Connecticut Laws Affecting Public Libraries  
(Revised to January 1, 2019)

Follow these links to go directly to laws on:  
Confidentiality  
Connecticard Program  
Connecticut Education Network  
Construction Grant Program  
Crimes (with library mentioned specifically)  
Definitions for Library Statutes  
Education, Schools, and Public Libraries  
Educational Technology  
Energy & Lighting  
Freedom of Information Requirements  
Legislative Acts and Documents  
Libraries and Community Television  
Municipalities (and their libraries)  
Municipality Tax for Libraries  
Public Libraries - General  
Receipt of Funds – Library Associations  
State Aid Grant to Public Libraries  
State Library  
Sunday Employment  
Tax Exemptions  
Voter Registration

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Freedom of Information

Sec. 1-200. (Formerly Sec. 1-18a). Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings, except where such terms are used in a context which clearly indicates the contrary:

(1) “Public agency” or “agency” means:
(A) Any executive, administrative or legislative office of the state or any political subdivision of the state and any state or town agency, any department, institution, bureau, board, commission, authority or official of the state or of any city, town, borough, municipal corporation, school district, regional district or other district or other political subdivision of the state, including any committee of, or created by, any such office, subdivision, agency, department, institution, bureau, board, commission, authority or official, and also includes any judicial office, official, or body or committee thereof but only with respect to its or their administrative functions, and for purposes of this subparagraph, “judicial office” includes, but is not limited to, the Division of Public Defender Services;

(B) Any person to the extent such person is deemed to be the functional equivalent of a public agency pursuant to law; or

(C) Any “implementing agency”, as defined in section 32-222.

(2) “Meeting” means any hearing or other proceeding of a public agency, any convening or assembly of a quorum of a multimember public agency, and any communication by or to a quorum of a multimember public agency, whether in person or by means of electronic equipment, to discuss or act upon a matter over which the public agency has supervision, control, jurisdiction or advisory power. “Meeting” does not include: Any meeting of a personnel search committee for executive level employment candidates; any chance meeting, or a social meeting neither planned nor intended for the purpose of discussing matters relating to official business; strategy or negotiations with respect to collective bargaining; a caucus of members of a single political party notwithstanding that such members also constitute a quorum of a public agency; an administrative or staff meeting of a single-member public agency; and communication limited to notice of meetings of any public agency or the agendas thereof. A quorum of the members of a public agency who are present at any event which has been noticed and conducted as a meeting of another public agency under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act shall not be deemed to be holding a meeting of the public agency of which they are members as a result of their presence at such event.

(3) “Caucus” means (A) a convening or assembly of the enrolled members of a single political party who are members of a public agency within the state or a political subdivision, or (B) the members of a multimember public agency, which members constitute a majority of the membership of the agency, or the other members of the agency who constitute a minority of the membership of the agency, who register their intention to be considered a majority caucus or minority caucus, as the case may be, for the purposes of the Freedom of Information Act, provided (i) the registration is made with the office of the Secretary of the State for any such public agency of the state, in the office of the clerk of a political subdivision of the state for any public agency of a political subdivision of the state, or in the office of the clerk of each municipal member of any multitown district or agency, (ii) no member is registered in more than one caucus at any one time, (iii) no such member’s registration is rescinded during the member’s remaining term of office, and (iv) a member may remain a registered member of the majority caucus or minority caucus regardless of whether the member changes his or her party affiliation under chapter 143.
(4) “Person” means natural person, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, association or society.

(5) “Public records or files” means any recorded data or information relating to the conduct of the public’s business prepared, owned, used, received or retained by a public agency, or to which a public agency is entitled to receive a copy by law or contract under section 1-218, whether such data or information be handwritten, typed, tape-recorded, printed, photostated, photographed or recorded by any other method.

(6) “Executive sessions” means a meeting of a public agency at which the public is excluded for one or more of the following purposes: (A) Discussion concerning the appointment, employment, performance, evaluation, health or dismissal of a public officer or employee, provided that such individual may require that discussion be held at an open meeting; (B) strategy and negotiations with respect to pending claims or pending litigation to which the public agency or a member thereof, because of the member’s conduct as a member of such agency, is a party until such litigation or claim has been finally adjudicated or otherwise settled; (C) matters concerning security strategy or the deployment of security personnel, or devices affecting public security; (D) discussion of the selection of a site or the lease, sale or purchase of real estate by the state or a political subdivision of the state when publicity regarding such site, lease, sale, purchase or construction would adversely impact the price of such site, lease, sale, purchase or construction until such time as all of the property has been acquired or all proceedings or transactions concerning same have been terminated or abandoned; and (E) discussion of any matter which would result in the disclosure of public records or the information contained therein described in subsection (b) of section 1-210.

(7) “Personnel search committee” means a body appointed by a public agency, whose sole purpose is to recommend to the appointing agency a candidate or candidates for an executive-level employment position. Members of a “personnel search committee” shall not be considered in determining whether there is a quorum of the appointing or any other public agency.

(8) “Pending claim” means a written notice to an agency which sets forth a demand for legal relief or which asserts a legal right stating the intention to institute an action in an appropriate forum if such relief or right is not granted.

(9) “Pending litigation” means (A) a written notice to an agency which sets forth a demand for legal relief or which asserts a legal right stating the intention to institute an action before a court if such relief or right is not granted by the agency; (B) the service of a complaint against an agency returnable to a court which seeks to enforce or implement legal relief or a legal right; or (C) the agency’s consideration of action to enforce or implement legal relief or a legal right.

(10) “Freedom of Information Act” means this chapter.
"Governmental function" means the administration or management of a program of a public agency, which program has been authorized by law to be administered or managed by a person, where (A) the person receives funding from the public agency for administering or managing the program, (B) the public agency is involved in or regulates to a significant extent such person’s administration or management of the program, whether or not such involvement or regulation is direct, pervasive, continuous or day-to-day, and (C) the person participates in the formulation of governmental policies or decisions in connection with the administration or management of the program and such policies or decisions bind the public agency. “Governmental function” shall not include the mere provision of goods or services to a public agency without the delegated responsibility to administer or manage a program of a public agency.

Sec. 1-210. (Formerly Sec. 1-19). Access to public records. Exempt records. (a) Except as otherwise provided by any federal law or state statute, all records maintained or kept on file by any public agency, whether or not such records are required by any law or by any rule or regulation, shall be public records and every person shall have the right to (1) inspect such records promptly during regular office or business hours, (2) copy such records in accordance with subsection (g) of section 1-212, or (3) receive a copy of such records in accordance with section 1-212. Any agency rule or regulation, or part thereof, that conflicts with the provisions of this subsection or diminishes or curtails in any way the rights granted by this subsection shall be void. Each such agency shall keep and maintain all public records in its custody at its regular office or place of business in an accessible place and, if there is no such office or place of business, the public records pertaining to such agency shall be kept in the office of the clerk of the political subdivision in which such public agency is located or of the Secretary of the State, as the case may be. Any certified record hereunder attested as a true copy by the clerk, chief or deputy of such agency or by such other person designated or empowered by law to so act, shall be competent evidence in any court of this state of the facts contained therein.

(b) Nothing in the Freedom of Information Act shall be construed to require disclosure of:

(1) Preliminary drafts or notes provided the public agency has determined that the public interest in withholding such documents clearly outweighs the public interest in disclosure;

(2) Personnel or medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute an invasion of personal privacy;

(3) Records of law enforcement agencies not otherwise available to the public which records were compiled in connection with the detection or investigation of crime, if the disclosure of said records would not be in the public interest because it would result in the disclosure of (A) the identity of informants not otherwise known or the identity of witnesses not otherwise known whose safety would be endangered or who would be subject to threat or intimidation if their identity was made known, (B) the identity of minor witnesses, (C) signed statements of witnesses, (D) information to be used in a prospective law enforcement action if prejudicial to such action, (E) investigatory techniques not otherwise known to the general public, (F) arrest records of a juvenile, which shall also include any investigatory files, concerning the arrest of such juvenile, compiled for law enforcement purposes, (G) the name and address of the victim...
of a sexual assault under section 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-71, 53a-72a, 53a-72b or 53a-73a, voyeurism under section 53a-189a, or injury or risk of injury, or impairing of morals under section 53-21, or of an attempt thereof, or (H) uncorroborated allegations subject to destruction pursuant to section 1-216;

(4) Records pertaining to strategy and negotiations with respect to pending claims or pending litigation to which the public agency is a party until such litigation or claim has been finally adjudicated or otherwise settled;

(5) (A) Trade secrets, which for purposes of the Freedom of Information Act, are defined as information, including formulas, patterns, compilations, programs, devices, methods, techniques, processes, drawings, cost data, customer lists, film or television scripts or detailed production budgets that (i) derive independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable by proper means by, other persons who can obtain economic value from their disclosure or use, and (ii) are the subject of efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain secrecy; and

(B) Commercial or financial information given in confidence, not required by statute;

(6) Test questions, scoring keys and other examination data used to administer a licensing examination, examination for employment or academic examinations;

