program exists and is available to the defendant.

373 Sec. 24. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) (a) Nothing in section 53-37
374 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, 53a-181j of the general
375 statutes, as amended by this act, 53a-181k of the general statutes, as
376 amended by this act, or 53a-181l of the general statutes, as amended by
377 this act, or section 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 or 21 of
378 this act, shall be construed to limit any right under chapter 814c of the
379 general statutes of any person claiming to be aggrieved by a
380 discriminatory practice, as described in chapter 814c of the general

381 statutes, to file a complaint with the Commission on Human Rights and
382 Opportunities or to bring any civil action as authorized by section 46a-
383 98a of the general statutes, section 46a-100 of the general statutes, or as
384 otherwise provided by law.

385 (b) Nothing in section 53-37 of the general statutes, as amended by
386 this act, 53a-181j of the general statutes, as amended by this act, 53a-181k
387 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or 53a-181l of the general
388 statutes, as amended by this act, or section 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15,
389 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 or 21 of this act, shall be construed to limit the
390 jurisdiction and powers of the Commission on Human Rights and
391 Opportunities and the Attorney General under chapter 814c of the
392 general statutes.

393 (c) Nothing in section 53-37 of the general statutes, as amended by
394 this act, 53a-181j of the general statutes, as amended by this act, 53a-181k
395 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or 53a-181l of the general
396 statutes, as amended by this act, or section 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15,
397 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 or 21 of this act, shall be construed to affect the authority
398 of any court to order financial restitution pursuant to subsection (c) of
399 section 53a-28 of the general statutes for any victim of a violation of
400 section 53-37 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, 53a-181j of
401 the general statutes, as amended by this act, 53a-181k of the general
402 statutes, as amended by this act, or 53a-181l of the general statutes, as
403 amended by this act, or section 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18,
404 19, 20 or 21 of this act.

405 Sec. 25. Section 46a-58 of the general statutes is repealed and the
406 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

407 (a) It shall be a discriminatory practice in violation of this section for
408 any person to subject, or cause to be subjected, any other person to the
409 deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities, secured or protected
410 by the Constitution or laws of this state or of the United States, on
411 account of religion, national origin, alienage, color, race, sex, gender
412 identity or expression, sexual orientation, blindness, mental disability,

413 physical disability, age, status as a veteran or status as a victim of
414 domestic violence.

415 (b) Any person who intentionally desecrates any public property,
416 monument or structure, or any religious object, symbol or house of
417 religious worship, or any cemetery, or any private structure not owned
418 by such person, shall be in violation of subsection (a) of this section. For
419 the purposes of this subsection, "desecrate" means to mar, deface or
420 damage as a demonstration of irreverence or contempt.

421 (c) Any person who places a burning cross or a simulation thereof on
422 any public property, or on any private property without the written
423 consent of the owner, and with intent to intimidate or harass any other
424 person or group of persons, shall be in violation of subsection (a) of this
425 section.

426 (d) Any person who places a noose or a simulation thereof on any
427 public property, or on any private property without the written consent
428 of the owner, and with intent to intimidate or harass any other person
429 on account of religion, national origin, alienage, color, race, sex, gender
430 identity or expression, sexual orientation, blindness, mental disability,
431 physical disability, age, status as a veteran or status as a victim of
432 domestic violence, shall be in violation of subsection (a) of this section.

433 [(e) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, any
434 person who violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a
435 class A misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than one thousand
436 dollars, except that if property is damaged as a consequence of such
437 violation in an amount in excess of one thousand dollars, such person
438 shall be guilty of a class D felony and shall be fined not less than one
439 thousand dollars.

440 (2) Any person who violates the provisions of this section by
441 intentionally desecrating a house of religious worship (A) shall be guilty
442 of a class D felony and shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars
443 if property is damaged as a consequence of such violation in an amount

444 up to and including ten thousand dollars, and (B) shall be guilty of a
445 class C felony and shall be fined not less than three thousand dollars if
446 the property damaged as a consequence of such violation is in an
447 amount in excess of ten thousand dollars.

448 (3) The minimum amount of any fine imposed by the provisions of
449 this section may not be remitted or reduced by the court unless the court
450 states on the record its reasons for remitting or reducing such fine.

451 (4) The court may order restitution for any victim of a violation of this
452 section pursuant to subsection (c) of section 53a-28.]

453 (e) Nothing in section 53-37, as amended by this act, 53a-181j, as
454 amended by this act, 53a-181k, as amended by this act, or 53a-181l, as
455 amended by this act, or section 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18,
456 19, 20 or 21 of this act, shall be construed to limit the meaning of any
457 discriminatory practice as described in this section.

458 Sec. 26. Section 46a-64 of the general statutes is repealed and the
459 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

460 (a) It shall be a discriminatory practice in violation of this section: (1)
461 To deny any person within the jurisdiction of this state full and equal
462 accommodations in any place of public accommodation, resort or
463 amusement because of race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, sex,
464 gender identity or expression, marital status, age, lawful source of
465 income, intellectual disability, mental disability, physical disability,
466 including, but not limited to, blindness or deafness, status as a veteran
467 or status as a victim of domestic violence, of the applicant, subject only
468 to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike
469 to all persons; (2) to discriminate, segregate or separate on account of
470 race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, sex, gender identity or
471 expression, marital status, age, lawful source of income, intellectual
472 disability, mental disability, learning disability, physical disability,
473 including, but not limited to, blindness or deafness, status as a veteran
474 or status as a victim of domestic violence; (3) for a place of public

475 accommodation, resort or amusement to restrict or limit the right of a
476 mother to breast-feed her child; (4) for a place of public accommodation,
477 resort or amusement to refuse entry to a person with a disability who is
478 accompanied by a service animal; or (5) to deny any person with a
479 disability or any person training an animal as a service animal to assist
480 a person with a disability, accompanied by such service animal, full and
481 equal access to any place of public accommodation, resort or
482 amusement. Any person with a disability or any person training an
483 animal as a service animal may keep such service animal at all times in
484 such place of public accommodation, resort or amusement at no extra
485 charge, provided such service animal is in the direct custody and control
486 of such person. When it is not obvious what service an animal provides,
487 staff of a place of public accommodation, resort or amusement may
488 inquire of the owner or keeper whether such animal is a service animal
489 required because of a disability and what work or task the animal has
490 been trained to perform. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude a
491 business owner's ability to recover for damage caused to a person or
492 property by a service animal. For the purposes of this subsection,
493 "disability" and "service animal" have the same meanings as provided
494 in section 22-345 and "place of public accommodation, resort or
495 amusement" has the same meaning as provided in section 46a-44.