(7) The contents of real estate appraisals, engineering or feasibility estimates and evaluations made for or by an agency relative to the acquisition of property or to prospective public supply and construction contracts, until such time as all of the property has been acquired or all proceedings or transactions have been terminated or abandoned, provided the law of eminent domain shall not be affected by this provision;

(8) Statements of personal worth or personal financial data required by a licensing agency and filed by an applicant with such licensing agency to establish the applicant's personal qualification for the license, certificate or permit applied for;

(9) Records, reports and statements of strategy or negotiations with respect to collective bargaining;

(10) Records, tax returns, reports and statements exempted by federal law or the general statutes or communications privileged by the attorney-client relationship, marital relationship, clergy-penitent relationship, doctor-patient relationship, therapist-patient relationship or any other privilege established by the common law or the general statutes, including any such records, tax returns, reports or communications that were created or made prior to the establishment of the applicable privilege under the common law or the general statutes;

(11) Names or addresses of students enrolled in any public school or college without the consent of each student whose name or address is to be disclosed who is eighteen years of age or older and a parent or guardian of each such student who is younger than eighteen years of age, provided this subdivision shall not be construed as prohibiting the disclosure of
the names or addresses of students enrolled in any public school in a regional school district to
the board of selectmen or town board of finance, as the case may be, of the town wherein the
student resides for the purpose of verifying tuition payments made to such school;

(12) Any information obtained by the use of illegal means;

(13) Records of an investigation or the name of an employee providing information under the
provisions of section 4-61dd or sections 4-276 to 4-280, inclusive;

(14) Adoption records and information provided for in sections 45a-746, 45a-750 and 45a-751;

(15) Any page of a primary petition, nominating petition, referendum petition or petition for a
town meeting submitted under any provision of the general statutes or of any special act,
municipal charter or ordinance, until the required processing and certification of such page has
been completed by the official or officials charged with such duty after which time disclosure of
such page shall be required;

(16) Records of complaints, including information compiled in the investigation thereof, brought
to a municipal health authority pursuant to chapter 368e or a district department of health
pursuant to chapter 368f, until such time as the investigation is concluded or thirty days from
the date of receipt of the complaint, whichever occurs first;

(17) Educational records which are not subject to disclosure under the Family Educational
Rights and Privacy Act, 20 USC 1232g;

(18) Records, the disclosure of which the Commissioner of Correction, or as it applies to
Whiting Forensic Hospital, the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services, has
reasonable grounds to believe may result in a safety risk, including the risk of harm to any
person or the risk of an escape from, or a disorder in, a correctional institution or facility under
the supervision of the Department of Correction or Whiting Forensic Hospital. Such records
shall include, but are not limited to:

(A) Security manuals, including emergency plans contained or referred to in such security
manuals;

(B) Engineering and architectural drawings of correctional institutions or facilities or Whiting
Forensic Hospital facilities;

(C) Operational specifications of security systems utilized by the Department of Correction at
any correctional institution or facility or Whiting Forensic Hospital facilities, except that a
general description of any such security system and the cost and quality of such system may
be disclosed;

(D) Training manuals prepared for correctional institutions and facilities or Whiting Forensic
Hospital facilities that describe, in any manner, security procedures, emergency plans or
security equipment;
(E) Internal security audits of correctional institutions and facilities or Whiting Forensic Hospital facilities;

(F) Minutes or recordings of staff meetings of the Department of Correction or Whiting Forensic Hospital facilities, or portions of such minutes or recordings, that contain or reveal information relating to security or other records otherwise exempt from disclosure under this subdivision;

(G) Logs or other documents that contain information on the movement or assignment of inmates or staff at correctional institutions or facilities; and

(H) Records that contain information on contacts between inmates, as defined in section 18-84, and law enforcement officers;

(19) Records when there are reasonable grounds to believe disclosure may result in a safety risk, including the risk of harm to any person, any government-owned or leased institution or facility or any fixture or appurtenance and equipment attached to, or contained in, such institution or facility, except that such records shall be disclosed to a law enforcement agency upon the request of the law enforcement agency. Such reasonable grounds shall be determined (A) (i) by the Commissioner of Administrative Services, after consultation with the chief executive officer of an executive branch state agency, with respect to records concerning such agency; and (ii) by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, after consultation with the chief executive officer of a municipal, district or regional agency, with respect to records concerning such agency; (B) by the Chief Court Administrator with respect to records concerning the Judicial Department; and (C) by the executive director of the Joint Committee on Legislative Management, with respect to records concerning the Legislative Department. As used in this section, "government-owned or leased institution or facility" includes, but is not limited to, an institution or facility owned or leased by a public service company, as defined in section 16-1, other than a water company, as defined in section 25-32a, a certified telecommunications provider, as defined in section 16-1, or a municipal utility that furnishes electric or gas service, but does not include an institution or facility owned or leased by the federal government, and "chief executive officer" includes, but is not limited to, an agency head, department head, executive director or chief executive officer. Such records include, but are not limited to:

(i) Security manuals or reports;

(ii) Engineering and architectural drawings of government-owned or leased institutions or facilities;

(iii) Operational specifications of security systems utilized at any government-owned or leased institution or facility, except that a general description of any such security system and the cost and quality of such system may be disclosed;

(iv) Training manuals prepared for government-owned or leased institutions or facilities that describe, in any manner, security procedures, emergency plans or security equipment;
(v) Internal security audits of government-owned or leased institutions or facilities;

(vi) Minutes or records of meetings, or portions of such minutes or records, that contain or reveal information relating to security or other records otherwise exempt from disclosure under this subdivision;

(vii) Logs or other documents that contain information on the movement or assignment of security personnel; and

(viii) Emergency plans and emergency preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation plans, including plans provided by a person to a state agency or a local emergency management agency or official.

(20) Records of standards, procedures, processes, software and codes, not otherwise available to the public, the disclosure of which would compromise the security or integrity of an information technology system;

(21) The residential, work or school address of any participant in the address confidentiality program established pursuant to sections 54-240 to 54-240o, inclusive;

(22) The electronic mail address of any person that is obtained by the Department of Transportation in connection with the implementation or administration of any plan to inform individuals about significant highway or railway incidents;

(23) The name or address of any minor enrolled in any parks and recreation program administered or sponsored by any public agency;

(24) Responses to any request for proposals or bid solicitation issued by a public agency or any record or file made by a public agency in connection with the contract award process, until such contract is executed or negotiations for the award of such contract have ended, whichever occurs earlier, provided the chief executive officer of such public agency certifies that the public interest in the disclosure of such responses, record or file is outweighed by the public interest in the confidentiality of such responses, record or file;

(25) The name, address, telephone number or electronic mail address of any person enrolled in any senior center program or any member of a senior center administered or sponsored by any public agency;

(26) All records obtained during the course of inspection, investigation, examination and audit activities of an institution, as defined in section 19a-490, that are confidential pursuant to a contract between the Department of Public Health and the United States Department of Health and Human Services relating to the Medicare and Medicaid programs;

(27) Any record created by a law enforcement agency or other federal, state, or municipal governmental agency consisting of a photograph, film, video or digital or other visual image depicting the victim of a homicide, to the extent that such record could reasonably be expected
to constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of the victim or the victim's surviving family members;

(28) Any documentation provided to or obtained by an executive branch agency, including documentation provided or obtained prior to May 25, 2016, relating to claims of faulty or failing concrete foundations in residential buildings by the owners of such residential buildings, and documents prepared by an executive branch agency relating to such documentation, for seven years after the date of receipt of the documentation or seven years after May 25, 2016, whichever is later.

(c) Whenever a public agency receives a request from any person confined in a correctional institution or facility or a Whiting Forensic Hospital facility, for disclosure of any public record under the Freedom of Information Act, the public agency shall promptly notify the Commissioner of Correction or the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services in the case of a person confined in a Whiting Forensic Hospital facility of such request, in the manner prescribed by the commissioner, before complying with the request as required by the Freedom of Information Act. If the commissioner believes the requested record is exempt from disclosure pursuant to subdivision (18) of subsection (b) of this section, the commissioner may withhold such record from such person when the record is delivered to the person's correctional institution or facility or Whiting Forensic Hospital facility.

(d) Whenever a public agency, except the Judicial Department or Legislative Department, receives a request from any person for disclosure of any records described in subdivision (19) of subsection (b) of this section under the Freedom of Information Act, the public agency shall promptly notify the Commissioner of Administrative Services or the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, as applicable, of such request, in the manner prescribed by such commissioner, before complying with the request as required by the Freedom of Information Act. If the commissioner, after consultation with the chief executive officer of the applicable agency, believes the requested record is exempt from disclosure pursuant to subdivision (19) of subsection (b) of this section, the commissioner may direct the agency to withhold such record from such person. In any appeal brought under the provisions of section 1-206 of the Freedom of Information Act for denial of access to records for any of the reasons described in subdivision (19) of subsection (b) of this section, such appeal shall be against the chief executive officer of the executive branch state agency or the municipal, district or regional agency that issued the directive to withhold such record pursuant to subdivision (19) of subsection (b) of this section, exclusively, or, in the case of records concerning Judicial Department facilities, the Chief Court Administrator or, in the case of records concerning the Legislative Department, the executive director of the Joint Committee on Legislative Management.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivisions (1) and (16) of subsection (b) of this section, disclosure shall be required of:

(1) Interagency or intra-agency memoranda or letters, advisory opinions, recommendations or any report comprising part of the process by which governmental decisions and policies are formulated, except disclosure shall not be required of a preliminary draft of a memorandum,
prepared by a member of the staff of a public agency, which is subject to revision prior to submission to or discussion among the members of such agency;

(2) All records of investigation conducted with respect to any tenement house, lodging house or boarding house as defined in section 19a-355, or any nursing home, residential care home or rest home, as defined in section 19a-490, by any municipal building department or housing code inspection department, any local or district health department, or any other department charged with the enforcement of ordinances or laws regulating the erection, construction, alteration, maintenance, sanitation, ventilation or occupancy of such buildings; and

(3) The names of firms obtaining bid documents from any state agency.

Sec. 1-211. (Formerly Sec. 1-19a). Disclosure of computer-stored public records. Contracts. Acquisition of system, equipment, software to store or retrieve nonexempt public records. (a) Any public agency which maintains public records in a computer storage system shall provide, to any person making a request pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, a copy of any nonexempt data contained in such records, properly identified, on paper, disk, tape or any other electronic storage device or medium requested by the person, including an electronic copy sent to the electronic mail address of the person making such request, if the agency can reasonably make any such copy or have any such copy made. Except as otherwise provided by state statute, the cost for providing a copy of such data shall be in accordance with the provisions of section 1-212.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by state statute, no public agency shall enter into a contract with, or otherwise obligate itself to, any person if such contract or obligation impairs the right of the public under the Freedom of Information Act to inspect or copy the agency's nonexempt public records existing on-line in, or stored on a device or medium used in connection with, a computer system owned, leased or otherwise used by the agency in the course of its governmental functions.

(c) On and after July 1, 1992, before any public agency acquires any computer system, equipment or software to store or retrieve nonexempt public records, it shall consider whether such proposed system, equipment or software adequately provides for the rights of the public under the Freedom of Information Act at the least cost possible to the agency and to persons entitled to access to nonexempt public records under the Freedom of Information Act. In meeting its obligations under this subsection, each state public agency shall consult with the Department of Administrative Services as part of the agency's design analysis prior to acquiring any such computer system, equipment or software. The Department of Administrative Services shall adopt written guidelines to assist municipal agencies in carrying out the purposes of this subsection. Nothing in this subsection shall require an agency to consult with said department prior to acquiring a system, equipment or software or modifying software, if such acquisition or modification is consistent with a design analysis for which such agency has previously consulted with said department. The Department of Administrative Services shall consult with the Freedom of Information Commission on matters relating to access to and disclosure of public records for the purposes of this subsection. The provisions
of this subsection shall not apply to software modifications which would not affect the rights of the public under the Freedom of Information Act.

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**Legislative Acts and Documents to Public Libraries**

Sec. 3-86. Legislative acts and documents to each free public library. The Secretary may send a copy of the laws passed by the General Assembly at each session, together with the legislative documents and journals, to each free public library which desires them.

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**Educational Technology**

Sec. 4d-80. Commission for Educational Technology.

(a) There is established a Commission for Educational Technology within the Department of Administrative Services. The commission shall consist of the following members or their designees: (1) The Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, the Commissioner of Administrative Services, the Commissioner of Education, the Commissioner of Economic and Community Development, the president of The University of Connecticut and the president of the Connecticut State Colleges and Universities, the State Librarian and the Consumer Counsel, (2) one member each representing the Connecticut Conference of Independent Colleges, the Connecticut Association of Boards of Education, the Connecticut Conference of Municipalities, the Connecticut Council of Small Towns and the Connecticut Library Association, (3) four members who represent business or have expertise in information technology, two of whom shall be appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives and one of whom shall be appointed by the president pro tempore of the Senate, (4) one member who is a chief elected official of a municipality, who shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate, and (5) one member who is a representative of small business who shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives. The commission shall convene a meeting at least once during each calendar quarter.

(b) The Governor shall appoint a chairperson from among the members of the commission or their designees. Subject to the provisions of chapter 67, and within available appropriations, the commission may appoint an executive director and such other employees as may be necessary for the discharge of the duties of the commission. Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes, the executive director shall have the option to elect participation in the state employees retirement system, or the alternate retirement program established for eligible employees in higher education or the teachers’ retirement system.

(c) The commission shall:

(1) Be the principal educational technology policy advisor for state government;

(2) Develop, oversee and direct the attainment of state-wide technology goals including:
(A) Connecting all institutions of higher education, libraries, public elementary and secondary schools, regional educational service centers and other parties through a state-wide high speed, flexible network that will allow for video, voice and data transmission;

(B) Wiring all school classrooms and connecting them to the Internet and to the state-wide high speed network through wired, wireless, or any other digital transmission technology providing high speed connectivity;

(C) Providing access for all public schools, public libraries and libraries at institutions of higher education to a core set of on-line full text resources and to the ability to purchase collaboratively for other collections in order to maximize buying power;

(D) Ensuring, in cooperation with the State Board of Education, competency in computing skills by the sixth grade for all students;

(E) Ensuring competency in specific computing skills and the integration of technology into the curriculum for all public school teachers;

(F) Ensuring that institutions of higher education offer a wide range of course and degree programs via the Internet and through other synchronous and asynchronous methods;

(3) Coordinate the activities of all state agencies, educational institutions and other parties involved in the creation and management of a reliable and secure network that will offer connectivity and allow for the transmission of video, voice and data transmission to every library, school, regional educational service center and institution of higher education;

(4) Be the liaison between the Governor and the General Assembly and local, state and federal organizations and entities with respect to educational technology matters;

(5) Develop and maintain a long-range plan and make related recommendations for the coordination of educational technology. The plan shall (A) establish clear goals and a strategy for using telecommunications and information technology to improve education, (B) include a professional development strategy to ensure that teachers and faculty know how to use the new technologies to improve education, (C) include an assessment of the telecommunications, hardware, software and other services that will be needed to improve education, and (D) include an evaluation process that monitors progress towards the specified goals;

(6) Measure the availability and usage of Internet access sites available to the public, including, but not limited to, those maintained by state and local government agencies, libraries, schools, institutions of higher education, nonprofit organizations, businesses and other organizations and recommend strategies for reducing the disparities in Internet accessibility and usage across the state and among all potential users;

(7) Establish methods and procedures to ensure the maximum involvement of members of the public, educators, librarians, representatives of higher education, the legislature and local
officials in educational technology matters and organize, as necessary, advisory boards consisting of individuals with expertise in a particular discipline significant to the work of the commission;

(8) On or before January 1, 2001, and annually thereafter, the commission shall report, in accordance with section 11-4a, on its activities, progress made in the attainment of the state-wide technology goals as outlined in the long-range plan and any recommendations to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to education and appropriations and the budgets of state agencies, the State Board of Education, and the Board of Regents for Higher Education. The report shall include recommendations for adjustments to the funding formula for grants pursuant to section 10-262n if there are school districts that are at a disadvantage in terms of wiring their schools and the use of technology in their schools;

(9) Enter into such contractual agreements, in accordance with established procedures, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section;

(10) Take any other action necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

(d) The Commission for Educational Technology may request any office, department, board, commission or other agency of the state to supply such reports, information and assistance as may be necessary or appropriate in order to carry out its duties and requirements.

(e) For purposes of this section, educational technology shall include, but not be limited to: (1) Computer-assisted instruction; (2) information retrieval and data transfer; (3) telecommunications related to voice, data and video transmission of instruction related materials and courses; (4) the development and acquisition of educational software; and (5) the instructional uses of the Internet and other technologies.

Sec. 4d-81. Educational technology account. There is established an educational technology account. The Commission for Educational Technology shall deposit in said account any private donation, bequest or devise made to it to assist in the attainment of the state-wide technology goals established pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection (c) of section 4d-80. Said account is intended to be in addition to those resources that are appropriated by the state for technology purposes. The commission shall use the resources of the account for activities related to the attainment of such goals.

Sec. 4d-81a. Grants to further the use of technology. The Department of Administrative Services may make grants to further the use of technology, including education in technology.