496 (b) (1) The provisions of this section with respect to the prohibition of
497 sex discrimination shall not apply to (A) the rental of sleeping
498 accommodations provided by associations and organizations which
499 rent all such sleeping accommodations on a temporary or permanent
500 basis for the exclusive use of persons of the same sex or (B) separate
501 bathrooms or locker rooms based on sex. (2) The provisions of this
502 section with respect to the prohibition of discrimination on the basis of
503 age shall not apply to minors or to special discount or other public or
504 private programs to assist persons sixty years of age and older. (3) The
505 provisions of this section with respect to the prohibition of
506 discrimination on the basis of physical disability shall not require any
507 person to modify his property in any way or provide a higher degree of
508 care for a physically disabled person, including, but not limited to blind

509 or deaf persons, than for a person not physically disabled. (4) The
510 provisions of this section with respect to the prohibition of
511 discrimination on the basis of creed shall not apply to the practice of
512 granting preference in admission of residents into a nursing home as
513 defined in section 19a-490, if (A) the nursing home is owned, operated
514 by or affiliated with a religious organization, exempt from taxation for
515 federal income tax purposes and (B) the class of persons granted
516 preference in admission is consistent with the religious mission of the
517 nursing home. (5) The provisions of this section with respect to the
518 prohibition of discrimination on the basis of lawful source of income
519 shall not prohibit the denial of full and equal accommodations solely on
520 the basis of insufficient income.

521 [(c) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be
522 guilty of a class D misdemeanor.]

523 (c) Nothing in section 53-37, as amended by this act, 53a-181j, as
524 amended by this act, 53a-181k, as amended by this act, or 53a-181l, as
525 amended by this act, or section 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18,
526 19, 20 or 21 of this act, shall be construed to limit the meaning of any
527 discriminatory practice as described in this section.

528 Sec. 27. Section 46a-64c of the general statutes is repealed and the
529 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

530 (a) It shall be a discriminatory practice in violation of this section:

531 (1) To refuse to sell or rent after the making of a bona fide offer, or to
532 refuse to negotiate for the sale or rental of, or otherwise make
533 unavailable or deny, a dwelling to any person because of race, creed,
534 color, national origin, ancestry, sex, gender identity or expression,
535 marital status, age, lawful source of income, familial status, status as a
536 veteran or status as a victim of domestic violence.

537 (2) To discriminate against any person in the terms, conditions, or
538 privileges of sale or rental of a dwelling, or in the provision of services
539 or facilities in connection therewith, because of race, creed, color,

540 national origin, ancestry, sex, gender identity or expression, marital
541 status, age, lawful source of income, familial status or status as a
542 veteran.

543 (3) To make, print or publish, or cause to be made, printed or
544 published any notice, statement, or advertisement, with respect to the
545 sale or rental of a dwelling that indicates any preference, limitation, or
546 discrimination based on race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, sex,
547 gender identity or expression, marital status, age, lawful source of
548 income, familial status, learning disability, physical or mental disability
549 or status as a veteran, or an intention to make any such preference,
550 limitation or discrimination.

551 (4) (A) To represent to any person because of race, creed, color,
552 national origin, ancestry, sex, gender identity or expression, marital
553 status, age, lawful source of income, familial status, learning disability,
554 physical or mental disability or status as a veteran that any dwelling is
555 not available for inspection, sale or rental when such dwelling is in fact
556 so available.

557 (B) It shall be a violation of this subdivision for any person to restrict
558 or attempt to restrict the choices of any buyer or renter to purchase or
559 rent a dwelling (i) to an area which is substantially populated, even if
560 less than a majority, by persons of the same protected class as the buyer
561 or renter, (ii) while such person is authorized to offer for sale or rent
562 another dwelling which meets the housing criteria as expressed by the
563 buyer or renter to such person, and (iii) such other dwelling is in an area
564 which is not substantially populated by persons of the same protected
565 class as the buyer or renter. As used in this subdivision, "area" means
566 municipality, neighborhood or other geographic subdivision which
567 may include an apartment or condominium complex; and "protected
568 class" means race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, sex, gender
569 identity or expression, marital status, age, lawful source of income,
570 familial status, learning disability, physical or mental disability or status
571 as a veteran.

572 (5) For profit, to induce or attempt to induce any person to sell or rent
573 any dwelling by representations regarding the entry or prospective
574 entry into the neighborhood of a person or persons of a particular race,
575 creed, color, national origin, ancestry, sex, gender identity or expression,
576 marital status, age, lawful source of income, familial status, learning
577 disability, physical or mental disability or status as a veteran.

578 (6) (A) To discriminate in the sale or rental, or to otherwise make
579 unavailable or deny, a dwelling to any buyer or renter because of a
580 learning disability or physical or mental disability of: (i) Such buyer or
581 renter; (ii) a person residing in or intending to reside in such dwelling
582 after it is so sold, rented, or made available; or (iii) any person associated
583 with such buyer or renter.

584 (B) To discriminate against any person in the terms, conditions or
585 privileges of sale or rental of a dwelling, or in the provision of services
586 or facilities in connection with such dwelling, because of a learning
587 disability or physical or mental disability of: (i) Such person; or (ii) a
588 person residing in or intending to reside in such dwelling after it is so
589 sold, rented, or made available; or (iii) any person associated with such
590 person.