(a) The Commission for Educational Technology shall develop, with the advice and assistance of the State Board of Education, the Board of Regents for Higher Education and the Department of Administrative Services, a five-year plan for the implementation of the Connecticut Education Network to provide state-of-the-art, high-speed, reliable Internet access and video, voice and data transmissions that electronically link all educational institutions in the
state, including public and independent institutions of higher education, the state's libraries and all elementary, middle and secondary schools and other institutions including businesses, job centers and community organizations. The plan shall include the establishment of a Connecticut Digital Library as a component of the Connecticut Education Network to ensure on-line access by all students and citizens to essential library and information resources. The State Library, in conjunction with the Board of Regents for Higher Education, shall administer the Connecticut Digital Library. The Connecticut Digital Library shall provide access to available on-line electronic full-text databases, a state-wide electronic catalog and interlibrary loan system and the electronic and physical delivery of library resources. The Connecticut Digital Library shall include elements specifically designed to meet the educational and research needs of the general public, higher education students and faculty and elementary and secondary school students and teachers.

(b) The commission shall oversee the preparation and submission of a state-wide application to the federal Universal Service Fund to enhance connectivity to the Connecticut Education Network, maximize participation and grant attainment rates, and reduce overly burdensome administrative requirements which discourage local involvement. No later than the annual federal funding deadline, and for every subsequent universal service funding cycle, the commission, or its designee, shall submit a state-wide application for universal service funds. Each local and regional board of education and public library that is designated by the commission for connection to the Connecticut Education Network shall be deemed to have authorized the commission or its designee to submit an application for such funds on its behalf.

Sec. 4d-82a. Ed-Net account. (a) There is established a separate nonlapsing account within the General Fund to be known as the Ed-Net account. Any reimbursements received by the Department of Administrative Services for costs associated with the Connecticut Education Network shall be deposited in the General Fund and credited to the Ed-Net account to be used by said department to support the costs of said network.

(b) The funds made available to the Department of Administrative Services in subsection (a) of this section, for Ed-Net, may be transferred by said department to state agencies requiring funds for such purpose.

Sec. 4d-83. Technical assistance. Purchasing under state-wide contracts. The Department of Administrative Services, in consultation with the Department of Education, shall provide (1) technical assistance to local and regional boards of education and technical education and career schools to expand their educational technology capabilities, including, but not limited to, wiring, Internet connectivity and technical support, and (2) opportunities for such boards of education and schools to purchase under state-wide contracts.

Secs. 4d-84 and 4d-85. Technology standards. State-wide standard for teacher and administrator competency in the use of technology for instructional purposes. Sections 4d-84 and 4d-85 are repealed, effective July 1, 2013.

Secs. 4d-86 to 4d-89. Reserved for future use.
Municipalities
Sec. 7-148. Scope of municipal powers.

(a) Definitions. Whenever used in this section, “municipality” means any town, city or borough, consolidated town and city or consolidated town and borough.

(b) Ordinances. Powers granted to any municipality under the general statutes or by any charter or special act, unless the charter or special act provides to the contrary, shall be exercised by ordinance when the exercise of such powers has the effect of:

(c) (1)(E) Make appropriations to military organizations, hospitals, health care facilities, public health nursing organizations, nonprofit museums and libraries, organizations providing drug abuse and dependency programs and any other private organization performing a public function;

(c) (6) Public works, sewers, highways. (A) Public facilities. (i) Establish, lay out, construct, reconstruct, alter, maintain, repair, control and operate cemeteries, public burial grounds, hospitals, clinics, institutions for children and aged, infirm and chronically ill persons, bus terminals and airports and their accessories, docks, wharves, school houses, libraries, parks, playgrounds, playfields, fieldhouses, baths, bathhouses, swimming pools, gymnasiums, comfort stations, recreation places, public beaches, beach facilities, public gardens, markets, garbage and refuse disposal facilities, parking lots and other off-street parking facilities, and any and all buildings or facilities necessary or convenient for carrying on the government of the municipality;

Sec. 7-425. *(See end of section for amended versions of subdivisions (1) to (3), inclusive, and effective date.) Definitions. The following words and phrases as used in this part, except as otherwise provided, shall have the following meanings:

*(1) “Municipality” means any town, city, borough, school district, regional school district, taxing district, fire district, district department of health, probate district, housing authority, regional work force development board established under section 31-3k, regional emergency telecommunications center, tourism district established under section 10-397, flood commission or authority established by special act or regional planning agency;

*(2) “Participating municipality” means any municipality which has accepted this part, as provided in section 7-427;

*(3) “Legislative body” means, for towns having a town council, the council; for other towns, the selectmen; for cities, the common council or other similar body of officials; for boroughs, the warden and burgesses; for regional school districts, the regional board of education; for district departments of health, the board of the district; for probate districts, the judge of probate; for regional planning agencies, the regional planning board; for regional emergency telecommunications centers, a representative board; for tourism districts, the board of directors
of such tourism district; and in all other cases the body authorized by the general statutes or by special act to make ordinances for the municipality;

(4) “Retirement Commission” means the State Retirement Commission created by chapter 66;

(5) “Member” means any regular employee or elective officer receiving pay from a participating municipality, and any regular employee of a free public library that receives part or all of its income from municipal appropriation, who has been included by such municipality in the pension plan as provided in section 7-427, but shall not include any person who customarily works less than twenty hours a week if such person entered employment after September 30, 1969, any police officer or firefighter who will attain the compulsory retirement age after less than five years of continuous service in fund B, any teacher who is eligible for membership in the state teachers retirement system, any person eligible for membership in any pension system established by or under the authority of any special act or of a charter adopted under the provisions of chapter 99, or any person holding a position funded in whole or in part by the federal government as part of any public service employment program, on-the-job training program or work experience program, provided persons holding such federally funded positions on July 1, 1978, shall not be excluded from membership but may elect to receive a refund of their accumulated contributions without interest;

(6) “Pay” means the salary, wages or earnings of an employee, including any payments received pursuant to chapter 568 and the money value as determined by the Retirement Commission of any board, lodging, fuel or laundry provided for such employee by the municipality but not including any fees or allowances for expenses;

(7) “Fund” and “fund B” means the Connecticut Municipal Employees' Retirement Fund B;

(8) “Continuous service” and “service” means active service as a member, or active service prior to becoming a member if such service (A) was in a department for which participation was subsequently accepted and not subsequently withdrawn, (B) was continuous to the date of becoming a member except service for which credit is granted pursuant to section 7-436a, and (C) would have been as a member if the department had then been participating, all subject to the provisions of section 7-434;

(9) “System” means the Old Age and Survivors Insurance System under Title II of the Social Security Act, as amended;

(10) “Social Security Act” means the Act of Congress, approved August 14, 1935, Chapter 531, 49 Stat. 620, officially cited as the Social Security Act, including regulations and requirements issued pursuant thereto, as such act has been and may from time to time be amended;

(11) “Regional emergency telecommunications center” means any entity authorized by the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection as a public safety answering point responsible for the receipt and processing of 9-1-1 calls for at least three municipalities.

*Note: On and after January 1, 2015, subdivisions (1) to (3), inclusive, of this section, as amended by section 270 of public act 13-247, are to read as follows:

“(1) "Municipality" means any town, city, borough, school district, regional school district, taxing district, fire district, district department of health, probate district, housing authority, regional work force development board established under section 31-3k, regional emergency telecommunications center, tourism district established under section 10-397, flood commission or authority established by special act or regional council of governments;

(2) “Participating municipality” means any municipality that has accepted this part, as provided in section 7-427;

(3) “Legislative body” means, for towns having a town council, the council; for other towns, the selectmen; for cities, the common council or other similar body of officials; for boroughs, the warden and burgesses; for regional school districts, the regional board of education; for district departments of health, the board of the district; for probate districts, the judge of probate; for regional councils of governments, the council; for regional emergency telecommunications centers, a representative board; for tourism districts, the board of directors of such tourism district; and in all other cases the body authorized by the general statutes or by special act to make ordinances for the municipality.”

Sec. 7-427. *(See end of section for amended version of subsection (a) and effective date.) Participation by municipalities. *(a) Any municipality except a housing authority, which is governed by subsection (b) of this section or a regional work force development board established under section 31-3k, which is governed by section 7-427a, may, by resolution passed by its legislative body and subject to such referendum as may be hereinafter provided, accept this part as to any department or departments of such municipality as may be designated therein, including elective officers if so specified, free public libraries which receive part or all of their income from municipal appropriation, and the redevelopment agency of such municipality whether or not such municipality is a member of the system, as defined in section 7-452, but such acceptance shall not repeal, amend or replace, or affect the continuance of, any pension system established in such municipality by or under the authority of any special act and all such special acts shall remain in full force and effect until repealed or amended by the General Assembly or as provided by chapter 99. The acceptance of this part as to any department or departments of a municipality shall not affect the right of such municipality to accept it in the future as to any other department or departments. In any municipality other than a district department of health, housing authority, flood commission or authority, regional planning agency or supervision district board of education, such resolution shall not take effect until it has been approved by a majority of the electors of the municipality voting thereon at the
Connecticut Laws Affecting Public Libraries

next regular election or meeting or at a special election or meeting called for the purpose. The effective date of participation shall be at least ninety days subsequent to the receipt by the Retirement Commission of the certified copy of such resolution. The Retirement Commission shall furnish to any municipality contemplating acceptance of this part, at the expense of such municipality, an estimate of the probable cost to such municipality of such acceptance as to any department or departments thereof.