591 (C) For purposes of this subdivision, discrimination includes: (i) A
592 refusal to permit, at the expense of a person with a physical or mental
593 disability, reasonable modifications of existing premises occupied or to
594 be occupied by such person if such modifications may be necessary to
595 afford such person full enjoyment of the premises; except that, in the
596 case of a rental, the landlord may, where it is reasonable to do so,
597 condition permission for a modification on the renter agreeing to restore
598 the interior of the premises to the condition that existed before the
599 modification, reasonable wear and tear excepted; (ii) a refusal to make
600 reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices or services,
601 when such accommodations may be necessary to afford such person
602 equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling; (iii) in connection with
603 the design and construction of covered multifamily dwellings for the
604 first occupancy after March 13, 1991, a failure to design and construct

605 those dwellings in such manner that they comply with the requirements
606 of Section 804(f) of the Fair Housing Act or the provisions of the state
607 building code as adopted pursuant to the provisions of sections 29-269
608 and 29-273, whichever requires greater accommodation. "Covered
609 multifamily dwellings" means buildings consisting of four or more units
610 if such buildings have one or more elevators, and ground floor units in
611 other buildings consisting of four or more units.

612 (7) For any person or other entity engaging in residential real-estate-
613 related transactions to discriminate against any person in making
614 available such a transaction, or in the terms or conditions of such a
615 transaction, because of race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, sex,
616 gender identity or expression, marital status, age, lawful source of
617 income, familial status, learning disability, physical or mental disability
618 or status as a veteran.

619 (8) To deny any person access to or membership or participation in
620 any multiple-listing service, real estate brokers' organization or other
621 service, organization, or facility relating to the business of selling or
622 renting dwellings, or to discriminate against him in the terms or
623 conditions of such access, membership or participation, on account of
624 race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, sex, gender identity or
625 expression, marital status, age, lawful source of income, familial status,
626 learning disability, physical or mental disability or status as a veteran.

627 (9) To coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere with any person in the
628 exercise or enjoyment of, or on account of his having exercised or
629 enjoyed, or on account of his having aided or encouraged any other
630 person in the exercise or enjoyment of, any right granted or protected
631 by this section.

632 (b) (1) The provisions of this section shall not apply to (A) the rental
633 of a room or rooms in a single-family dwelling unit if the owner actually
634 maintains and occupies part of such living quarters as his residence or
635 (B) a unit in a dwelling containing living quarters occupied or intended
636 to be occupied by no more than two families living independently of

637 each other, if the owner actually maintains and occupies the other such
638 living quarters as his residence. (2) The provisions of this section with
639 respect to the prohibition of discrimination on the basis of marital status
640 shall not be construed to prohibit the denial of a dwelling to a man or a
641 woman who are both unrelated by blood and not married to each other.
642 (3) The provisions of this section with respect to the prohibition of
643 discrimination on the basis of age shall not apply to minors, to special
644 discount or other public or private programs to assist persons sixty
645 years of age and older or to housing for older persons as defined in
646 section 46a-64b, provided there is no discrimination on the basis of age
647 among older persons eligible for such housing. (4) The provisions of this
648 section with respect to the prohibition of discrimination on the basis of
649 familial status shall not apply to housing for older persons as defined in
650 section 46a-64b or to a unit in a dwelling containing units for no more
651 than four families living independently of each other, if the owner of
652 such dwelling resides in one of the units. (5) The provisions of this
653 section with respect to the prohibition of discrimination on the basis of
654 lawful source of income shall not prohibit the denial of full and equal
655 accommodations solely on the basis of insufficient income. (6) The
656 provisions of this section with respect to the prohibition of
657 discrimination on the basis of sex shall not apply to the rental of sleeping
658 accommodations to the extent they utilize shared bathroom facilities
659 when such sleeping accommodations are provided by associations and
660 organizations which rent such sleeping accommodations on a
661 temporary or permanent basis for the exclusive use of persons of the
662 same sex based on considerations of privacy and modesty.

663 (c) Nothing in this section limits the applicability of any reasonable
664 state statute or municipal ordinance restricting the maximum number
665 of persons permitted to occupy a dwelling.

666 (d) Nothing in this section or section 46a-64b shall be construed to
667 invalidate or limit any state statute or municipal ordinance that requires
668 dwellings to be designed and constructed in a manner that affords
669 persons with physical or mental disabilities greater access than is

670 required by this section or section 46a-64b.

671 (e) Nothing in this section prohibits a person engaged in the business
672 of furnishing appraisals of real property to take into consideration
673 factors other than race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, sex,
674 gender identity or expression, marital status, age, lawful source of
675 income, familial status, learning disability, physical or mental disability
676 or status as a veteran.

677 (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, complaints
678 alleging a violation of this section shall be investigated within one
679 hundred days of filing and a final administrative disposition shall be
680 made within one year of filing unless it is impracticable to do so. If the
681 Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities is unable to complete
682 its investigation or make a final administrative determination within
683 such time frames, it shall notify the complainant and the respondent in
684 writing of the reasons for not doing so.

685 [(g) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be
686 guilty of a class D misdemeanor.]

687 (g) Nothing in section 53-37, as amended by this act, 53a-181j, as
688 amended by this act, 53a-181k, as amended by this act, or 53a-181l, as
689 amended by this act, or section 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18,
690 19, 20 or 21 of this act, shall be construed to limit the meaning of any
691 discriminatory practice as described in this section.

692 Sec. 28. Section 46a-81d of the general statutes is repealed and the
693 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

694 (a) It shall be a discriminatory practice in violation of this section: (1)
695 To deny any person within the jurisdiction of this state full and equal
696 accommodations in any place of public accommodation, resort or
697 amusement because of such person's sexual orientation or civil union
698 status, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law
699 and applicable alike to all persons; or (2) to discriminate, segregate or
700 separate on account of sexual orientation or civil union status.

701 [(b) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be
702 guilty of a class D misdemeanor.]

703 (b) Nothing in section 53-37, as amended by this act, 53a-181j, as
704 amended by this act, 53a-181k, as amended by this act, or 53a-181l, as
705 amended by this act, or section 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18,
706 19, 20 or 21 of this act, shall be construed to limit the meaning of any
707 discriminatory practice as described in this section.

708 Sec. 29. Section 46a-81e of the general statutes is repealed and the
709 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

710 (a) It shall be a discriminatory practice in violation of this section:

711 (1) To refuse to sell or rent after the making of a bona fide offer, or to
712 refuse to negotiate for the sale or rental of, or otherwise make
713 unavailable or deny, a dwelling to any person because of sexual
714 orientation or civil union status.

715 (2) To discriminate against any person in the terms, conditions, or
716 privileges of sale or rental of a dwelling, or in the provision of services
717 or facilities in connection therewith, because of sexual orientation or
718 civil union status.

719 (3) To make, print or publish, or cause to be made, printed or
720 published any notice, statement, or advertisement, with respect to the
721 sale or rental of a dwelling that indicates any preference, limitation, or
722 discrimination based on sexual orientation or civil union status, or an
723 intention to make any such preference, limitation or discrimination.

724 (4) (A) To represent to any person because of sexual orientation or
725 civil union status, that any dwelling is not available for inspection, sale
726 or rental when such dwelling is in fact so available. (B) It shall be a
727 violation of this subdivision for any person to restrict or attempt to
728 restrict the choices of any buyer or renter to purchase or rent a dwelling
729 (i) to an area which is substantially populated, even if less than a
730 majority, by persons of the same sexual orientation or civil union status

731 as the buyer or renter, (ii) while such person is authorized to offer for
732 sale or rent another dwelling which meets the housing criteria as
733 expressed by the buyer or renter to such person and (iii) such other
734 dwelling is in an area which is not substantially populated by persons
735 of the same sexual orientation or civil union status as the buyer or renter.
736 As used in this subdivision, "area" means municipality, neighborhood
737 or other geographic subdivision which may include an apartment or
738 condominium complex.

739 (5) For profit, to induce or attempt to induce any person to sell or rent
740 any dwelling by representations regarding the entry or prospective
741 entry into the neighborhood of a person or persons of a particular sexual
742 orientation or civil union status.

743 (6) For any person or other entity engaging in residential-real-estate-
744 related transactions to discriminate against any person in making
745 available such a transaction, or in the terms or conditions of such a
746 transaction, because of sexual orientation or civil union status.

747 (7) To deny any person access to or membership or participation in
748 any multiple-listing service, real estate brokers' organization or other
749 service, organization, or facility relating to the business of selling or
750 renting dwellings, or to discriminate against him in the terms or
751 conditions of such access, membership or participation, on account of
752 sexual orientation or civil union status.

753 (8) To coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere with any person in the
754 exercise or enjoyment of, or on account of his having exercised or
755 enjoyed, or on account of his having aided or encouraged any other
756 person in the exercise or enjoyment of, any right granted or protected
757 by this section.

758 (b) Nothing in this section limits the applicability of any reasonable
759 state statute or municipal ordinance restricting the maximum number
760 of persons permitted to occupy a dwelling.

761 (c) Nothing in this section prohibits a person engaged in the business

762 of furnishing appraisals of real property to take into consideration
763 factors other than sexual orientation or civil union status.

764 (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, complaints
765 alleging a violation of this section shall be investigated within one
766 hundred days of filing and a final administrative disposition shall be
767 made within one year of filing unless it is impracticable to do so. If the
768 Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities is unable to complete
769 its investigation or make a final administrative determination within
770 such time frames, it shall notify the complainant and the respondent in
771 writing of the reasons for not doing so.

772 (e) [Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be
773 guilty of a class D misdemeanor] Nothing in section 53-37, as amended
774 by this act, 53a-181j, as amended by this act, 53a-181k, as amended by
775 this act, or 53a-181l, as amended by this act, or section 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,
776 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 or 21 of this act, shall be construed to limit
777 the meaning of any discriminatory practice as described in this section.

778 Sec. 30. Section 53a-61aa of the general statutes is repealed and the
779 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

780 (a) A person is guilty of threatening in the first degree when such
781 person (1) (A) threatens to commit any crime involving the use of a
782 hazardous substance with the intent to terrorize another person, to
783 cause evacuation of a building, place of assembly or facility of public
784 transportation or otherwise to cause serious public inconvenience, or (B)
785 threatens to commit such crime in reckless disregard of the risk of
786 causing such terror, evacuation or inconvenience; (2) (A) threatens to
787 commit any crime of violence with the intent to cause evacuation of a
788 building, place of assembly or facility of public transportation or
789 otherwise to cause serious public inconvenience, or (B) threatens to
790 commit such crime in reckless disregard of the risk of causing such
791 evacuation or inconvenience; (3) commits threatening in the second
792 degree as provided in section 53a-62, as amended by this act, and in the
793 commission of such offense such person uses or is armed with and

794 threatens the use of or displays or represents by such person's words or
795 conduct that such person possesses a pistol, revolver, shotgun, rifle,
796 machine gun or other firearm; or (4) violates subdivision (1) or (2) of this
797 subsection with the intent to cause an evacuation of a building or the
798 grounds of a (A) [house of religious worship, (B) religiously-affiliated
799 community center, (C)] public or nonpublic preschool, school or
800 institution of higher education, or [(D)] (B) day care center, as defined
801 in section 19a-87g, during operational, preschool, school or instructional
802 hours or when a building or the grounds of such [house of worship,
803 community center,] preschool, school, institution or day care center are
804 being used for the provision of religious or community services, or
805 [house of worship, community center,] preschool, school, institution or
806 day care center-sponsored activities. No person shall be found guilty of
807 threatening in the first degree under subdivision (3) of this subsection
808 and threatening in the second degree upon the same transaction but
809 such person may be charged and prosecuted for both such offenses
810 upon the same information.