(b) Unless the board of commissioners of a housing authority votes against such participation, employees of housing authorities who are eligible under section 7-425 and who are not members of the Municipal Employees’ Retirement Fund B shall become members thereof on July 1, 1972, and membership in any other retirement fund, except the federal old age and survivors insurance, shall terminate on said date. Housing authorities whose employees are enrolled on or before May 21, 1971, in any other retirement system shall arrange for termination of such system on July 1, 1972, which arrangements shall include provision that the rights of members who retired prior to July 1, 1972, under such system shall not be affected and provision that any refunds of employee contributions made to such other retirement system shall be transferred to the Municipal Employees’ Retirement Fund B and the appropriate amount credited to the account of each transferring employee’s benefit.


*Note: On and after January 1, 2015, subsection (a) of this section, as amended by section 271 of public act 13-247, is to read as follows:

“(a) Any municipality except a housing authority, which is governed by subsection (b) of this section or a regional work force development board established under section 31-3k, which is governed by section 7-427a, may, by resolution passed by its legislative body and subject to such referendum as may be hereinafter provided, accept this part as to any department or departments of such municipality as may be designated therein, including elective officers if so specified, free public libraries which receive part or all of their income from municipal appropriation, and the redevelopment agency of such municipality whether or not such municipality is a member of the system, as defined in section 7-452, but such acceptance shall not repeal, amend or replace, or affect the continuance of, any pension system established in such municipality by or under the authority of any special act and all such special acts shall remain in full force and effect until repealed or amended by the General Assembly or as provided by chapter 99. The acceptance of this part as to any department or departments of a municipality shall not affect the right of such municipality to accept it in the future as to any other department or departments. In any municipality other than a district department of health, housing authority, flood commission or authority, regional council of governments or supervision district board of education, such resolution shall not take effect until it has been approved by a majority of the electors of the municipality voting thereon at the next regular election or meeting or at a special election or meeting called for the purpose. The effective date of participation shall be at least ninety days subsequent to the receipt by the Retirement Commission of the certified copy of such resolution. The Retirement Commission shall furnish
to any municipality contemplating acceptance of this part, at the expense of such municipality, an estimate of the probable cost to such municipality of such acceptance as to any department or departments thereof."

Voter Registration

Sec. 9-19h. Availability of admissions information and materials at certain state agencies and libraries. Application for admission through Department of Motor Vehicles. (a) The Department of Social Services, the Labor Department and the Department of Motor Vehicles shall make voter registration information and materials available to the public. Such information and materials shall be placed in public areas of the offices of such departments. The State Library and the libraries of the state’s public institutions of higher education shall also make such information and materials available to users of the libraries. The Secretary of the State shall provide such departments, such libraries and any libraries open to the public with suitable nonpartisan literature, materials and voter registration application forms authorized under sections 9-23g and 9-23h. The secretary shall also provide to the Department of Social Services, the Labor Department and the Department of Motor Vehicles any furniture needed to display such literature, materials and forms.

... Sec. 9-23n. Voter registration agencies. Duties.

(a) As used in this section, "voter registration agency" means (1) public assistance offices, (2) all offices in the state that provide state-funded programs primarily engaged in providing services to persons with disabilities, (3) libraries that are open to the public, and (4) such other appropriate offices as the Secretary of the State shall designate in accordance with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, P.L. 103-31, as amended from time to time.

(b) Voter registration agencies shall (1) distribute mail voter registration application forms, (2) assist applicants for such assistance or services in completing voter registration application forms, except for applicants who refuse such assistance, (3) accept completed voter registration application forms and provide each applicant with an application receipt, on which the agency shall record the date that the agency received the application, using an official date stamp bearing the name of the agency, and (4) immediately transmit all such applications to the registrars of voters of the town of voting residence of the applicants. The agency shall provide such receipt whether the application was submitted in person or by mail. If a registration application is accepted within five days before the last day for registration to vote in a regular election, the application shall be transmitted to the registrars of voters of the town of voting residence of the applicant not later than five days after the date of acceptance. The voter registration agency shall indicate on the completed mail voter registration application form, without indicating the identity of the voter registration agency, the date of its acceptance by such agency, to ensure that any eligible applicant is registered to vote in an election if it is received by the registration agency by the last day for registration to vote in an election. If a state-funded program primarily engaged in providing services to persons with disabilities provides services to a person with a disability at the person’s home, the agency shall provide such voter registration services at the person’s home. The procedures in subsections (c), (d),
(f) and (g) of section 9-23g that are not inconsistent with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, P.L. 103-31, as amended from time to time, shall apply to applications made under this section. Officials and employees of such voter registration agencies are not admitting officials, as defined in section 9-17a, and may not restore, under the provisions of section 9-46a, electoral privileges of persons convicted of a felony.

Education, Schools, and Public Libraries

Sec. 10-16q. School readiness program requirements. Per child cost limitation. Sliding fee scale. Waiver from schedule requirements. (a) Each school readiness program shall include: (1) A plan for collaboration with other community programs and services, including public libraries, and for coordination of resources in order to facilitate full-day and year-round child care and education programs for children of working parents and parents in education or training programs; (2) parent involvement, parenting education and outreach; (3) (A) record-keeping policies that require documentation of the name and address of each child's doctor, primary care provider and health insurance company and information on whether the child is immunized and has had health screens pursuant to the federal Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment Services Program under 42 USC 1396d, and (B) referrals for health services, including referrals for appropriate immunizations and screenings; (4) a plan for the incorporation of appropriate preliteracy practices and teacher training in such practices; (5) nutrition services; (6) referrals to family literacy programs that incorporate adult basic education and provide for the promotion of literacy through access to public library services; (7) admission policies that promote enrollment of children from different racial, ethnic and economic backgrounds and from other communities; (8) a plan of transition for participating children from the school readiness program to kindergarten and provide for the transfer of records from the program to the kindergarten program; (9) a plan for professional development for staff, including, but not limited to, training (A) in preliteracy skills development, and (B) designed to assure respect for racial and ethnic diversity; (10) a sliding fee scale for families participating in the program pursuant to section 17b-749d; and (11) an annual evaluation of the effectiveness of the program.

Sec. 10-221g. Instructional time and facility usage assessment. Each local and regional board of education shall conduct an instructional time and facility usage assessment in order to maximize student learning and community use of facilities. For purposes of such audit, the superintendent of schools of each school district shall meet regularly with representatives from the public library and the recreation department in the town or towns that comprise the school district to coordinate the availability of facilities.

State Library

Sec. 11-1. Appointment and duties of board.

(a) The State Library Board shall consist of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or his designee, the Chief Court Administrator or his designee, the Commissioner of Education or his
designee and five electors to be appointed by the Governor for terms of five years from July first in the year of their appointment. The terms of all members appointed prior to July 1, 1987, shall terminate on June 30, 1987. Commencing on July 1, 1987, appointments to the board shall be made as follows: Five members shall be appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall be an experienced librarian, one of whom shall be an experienced archivist and one of whom shall be an experienced museum professional; and one member each shall be appointed by the president pro tempore of the Senate, the minority leader of the Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives and the minority leader of the House. The term of each member of the board commencing on or after July 1, 1987, shall be coterminal with the term of the appointing authority. The appointing authority shall fill any vacancy in the office of an appointed member for the unexpired portion of the term. The Chief Justice may designate any judge of the Supreme Court to serve in his place.

(b) The board may elect annually a chairman from its members to serve a term of one year from his election or until his successor is elected. The chairman shall represent the board in certifying such actions as the board may approve. The board shall provide for the supervision of the State Library by a State Librarian who shall serve as the chief administrative officer of the board and shall have administrative authority over the State Library and responsibility for its supervision.

(c) The board shall meet at least once during each calendar quarter and at such other times as the chairman deems necessary or upon the request of a majority of members in office. A majority of the members in office, but not less than four, shall constitute a quorum. Any appointed member who fails to attend three consecutive meetings or who fails to attend fifty per cent of all meetings held during any calendar year shall be deemed to have resigned from office.

(d) The State Library Board shall appoint the State Librarian. Except when specifically prohibited by the conditions, if any, upon which a gift was created or by a conditional sales agreement, the board is authorized to sell, trade or otherwise dispose of any unwanted duplicate, out-of-date or irrelevant materials within the collections of the State Library, provided that the monetary proceeds of such a transaction, if any, shall be deemed to be funds from private sources. The State Library Board is authorized to establish a nonprofit foundation for the purpose of raising funds from private sources to enhance the collections and programs of the library and the Raymond E. Baldwin Museum of Connecticut History and Heritage. All funds from private sources shall be held in the manner prescribed by sections 4-37e to 4-37j, inclusive, for use in furthering any purpose the board considers to be in harmony with the original purpose of the gift or purchase of such materials. The board shall engage in planning for state-wide library service, other than for school libraries, and for the establishment of a research center to facilitate the most effective use of materials in public, university, professional and industrial libraries and may take such action as is necessary to secure maximum state participation in federal aid for public libraries, for scholarships for students of library science and for cooperative library projects. The board may, by regulation, establish standards for principal public libraries and procedures for naming such libraries and periodically review the same. To carry out its duties under the general statutes, the board may
make contracts, subject to the approval of the Attorney General and to any appropriations made for such purpose or the availability of other public or private funds.