811 (b) For the purposes of this section, "hazardous substance" means any
812 physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter which,
813 because of its quantity, concentration or physical, chemical or infectious
814 characteristics, may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in
815 mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating
816 reversible illness, or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to
817 human health. [and "religiously-affiliated community center" means
818 real property used for the provision of recreational, social or educational
819 services that is owned or leased by a nonprofit organization that holds
820 such property out as being affiliated with an organized religion.]

821 (c) Threatening in the first degree is a class D felony, except that a
822 violation of subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of this section is a class C
823 felony.

824 Sec. 31. Section 53a-62 of the general statutes is repealed and the
825 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

826 (a) A person is guilty of threatening in the second degree when: (1)
827 By physical threat, such person intentionally places or attempts to place
828 another person in fear of imminent serious physical injury, (2) (A) such
829 person threatens to commit any crime of violence with the intent to
830 terrorize another person, or (B) such person threatens to commit such
831 crime of violence in reckless disregard of the risk of causing such terror,
832 or (3) violates subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection and the person
833 threatened is in a building or on the grounds of a (A) [house of religious
834 worship, (B) religiously-affiliated community center, (C)] public or
835 nonpublic preschool, school or institution of higher education, or [(D)]
836 (B) day care center, as defined in section 19a-87g, during operational,
837 preschool, school or instructional hours or when a building or the
838 grounds of such [house of worship, community center,] preschool,
839 school, institution or day care center are being used for the provision of
840 religious or community services, or [house of worship, community
841 center,] preschool, school, institution or day care center-sponsored
842 activities.

843 [(b) For the purposes of this section, "religiously-affiliated
844 community center" has the same meaning as provided in section 53a-
845 61aa.]

846 [(c)] (b) Threatening in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor,
847 except that a violation of subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of this section
848 is a class D felony.

849 Sec. 32. Section 53a-180 of the general statutes is repealed and the
850 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

851 (a) A person is guilty of falsely reporting an incident in the first
852 degree when, knowing the information reported, conveyed or
853 circulated to be false or baseless, such person: (1) Initiates or circulates
854 a false report or warning of an alleged occurrence or impending
855 occurrence of a fire, explosion, catastrophe or emergency under
856 circumstances in which it is likely that public alarm or inconvenience
857 will result; (2) reports, by word or action, to any official or quasi-official

858 agency or organization having the function of dealing with emergencies
859 involving danger to life or property, an alleged occurrence or
860 impending occurrence of a fire, explosion or other catastrophe or
861 emergency which did not in fact occur or does not in fact exist; or (3)
862 violates subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection with intent to cause a
863 large scale emergency response. ; or (4) violates subdivision (1), (2) or
864 (3) of this subsection with specific intent to falsely report another person
865 or group of persons because of the actual or perceived race, religion,
866 ethnicity, disability, sex, sexual orientation or gender identity or
867 expression of such other person or group of persons.] For purposes of
868 this section, "large scale emergency response" means an on-site response
869 to any such reported incident by five or more first responders, and "first
870 responder" means any peace officer or firefighter or any ambulance
871 driver, emergency medical responder, emergency medical technician or
872 paramedic, as those terms are defined in section 19a-175.

873 (b) Falsely reporting an incident in the first degree is a [(1)] class D
874 felony. [for a violation of subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of
875 this section, or (2) class C felony for a violation of subdivision (4) of
876 subsection (a) of this section.]

877 (c) In addition to any sentence imposed pursuant to subsection (b) of
878 this section, if (1) a person is convicted of an offense in violation of
879 subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of this section that resulted in a large
880 scale emergency response, (2) any agency or department of the state or
881 political subdivision of the state requests financial restitution for costs
882 associated with such emergency response, and (3) the court finds that
883 the agency or department of the state or political subdivision of the state
884 incurred costs associated with such emergency response as a result of
885 such offense, the court shall order the offender to make financial
886 restitution under terms that the court determines are appropriate. In
887 determining the appropriate terms of financial restitution, the court
888 shall consider: (A) The financial resources of the offender and the
889 burden restitution will place on other obligations of the offender; (B) the
890 offender's ability to pay based on installments or other conditions; (C)

891 the rehabilitative effect on the offender of the payment of restitution and
892 the method of payment; and (D) other circumstances, including the
893 financial burden and impact on the agency or department of the state or
894 political subdivision of the state, that the court determines make the
895 terms of restitution appropriate. If the court determines that the current
896 financial resources of the offender or the offender's current ability to pay
897 based on installments or other conditions are such that no appropriate
898 terms of restitution can be determined, the court may forego setting
899 such terms. The court shall articulate its findings on the record with
900 respect to each of the factors set forth in subparagraphs (A) to (D),
901 inclusive, of this subsection. Restitution ordered by the court pursuant
902 to this subsection shall be based on easily ascertainable damages for
903 actual expenses associated with such emergency response. Restitution
904 ordered by the court pursuant to this subsection shall be imposed or
905 directed by a written order of the court containing the amount of actual
906 expenses associated with such emergency response, as ascertained by
907 the court. The order of the court shall direct that a certified copy of the
908 order be delivered by certified mail to the agency or department of the
909 state or political subdivision of the state. Such order is enforceable in the
910 same manner as an order pursuant to subsection (c) of section 53a-28.

911 Sec. 33. Section 53a-180a of the general statutes is repealed and the
912 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

913 (a) A person is guilty of falsely reporting an incident resulting in
914 serious physical injury or death when such person commits the crime of
915 (1) falsely reporting an incident in the first degree as provided in
916 subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of section 53a-180, as amended
917 by this act, or (2) falsely reporting an incident in the second degree as
918 provided in subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of section 53a-
919 180c, as amended by this act, [or (3) falsely reporting an incident in the
920 first degree as provided in subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of section
921 53a-180 or falsely reporting an incident in the second degree as provided
922 in subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of section 53a-180c,] and such false
923 report described in subdivision (1) [.] or (2) [or (3)] of this subsection

924 results in the serious physical injury or death of another person.