(e) The State Library Board shall be within the Department of Education for administrative purposes only.

(f) (1) The State Library Board shall appoint an advisory council for library planning and development. The council shall assist the board with the development of state and federal library plans, advise the board on state policies and activities for library development, cooperation among different types of libraries and use of automated communication systems to support cooperative information services and assist the board in evaluating the usefulness of such activities to residents of the state.

(2) The council shall consist of the following persons: Three public library representatives, one of whom shall be from a tax-supported public library serving a population of less than ten thousand, one of whom shall be from such a library serving a population of ten thousand or more and less than one hundred thousand and one of whom shall be from such a library serving a population of one hundred thousand or more; one representative of a cooperating library service unit; one representative of libraries which participate in shared automated library systems; one representative of the Connecticut Library Association; one special library representative; one representative from the academic library community; one representative from the school library community; one representative of institution libraries; one representative of a library serving the handicapped; one representative from the Department of Education; one representative from the Board of Regents for Higher Education; and six users of libraries represented on the council. The State Librarian shall represent the board and shall be an ex-officio, nonvoting member. The council shall designate one of its members to serve as a liaison to the board.

(3) Except for members of the council who represent state agencies, nine of the members first appointed shall serve for a term of one year, eight of such members shall serve for a term of two years and thereafter members shall serve for a term of two years. The State Library Board shall determine which of the members first appointed shall serve for a term of one year and which of such members shall serve for a term of two years. Members may serve up to two consecutive terms. After serving such terms, a member may be reappointed after a minimum of one year without service on the council. The members of the council shall receive no compensation for their services but may be reimbursed for any necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

(4) To achieve its purposes, the council may form task forces to address specific library issues. The task forces shall include representatives from the library community and users of libraries who possess expertise in the subject areas addressed by the task forces.

Sec. 11-1a. Programs of state-wide library service.

(a) The State Library Board may institute and conduct programs of state-wide library service which may include, but need not be limited to, (1) a cataloging and processing service to be
available to libraries, (2) the creation and maintenance of current and retrospective union
catalogs of books, union lists of serials and similar cooperative listings of library materials, (3)
a program of coordinated acquisitions, storage and deposit of library materials, (4) the support
and encouragement of the transfer, as loans or copies, of library materials between libraries
and to nonresident library patrons, (5) the provision of suitable high-speed communications
facilities, (6) the creation and maintenance of bibliographic and regional reference centers, (7)
the provision of traveling collections of library materials and of book examination centers, and
(8) the provision of a publicity and public relations service for libraries.

(b) The State Library Board shall create and maintain one or more library research centers
which shall utilize any appropriate sources of information, both within and outside of the state,
to meet the needs of those making inquiries.

(c) The State Library Board shall maintain the state’s principal law library which shall be
located in the State Library and Supreme Court Building. The State Library Board shall
distribute state documents, statutes and public acts to the law libraries established pursuant to
section 11-10b.

(d) The State Library Board shall create and maintain a library service for the blind and other
persons with disabilities, as provided for in 2 USC Sections 135a, 135a-1 and 135b.

Sec. 11-1b. Regulations re state-wide library service. The State Library Board shall promulgate
regulations to implement the provisions of sections 11-1a, 11-24b and 11-31a.

Sec. 11-1c. Official state archives. Appointment of State Archivist. The State Library Board
shall create and maintain the official state archives. The State Librarian shall, subject to the
provisions of chapter 67, appoint an assistant, who shall be the State Archivist.

Sec. 11-1d. Transferred to Chapter 185b, Part III, Sec. 10a-111a.

Sec. 11-2. Powers and duties of State Librarian. The State Library shall maintain programs for
library development and reader services. The State Librarian shall be the administrative officer
of the State Library and shall administer, coordinate and supervise the library. In order to carry
out the duties of the State Librarian required by law, the State Librarian may enter into
contracts, subject to the approval of the Attorney General and within any available
appropriations or other funds available from the public or private sector. The State Librarian
shall have the authority to sign contracts approved by the State Library Board in accordance
with the policies established by the State Library Board. The State Librarian may appoint
members of the staff of the State Library. Members of the staff of the State Library employed in
positions requiring graduation from a library school shall be members of the unclassified
service. The State Librarian may purchase books and other library resources for the State
Library. The State Librarian is authorized and directed to distribute electronic copies of the files
of each act favorably reported by any committee of the General Assembly to each high school
and university in the state, upon request.
Sec. 11-2a. Receipt of federal funds. The State Librarian is empowered, subject to the provisions of the general statutes, to receive any federal funds made available to the state for purposes of programs under his jurisdiction and to expend such funds for the purpose or purposes for which they are made available. The State Treasurer shall be the custodian of such funds.


(a) Under the direction of the State Library Board, the State Librarian shall be responsible for developing and directing a records management program for the books, records, papers and documents of all state agencies within the executive department, and the books, records, papers and documents of the several towns, cities, boroughs, districts and other political subdivisions of the state, pursuant to the provisions of section 11-8a. The State Librarian shall also supervise the operation of state records centers; provide photoduplication and microfilming service and document repair and restoration service for state and local records; approve security storage facilities, within or without the state, or establish and operate such facilities within the state, for the safe storage of original public records or security copies thereof; and carry out a program for the identification and preservation of essential records of the state and of its political subdivisions. The State Librarian shall, with the approval of the State Library Board, and in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, adopt regulations for the creation and preservation of the records of the several towns, cities, boroughs and districts of the state. Such regulations shall establish the physical characteristics required for papers, inks, typewriter ribbons, carbon papers, loose-leaf binders, photographic films or other supplies and materials, including photographic or other processes for recording documents, used in the creation of public records; and the design, construction and degree of fire resistance required for safes, cabinets, vaults and file rooms in which public records are housed. The State Librarian shall ascertain from time to time whether the provisions of the general statutes and of such regulations relating to the recording, filing, indexing, maintenance and disposition of such records are being carried out. The State Librarian may order any person having the care and custody of such records to comply with such statutes or with such regulations. The State Librarian shall send a copy of such order to the chief administrative officer of the town, city, borough or district to which the records relate. The order shall specify the time within which the order shall be complied with. In setting such time for compliance, the State Librarian shall take into consideration the availability of facilities or equipment or the need for the construction or purchase thereof. The State Librarian may cause the enforcement of any such order by application to the Superior Court, or to any judge thereof if said court is not then sitting, to issue an appropriate decree or process, which application shall be brought and the proceedings thereon conducted by the Attorney General.

(b) The State Librarian shall, subject to the provisions of chapter 67, appoint an assistant who shall be the Public Records Administrator. All powers, functions and duties assigned to the Examiner of Public Records are hereby transferred to the Public Records Administrator.

Sec. 11-9e. "Cooperating library service unit" defined. Budget recommendations.
(a) For purposes of this section and section 11-1, a "cooperating library service unit" means an organization of different types of libraries situated in a stipulated area of the state whose purpose is to improve library service through coordinated planning, resource sharing, and the development of programs too costly or impractical for a single library to maintain.

(b) The State Library Board shall include in its budget recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly such amounts as are required in the estimation of the board of the operation of the cooperating library service units to provide services pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.

Public Libraries

Sec. 11-20. Establishment. Gifts. Pensions. Any town, city, borough, fire district or incorporated school district may, by ordinance, establish a public library and may expend such sums of money as may be necessary to purchase land for a suitable site and to provide and maintain such suitable rooms or buildings as may be necessary for such library or for any library which is the property of any corporation without capital stock or for any public library established in such municipality, provided the use of such library shall be free to its inhabitants under such regulations as its trustees prescribe. Any such municipality may receive, hold and manage any devise, bequest or gift for the establishment, increase or maintenance of any such library within its limits and may retire with a pension or other reward any employee of any such library.

Sec. 11-21. Board of trustees. In the absence of any other provision therefor, the management of the public library in any municipality, fire district or incorporated school district which has established such library under the provisions of section 11-20 shall be vested in a board of trustees, consisting of a number divisible by three to be elected in the manner provided in section 9-207. Such board may make bylaws for its government and shall have exclusive right to expend all money appropriated by such municipality for any such library.

Sec. 11-22. Expenses. The officer designated by the trustees of any such library shall draw his order on the treasurer of any such municipality for such sums as may be necessary to pay the expense of such library, but such sums shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount appropriated by any such municipality for such library.

Sec. 11-23. State Librarian to advise and assist libraries. The State Librarian, with the approval of the State Library Board, shall give to communities advice and assistance in the organization, establishment and administration of free public libraries, shall extend to the free public libraries, and to the library director of any public library, aid in cataloging books and in library management.