925 (b) Falsely reporting an incident resulting in serious physical injury
926 or death is a [(1)] class C felony. [for a violation of subdivision (1) or (2)
927 of subsection (a) of this section, or (2) class B felony for a violation of
928 subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of this section.]

929 Sec. 34. Section 53a-180c of the general statutes is repealed and the
930 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

931 (a) A person is guilty of falsely reporting an incident in the second
932 degree when, knowing the information reported, conveyed or
933 circulated to be false or baseless, such person gratuitously reports to a
934 law enforcement officer or agency (1) the alleged occurrence of an
935 offense or incident which did not in fact occur, (2) an allegedly
936 impending occurrence of an offense or incident which in fact is not
937 about to occur, or (3) false information relating to an actual offense or
938 incident or to the alleged implication of some person therein. [, or (4)
939 violates subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of this subsection with specific intent
940 to falsely report another person or group of persons because of the
941 actual or perceived race, religion, ethnicity, disability, sex, sexual
942 orientation or gender identity or expression of such other person or
943 group of persons.]

944 (b) Falsely reporting an incident in the second degree is a [(1)] class
945 A misdemeanor. [for a violation of subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of
946 subsection (a) of this section, or (2) class E felony for a violation of
947 subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of this section.]

948 Sec. 35. Section 53a-180d of the general statutes is repealed and the
949 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

950 (a) A person is guilty of misuse of the emergency 9-1-1 system when
951 such person (1) dials or otherwise causes E 9-1-1 to be called for the
952 purpose of making a false alarm or complaint, or (2) purposely reports
953 false information which could result in the dispatch of emergency
954 services. [, or (3) violates subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection with

specific intent to make a false alarm or complaint or report false information about another person or group of persons because of the actual or perceived race, religion, ethnicity, disability, sex, sexual orientation or gender identity or expression of such other person or group of persons.]

(b) Misuse of the emergency 9-1-1 system is a [(1)] class B misdemeanor. [for a violation of subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of this section, or (2) class A misdemeanor for a violation of subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of this section.]

Sec. 36. Section 53a-181c of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

(a) A person is guilty of stalking in the first degree when such person commits stalking in the second degree as provided in section 53a-181d, and (1) such person has previously been convicted of a violation of section 53a-181d, (2) such conduct violates a court order in effect at the time of the offense, or (3) such person is twenty-two years of age or older and the other person is under sixteen years of age, [, or (4) such person intentionally directs such conduct at the other person, in whole or in part, because of the actual or perceived race, religion, ethnicity, disability, sex, sexual orientation or gender identity or expression of such other person.]

(b) Stalking in the first degree is a class D felony.

Sec. 37. Section 52-571c of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

(a) Any person injured in person or property as a result of an act that constitutes a violation of section 53a-181j, as amended by this act, 53a-181k, as amended by this act, or 53a-181l, as amended by this act, or section 6, 7 or 10 of this act may bring a civil action against the person who committed such act to recover damages for such injury.

(b) In any civil action brought under this section in which the plaintiff

985 prevails, the court shall award treble damages and may, in its discretion,
986 award equitable relief and a reasonable attorney's fee.

987 (c) No action shall be brought under this section but within three
988 years from the date of the act complained of.

989 Sec. 38. Section 3-129f of the general statutes is repealed and the
990 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

991 (a) The Attorney General may investigate the facts and circumstances
992 concerning any alleged violation of section [53a-181j, 53a-181k or 53a-
993 181l] 53-37, as amended by this act, 53a-181j, as amended by this act,
994 53a-181k, as amended by this act, or 53a-181l, as amended by this act, or
995 section 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 or 21 of this act, and
996 in connection with such investigation, issue subpoenas and written
997 interrogatories in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided
998 in section 35-42. No information obtained pursuant to the provisions of
999 this subsection may be used in a criminal proceeding.

1000 (b) If the Attorney General finds that a person has committed an act
1001 that constitutes a violation of section [53a-181j, 53a-181k or 53a-181l] 53-
1002 37, as amended by this act, 53a-181j, as amended by this act, 53a-181k,
1003 as amended by this act, or 53a-181l, as amended by this act, or section 5,
1004 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 or 21 of this act, the Attorney
1005 General may bring a civil action in the superior court for the judicial
1006 district in which such act occurred in the name of the state against such
1007 person.

1008 (c) In any such action, the Attorney General may obtain, for the
1009 benefit of a person adversely affected by a violation of section [53a-181j,
1010 53a-181k or 53a-181l] 53-37, as amended by this act, 53a-181j, as
1011 amended by this act, 53a-181k, as amended by this act, or 53a-181l, as
1012 amended by this act, or section 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18,
1013 19, 20 or 21 of this act, any relief to which such person may be entitled
1014 by law, including treble damages; a civil penalty not to exceed two
1015 thousand five hundred dollars, per violation, provided such violation

1016 has been established by clear and convincing evidence; and declaratory,
1017 injunctive or equitable relief that the Attorney General determines is
1018 necessary to vindicate the public's interests. Any civil penalty that is
1019 received pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited in the General
1020 Fund.

1021 (d) Nothing in this section shall limit the right of a person adversely
1022 affected by a violation of section [53a-181j, 53a-181k or 53a-181l] 53-37,
1023 as amended by this act, 53a-181j, as amended by this act, 53a-181k, as
1024 amended by this act, or 53a-181l, as amended by this act, or section 6, 7,
1025 8, 9 or 10 of this act to bring an action under section 52-571c, as amended
1026 by this act, or any other law that may entitle such person to relief, except
1027 that the Attorney General shall not bring an action under the provisions
1028 of this section during the pendency of a matter involving the same
1029 parties and the same alleged facts and circumstances before the
1030 Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities.

1031 (e) Nothing in this section shall permit the Attorney General to assert
1032 any claim against a state agency or a state officer or state employee in
1033 such officer's or employee's official capacity, regarding actions or
1034 omissions of such state agency, state officer or state employee. If the
1035 Attorney General determines that a state officer or state employee is not
1036 entitled to indemnification under section 5-141d, the Attorney General
1037 may, as it relates to such officer or employee, take any action authorized
1038 under this section.

1039 Sec. 39. Subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 29-7d of the
1040 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
1041 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

1042 (1) Shall seek to prevent and detect any criminal activity or suspected
1043 criminal activity in the state that is a violation of section [46a-58,] 53-37,
1044 as amended by this act, 53-37a, 53-37b, [or 53a-61aa, subdivision (3) of
1045 subsection (a) of section 53a-62, subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of
1046 section 53a-181c, or section 53a-181j, 53a-181k or 53a-181l] 53a-181j, as
1047 amended by this act, 53a-181k, as amended by this act, or 53a-181l, as

1048 amended by this act, or section 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18,
1049 19, 20 or 21 of this act;

1050 Sec. 40. Subsection (a) of section 51-279f of the general statutes is
1051 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
1052 *1, 2025*):

1053 (a) There shall be a State-Wide Hate Crimes Advisory Council within
1054 the Office of the Chief State's Attorney, for administrative purposes
1055 only. Members of the council shall include (1) the following, or their
1056 designees: The Chief State's Attorney; the Chief Public Defender; the
1057 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection; the
1058 president of the Connecticut Bar Association; the president of the
1059 George W. Crawford Black Bar Association; the president of the South
1060 Asian Bar Association of Connecticut; the president of the Connecticut
1061 Asian Pacific American Bar Association; the president of the
1062 Connecticut Hispanic Bar Association; the director of the Institute for
1063 Municipal and Regional Policy at The University of Connecticut; and
1064 the president of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association; (2) the head
1065 of the Hate Crimes Investigative Unit, established pursuant to
1066 subsection (d) of section 29-4; and (3) no more than thirty appointed by
1067 the Governor who are representatives of organizations committed to
1068 decreasing hate crimes, improving diversity awareness or representing
1069 the interests of groups within the state protected by sections [53a-181j to
1070 53a-181l, inclusive] 53-37, as amended by this act, 53-37a, 53a-40a, as
1071 amended by this act, and sections 53a-181j to 53a-181l, inclusive, as
1072 amended by this act, and sections 5 to 13, inclusive, and 15 to 21,
1073 inclusive, of this act.

1074 Sec. 41. Subsection (a) of section 17a-210d of the general statutes is
1075 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
1076 *1, 2025*):

1077 (a) (1) Wherever the words "the mentally retarded" are used in the
1078 following general statutes, "persons with intellectual disability" or
1079 "individuals with intellectual disability" shall be substituted in lieu

1080 thereof; (2) wherever the words "mentally retarded", "mentally retarded
1081 person" or "mentally retarded persons" are used in the following general
1082 statutes, the words "intellectual disability", "person with intellectual
1083 disability" or "persons with intellectual disability" shall be substituted
1084 in lieu thereof; and (3) wherever the words "mental retardation" are used
1085 in the following general statutes, the words "intellectual disability" shall
1086 be substituted in lieu thereof: 4a-60, 4b-31, 8-2g, 8-3e, 9-159s, 10-91f, 17a-
1087 593, 17a-594, 17a-596, 45a-598, 45a-669, 45a-672, 45a-676, 45a-677, 45a-
1088 678, 45a-679, 45a-680, 45a-681, 45a-682, 45a-683, 46a-51, 46a-60, 46a-64,
1089 as amended by this act, 46a-64b, 46a-66, 46a-70, 46a-71, 46a-72, 46a-73,
1090 46a-75, 46a-76, 46b-84, 52-146o, 53a-46a [, 53a-181i] and 54-250.

1091 Sec. 42. Subsection (c) of section 53a-13 of the general statutes is
1092 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
1093 *1, 2025*):

1094 (c) As used in this section, (1) the terms mental disease or defect do
1095 not include (A) an abnormality manifested only by repeated criminal or
1096 otherwise antisocial conduct, or (B) pathological or compulsive
1097 gambling, and (2) "gender identity or expression" means gender identity
1098 or expression, as defined in section [53a-181i] 1-1n.

1099 Sec. 43. Section 53a-16 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1100 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

1101 In any prosecution for an offense, justification, as defined in sections
1102 53a-17 to 53a-23, inclusive, shall be a defense. Justification as a defense
1103 does not include provocation that resulted solely from the discovery of,
1104 knowledge about or potential disclosure of the victim's actual or
1105 perceived sex, sexual orientation or gender identity or expression,
1106 including under circumstances in which the victim made an unwanted,
1107 nonforcible, romantic or sexual advance toward the defendant, or if the
1108 defendant and victim dated or had a romantic relationship. As used in
1109 this section, "gender identity or expression" means gender identity or
1110 expression, as defined in section [53a-181i] 1-1n.