Sec. 11-23a. Library service center in Middlesex and Windham-Tolland areas. The State Library Board shall maintain a library service center in the Middlesex County area and in the Windham-Tolland County area, to serve the public libraries and public schools in each of said areas.
Sec. 11-23b. (Formerly Sec. 10-28). Library service centers for public libraries and public schools. The State Library Board may establish and maintain library service centers to provide supplementary books and related library materials and services to public libraries and to public schools.

Sec. 11-23c. Communications grant program for schools and public libraries. There is established a grant program jointly administered by the Department of Education and the State Library to provide grants on a competitive process to schools and principal public libraries with priority given to those schools and libraries located in communities the residents of which have an average per capita income below the state average per capita income. The grant application shall include, without limitation, how the grant would be used to provide (1) public universal access to the Internet, (2) links for the transmission of information to schools, libraries and municipal government, (3) training and education in telecommunications and information technologies, and (4) effective application of information to economic, social and cultural problems and issues.

Sec. 11-24. Payments to free public libraries. Section 11-24 is repealed.


(a) As used in sections 11-24b, 11-24c and 11-31a:

(1) “Board” means the State Library Board.

(2) “Public library” means a library that serves its residents through its outlet or outlets without charging a borrower’s card fee and which receives its financial support in whole or in part from local tax funds.

(3) “Principal public library” means the public library which has been so designated by the local municipal governing board.

(4) “Local funds” means moneys received by a public library from any source, public or private, excluding state or federal grants.

(5) “General library purposes” means all functions of a public library, including the purchase of land or the construction, alteration or remodeling of buildings.

(b) A municipality may have more than one public library, but may designate only one library as its principal public library. A principal public library may be designated for more than one town if it meets conditions established and approved by the State Library Board. In any town or municipality where there are multiple libraries, there shall be a separate board or governing body and a different library director and staff for each public library. Each public library shall be a separate library facility and there shall be a separate town appropriation to each public library.
(c) Any public library not designated as a principal public library shall be a “nonprincipal public library”. A nonprincipal public library in a municipality may be eligible to receive a state grant, construction cost grant, emergency repair grant or Connecticard grant provided it meets the following conditions: There is a separate board of trustees or governing body for each such nonprincipal public library; there is a different library director and staff for each such library; there is a separate library facility; and there is a separate town appropriation to each such library.

Sec. 11-24b. State grants to principal public libraries; incentive grants.

(a) Each principal public library, as defined in section 11-24a, shall be eligible to receive a state grant in accordance with the provisions of subsections (b), (c) and (d) of this section provided the following requirements are met:

(1) An annual statistical report which includes certification that the grant, when received, shall be used for library purposes is filed with the State Library Board in such manner as the board may require. The report shall include information concerning local library governance, hours of service, type of facilities, library policies, resources, programs and services available, measurement of levels of services provided, personnel and fiscal information concerning library receipts and expenditures;

(2) Documents certifying the legal establishment of the principal public library in accordance with the provisions of section 11-20 are filed with the board;

(3) The library is a participating library in the Connecticard program established pursuant to section 11-31b;

(4) Except for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2010, to June 30, 2015, inclusive, the principal public library shall not have had the amount of its annual tax levy or appropriation reduced to an amount which is less than the average amount levied or appropriated for the library for the three fiscal years immediately preceding the year of the grant, except that if the expenditures of the library in any one year in such three-year period are unusually high as compared with expenditures in the other two years, the library may request an exception to this requirement and the board, upon review of the expenditures for that year, may grant an exception;

(5) State grant funds shall be expended within two years of the date of receipt of such funds. If the funds are not expended in that period, the library shall submit a plan to the State Librarian for the expenditure of any unspent balance;

(6) Principal public libraries shall not charge individuals residing in the town in which the library is located or the town in which the contract library is located for borrowing and lending library materials, accessing information, advice and assistance and programs and services which promote literacy; and

(7) Principal public libraries shall provide equal access to library service for all individuals and shall not discriminate upon the basis of age, race, sex, gender identity or expression, religion,
national origin, handicap or place of residency in the town in which the library is located or the town in which the contract library is located.

(b) Within the limits of amounts appropriated, the amount each principal public library shall be eligible to receive annually as a state grant shall be determined by the State Library Board as follows:

(1) Principal public libraries, as defined in section 11-24a, shall receive a base grant of one thousand two hundred dollars for each fiscal year.

(2) Of the amount appropriated for purposes of this section less the amount distributed as base grants, sixty per cent shall be set aside and paid to principal public libraries pursuant to subsection (c) of this section.

(3) Of the amount appropriated for purposes of this section less the amount distributed as base grants, forty per cent shall be set aside and paid to principal public libraries pursuant to subsection (d) of this section.

(c) The principal public library for each town shall be eligible to receive an equalization grant in an amount determined as follows:

(1) The adjusted equalized net grand list per capita, as defined in subsection (a) of section 10-261, for all towns in the state shall be ranked from highest to lowest.

(2) The adjusted equalized net grand list per capita, as ranked for all towns in the state from highest to lowest shall be divided into the following four classes: Class A, towns ranked from one to forty-two, inclusive; class B, towns ranked from forty-three to eighty-four, inclusive; class C, towns ranked from eighty-five to one hundred twenty-six, inclusive; and, class D, towns ranked from one hundred twenty-seven to one hundred sixty-nine, inclusive. Funds available for purposes of this subsection pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of this section shall be distributed among the four classes so that principal public libraries for class B, C, and D towns, respectively, shall receive two times, three times and four times as much on a per capita basis as principal public libraries for class A towns.

(3) Grants to the principal public library for each town shall be determined as follows: Said funds available for purposes of this subsection shall be multiplied by the per cent of funds for each class to determine an appropriation per class; the appropriation per class shall be divided by the total population per class to determine an amount per capita; the grant for the principal public library for each town shall be the town’s total population multiplied by the amount per capita. For purposes of this subdivision, “total population” of a town means that enumerated in the most recent federal decennial census of population.

(d) The principal public library for each town shall be eligible to receive an incentive grant in an amount to be determined as follows:
(1) The State Library Board shall, in such manner as prescribed by the board, determine for each fiscal year, a state-wide average for per capita library expenditures and each town’s individual per capita library expenditure based on the annual statistical report filed in accordance with subsection (a) of this section.

(2) The per capita library expenditure of each town shall be ranked from highest to lowest and the ranked expenditures shall be divided into the following classes: Class A, towns which meet or exceed the state-wide average for per capita library expenditures; class B, towns which meet seventy-five to ninety-nine per cent, inclusive, of the state-wide average; class C, towns which meet fifty to seventy-four per cent, inclusive, of the state-wide average; and, class D, towns which fall below fifty per cent of the state-wide average. Funds available for purposes of this subsection pursuant to subdivision (3) of subsection (b) of this section shall be distributed among the four classes so that principal public libraries for class A and B towns, respectively, shall receive three times and two times as much on a per capita basis as principal public libraries for class C towns.

(3) Grants to the principal public library for each town shall be determined as follows: Said funds available for purposes of this subsection shall be multiplied by the per cent of funds per class to determine an appropriation per class; the appropriation per class shall be divided by the total population per class to determine an amount per capita; the grant for the principal public library for each town shall be the town’s total population multiplied by the amount per capita. For purposes of this subdivision, “total population” of a town means that enumerated in the most recent federal decennial census of population.

(e) Application for grants under this section shall be made to the State Library Board in such form and at such time as the board designates. The grant may be used for general library purposes and no portion of the grant money shall revert to the general fund of the town or towns normally served by such library.

(f) The Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management shall make available, upon the request of the State Library Board, such information as is needed by the board to determine grant payments in accordance with the provisions of subsections (c) and (d) of this section.

(g) The State Library Board shall report triennially to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to education on the impact of the state grants distributed pursuant to this section.

(h) The State Library Board shall, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, adopt regulations to implement the provisions of this section.

Sec. 11-24c. Construction cost grants. Emergency repair grants. (a) The State Library Board shall make construction grants to public libraries established pursuant to this chapter. The board shall: (1) Establish criteria for the purpose of developing a priority listing of all construction projects, and (2) prior to September 1, 2007, grant an amount equal to one-third of the total construction cost, not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars for each approved project within the limits of the available funding for such projects. In the event that the available
funding is insufficient to fund projects as provided above, projects remaining on the priority list shall be included in the priority listing for the next fiscal year. Each application for such grant shall be filed on or before September first, annually, on forms to be prescribed by said board.

(b) For applications submitted on or after September 1, 2007, and prior to July 1, 2013, the board shall grant an amount equal to one-third the total construction cost, not to exceed one million dollars, for each approved project within the limits of the available funding for such projects. For applications submitted on or after July 1, 2013, the board shall grant an amount up to one-half of the total construction cost, not to exceed one million dollars, for each approved project within the limits of the available funding for such projects.

(c) The State Library Board shall make emergency repair grants to public libraries established pursuant to this chapter for emergency repairs to buildings and equipment, as approved by the board. The board may grant an amount up to one-half of the emergency repair cost, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars for each approved emergency repair project within the limits of the available funding for such project.