1111 Sec. 44. Subsection (a) of section 53a-30 of the general statutes is
1112 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
1113 *1, 2025*):

1114 (a) When imposing sentence of probation or conditional discharge,
1115 the court may, as a condition of the sentence, order that the defendant:
1116 (1) Work faithfully at a suitable employment or faithfully pursue a
1117 course of study or of vocational training that will equip the defendant
1118 for suitable employment; (2) undergo medical or psychiatric treatment
1119 and remain in a specified institution, when required for that purpose;
1120 (3) support the defendant's dependents and meet other family
1121 obligations; (4) make restitution of the fruits of the defendant's offense
1122 or make restitution, in an amount the defendant can afford to pay or
1123 provide in a suitable manner, for the loss or damage caused thereby. The
1124 court or the Court Support Services Division, if authorized by the court,
1125 may fix the amount thereof and the manner of performance, and the
1126 victim shall be advised by the court or the Court Support Services
1127 Division that restitution ordered under this section may be enforced
1128 pursuant to section 53a-28a; (5) if a minor, (A) reside with the minor's
1129 parents or in a suitable foster home, (B) attend school, and (C) contribute
1130 to the minor's own support in any home or foster home; (6) post a bond
1131 or other security for the performance of any or all conditions imposed;
1132 (7) refrain from violating any criminal law of the United States, this state
1133 or any other state; (8) if convicted of a misdemeanor or a felony, other
1134 than a capital felony under the provisions of section 53a-54b in effect
1135 prior to April 25, 2012, a class A felony or a violation of section 53a-70b
1136 of the general statutes, revision of 1958, revised to January 1, 2019, or
1137 section 21a-278, 21a-278a, 53a-55, 53a-56, 53a-56b, 53a-57 or 53a-58 or
1138 any offense for which there is a mandatory minimum sentence which
1139 may not be suspended or reduced by the court, and any sentence of
1140 imprisonment is suspended, participate in an alternate incarceration
1141 program; (9) reside in a residential community center or halfway house
1142 approved by the Commissioner of Correction, and contribute to the cost
1143 incident to such residence; (10) participate in a program of community
1144 service labor in accordance with section 53a-39c; (11) participate in a

1145 program of community service in accordance with section 51-181c; (12)
1146 if convicted of a violation of section 53a-70b of the general statutes,
1147 revision of 1958, revised to January 1, 2019, or subdivision (2) of
1148 subsection (a) of section 53-21 or section 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-71, 53a-72a
1149 or 53a-72b, undergo specialized sexual offender treatment; (13) if
1150 convicted of a criminal offense against a victim who is a minor, a
1151 nonviolent sexual offense or a sexually violent offense, as defined in
1152 section 54-250, or of a felony that the court finds was committed for a
1153 sexual purpose, as provided in section 54-254, register such person's
1154 identifying factors, as defined in section 54-250, with the Commissioner
1155 of Emergency Services and Public Protection when required pursuant
1156 to section 54-251, 54-252 or 54-253, as the case may be; (14) be subject to
1157 electronic monitoring, which may include the use of a global positioning
1158 system; (15) if convicted of a violation of section [46a-58] 53-37, as
1159 amended by this act, 53-37a, 53a-181j, as amended by this act, 53a-181k,
1160 as amended by this act, or 53a-181l, as amended by this act, or section 5,
1161 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 or 21 of this act, participate in
1162 an anti-bias or diversity awareness program or participate in a program
1163 of community service designed to remedy damage caused by the
1164 commission of a [bias] hate crime or otherwise related to the defendant's
1165 violation; (16) if convicted of a violation of section 53-247, undergo
1166 psychiatric or psychological counseling or participate in an animal
1167 cruelty prevention and education program provided such a program
1168 exists and is available to the defendant; or (17) satisfy any other
1169 conditions reasonably related to the defendant's rehabilitation. The
1170 court shall cause a copy of any such order to be delivered to the
1171 defendant and to the probation officer, if any.

1172 Sec. 45. Section 16-50p of the general statutes is amended by adding
1173 subsection (k) as follows (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

1174 (NEW) (k) In the case of a facility described in subdivisions (1) to (4),
1175 inclusive, of subsection (a) of section 16-50i, located in a municipality
1176 that is an environmental justice community, as defined in section 22a-
1177 20a, having a population of sixteen thousand persons or fewer, any

1178 elector residing in such municipality may petition for a town
 1179 referendum, to be held concurrently with the approval process of the
 1180 council. The council shall consider the result of the referendum in
 1181 reaching its decision pursuant to this section.

1182 Sec. 46. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2025*) Any person may make a
 1183 complaint concerning an alleged dog bite or attack upon such person or
 1184 another person to any animal control officer appointed pursuant to
 1185 section 22-331 or 22-331a of the general statutes of the town or region
 1186 where such bite or attack occurred. The animal control officer to whom
 1187 such complaint is made shall investigate the circumstances of the bite or
 1188 attack set forth in the complaint and report on the circumstances of the
 1189 attack to the Chief State Animal Control Officer, appointed pursuant to
 1190 section 22-328 of the general statutes."

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	53a-181i
Sec. 2	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	53a-181j
Sec. 3	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	53a-181k
Sec. 4	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	53a-181l
Sec. 5	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	New section
Sec. 6	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	New section
Sec. 7	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	New section
Sec. 8	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	New section
Sec. 9	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	New section
Sec. 10	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	New section
Sec. 11	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	New section
Sec. 12	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	New section
Sec. 13	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	New section
Sec. 14	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	53-37
Sec. 15	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	New section
Sec. 16	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	New section
Sec. 17	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	New section
Sec. 18	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	New section
Sec. 19	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	New section
Sec. 20	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	New section

Sec. 21	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	New section
Sec. 22	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	53a-40a
Sec. 23	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	54-56e(d)
Sec. 24	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	New section
Sec. 25	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	46a-58
Sec. 26	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	46a-64
Sec. 27	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	46a-64c
Sec. 28	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	46a-81d
Sec. 29	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	46a-81e
Sec. 30	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	53a-61aa
Sec. 31	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	53a-62
Sec. 32	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	53a-180
Sec. 33	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	53a-180a
Sec. 34	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	53a-180c
Sec. 35	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	53a-180d
Sec. 36	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	53a-181c
Sec. 37	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	52-571c
Sec. 38	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	3-129f
Sec. 39	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	29-7d(a)(1)
Sec. 40	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	51-279f(a)
Sec. 41	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	17a-210d(a)
Sec. 42	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	53a-13(c)
Sec. 43	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	53a-16
Sec. 44	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	53a-30(a)
Sec. 45	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	16-50p(k)
Sec. 46	<i>October 1, 2025</i>	New section