Sec. 11-24d. Grants for library automation. The state, through the State Library Board, may provide financial assistance in the form of grants to support the application of automation to the state’s libraries. Grants shall be made to assist in the payment of expenses associated with: The purchase of necessary capital equipment and entrance fees to join the centralized automated library systems; changing library records from a manual system to an automated system accessible to users of other libraries in the state; enlarging existing library data bases to accommodate increased library participation and technological innovations; providing connections to centralized automated library data bases; procurement of terminals and software for libraries to access shared bibliographic and source data bases; expansion of electronic mail service among the state’s libraries; and establishment of communication systems to support cooperative information services for the public. The grants shall be made in accordance with regulations adopted by the State Library Board in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54.

Sec. 11-25. Reports by libraries. Confidentiality of records.

(a) The libraries established under the provisions of this chapter, and any free public library receiving a state appropriation, shall annually make a report to the State Library Board.

(b) (1) Notwithstanding section 1-210, records maintained by libraries that can be used to identify any library user, or link any user to a library transaction, regardless of format, shall be kept confidential, except that the records may be disclosed to officers, employees and agents of the library, as necessary for operation of the library.

(2) Information contained in such records shall not be released to any third party, except (A) pursuant to a court order, or (B) with the written permission of the library user whose personal information is contained in the records.
(3) For purposes of this subsection, "library" includes any library regularly open to the public, whether public or private, maintained by any industrial, commercial or other group or association, or by any governmental agency, but does not include libraries maintained by schools and institutions of higher education.

(4) No provision of this subsection shall be construed to prevent a library from publishing or making available to the public statistical reports regarding library registration and use of library materials, if such reports do not contain personally identifying information.

Sec. 11-26. Librarians’ certificates. Section 11-26 is repealed, effective July 1, 2007.

Sec. 11-27. Library fund. All moneys collected or received in payment for library service contracted for and rendered shall be placed in the treasury of the town, city, borough, fire district or school district for which such service was rendered, to the credit of its library fund. The moneys in such fund shall be kept separate from other moneys and shall be withdrawn only by authorized officials, upon authenticated vouchers of the trustees of the public library which provides such service.

Sec. 11-28. Merger of library facilities. The trustees of two or more public libraries may, with the approval of the towns in which such libraries are situated, contract for the merger, in whole or in part, of the facilities of such libraries.

Sec. 11-29. Transfer of employees. Members of the regular staff of any free public library may be transferred to one of its contract libraries, either on a temporary or a permanent basis, without affecting their status on the library payroll or their right to promotion, because of any town ordinance or regulation as to residence. The trustees of any free public library may employ any person in a branch established in another town than that in which such library is located, without complying with any civil service or residence ordinance of either of such towns; but no such employee shall be transferred to a library within either of such towns which has civil service or residence ordinances.

Sec. 11-30. Contracts for library service. Any state agency, municipality, taxing district or public or private library may contract with any other state agency, municipality, taxing district or public or private library to provide or secure such library services as may be agreed upon, which services may include, but need not be limited to, (1) the lending of books and related library materials, (2) the establishment of branch libraries, depositories or bookmobile service and (3) cooperative purchasing and processing of books, recordings, films and related library materials.

Sec. 11-31. Regional library service. Any town, city, borough, fire district or school district may raise money by taxation and make appropriations for defraying the expense of contract or regional library service, and shall be subject to the duties and entitled to the benefits prescribed by this chapter relating to free public libraries in towns or other municipalities.

Sec. 11-31a. Definitions. As used in section 11-31b:
(a) "Connecticard" means a cooperative program among public libraries in Connecticut which allows a resident of any town in the state who holds a valid borrower card issued by his home library to use that card to borrow materials from any public library in the state that is participating in the program;

(b) "Connecticard transaction" means each lending of a recognized unit of library material by a participating library to a person who is a resident of any Connecticut town except the town in which the library is located or any towns for which the library has been designated the principal public library and who has presented a valid Connecticard borrower card at the library making the loan;

(c) "Net plus transaction" means the library services, based on the number of items loaned, rendered to nonresidents of towns normally served by libraries offering state-wide services in excess of the library service rendered to residents of such towns by other libraries;

(d) "Participating library" means a library which has signed a letter of agreement on file with the State Library;

(e) "Resident" means that a person is principally domiciled in a town. A borrower who holds dual residency or who owns property in more than one town is considered a resident only in the town where he is principally domiciled. In all other towns, that borrower shall be a nonresident.

Sec. 11-31b. Connecticard program; state aid for services rendered to nonresidents. Any public library which is a participating library in Connecticard and any library which was a participating library in Connecticard prior to July 1, 1983, may claim and be entitled to receive state aid for services rendered to nonresidents, provided such library files with the State Library Board a record of the number of items loaned to nonresidents of the town or towns which it normally serves not later than seven days after March first and September first of each year. Such reports shall be certified as accurate by the library filing with the State Library Board. On the order of the board, the Comptroller shall pay to each participating library an amount which shall be determined as follows: The State Library Board shall divide by two the total amount of funds appropriated for the Connecticard program. One-half of such amount shall be used for all Connecticard transactions and the remaining half shall be used for net plus transactions. The grant may be used for general library purposes and no portion of the grant money shall revert to the general fund of the town or towns normally served by such library.

Sec. 11-31c. State Library Board to adopt regulations. The State Library Board shall, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, adopt regulations to implement the provisions of section 11-31b.

Sec. 11-32. Legislative body of municipality may establish or operate a public library. The legislative body of any municipality may establish or operate a public library and reading room, together with such kindred apartments and facilities as the legislative body approves; and may levy a tax annually on all taxable property of the municipality for the establishment or operation
of a public library. Such tax shall be levied and collected as other taxes, and shall be known as the "library fund". Such library and reading room shall be free to the use of the inhabitants of the city, subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the board of trustees may adopt in order to render the use of the library and reading room of the greatest benefit. Such board may exclude from the use of such library and reading room any person who willfully violates such rules, and may extend its privileges to persons residing in this state outside the city upon such terms and conditions as it may prescribe.

Sec. 11-34. Report by trustees. The board of trustees shall make, on or before the second Monday of June, an annual report to the city council for the year ending the first of June, stating the various sums of money received from the library fund and other sources and how such moneys have been expended; the number of books and periodicals on hand; the number added, by purchase, gift or otherwise, during the year; the number lost or missing; the number of visitors attending; the number of books loaned and the general character of such books, and such other statistics, information and suggestions as it deems of general interest. All such portions of such report as relate to the receipt and expenditure of money, as well as the number of books on hand, books lost or missing and books purchased, shall be verified by affidavit.

Sec. 11-35. Penalties for injuries. The city council of such city may pass ordinances imposing suitable penalties for damaging the grounds or other property of such library and for damaging or failing to return any book belonging to such library. Each library director or board of trustees,
having charge or control of such library or property, shall post in one or more conspicuous places connected therewith a printed copy of this section.

Sec. 11-36. Municipality tax. When fifty electors of any municipality present a petition to the clerk of such municipality, asking that an annual tax be levied for the establishment or operation of a free public library and reading room in such municipality, and specify in their petition a rate of taxation, not to exceed three mills on the dollar, such clerk shall, in the next legal notice of the regular municipal election in such municipality, give notice that at such election the question of an annual tax for the establishment or operation of a library is to be voted upon in the manner prescribed in section 9-369. The designation of such question on the voting tabulator ballot shall be "Shall a .... mill tax be levied to establish a free public library and reading room?" or "Shall a .... mill tax be levied to operate a free public library and reading room?". Such notice and such designation of the question on the voting tabulator ballot shall specify the rate of taxation mentioned in such petition. If, upon the official determination of the result of such vote, it appears that a majority of all the votes upon such question are in approval of such question, the tax specified in such notice shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other general taxes of such municipality and shall be known as the "library fund". All moneys collected and received by the levy of such tax shall be placed in the treasury of such municipality, to the credit of its library fund, and shall be kept separate from other moneys of the municipality and shall be drawn upon by the proper officers of the municipality, upon duly authenticated vouchers of the library's trustees. Such tax may afterwards be lessened or increased within the three-mill limit, or made to cease, in case the electors of any such municipality so determine by a majority vote at any regular municipal election held therein, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for voting upon such question. When a free public library and reading room is established pursuant to this section, the corporate authorities of such municipality may exercise the same powers relative to such free public library and reading room as are conferred upon the corporate authorities of municipalities pursuant to section 11-33.

Sec. 11-37. Trustees' compensation. No trustee of any free public library and reading room, established under the provisions of this chapter in any town, city, borough, school district or fire district, shall receive any compensation for any services rendered as such trustee.

Interstate Library Compact

See Sec. 11-38 thru 11-43 for information.

Tax Exemptions

Sec. 12-412. Exemptions. Taxes imposed by this chapter shall not apply to the gross receipts from the sale of and the storage, use or other consumption in this state with respect to the following items:
(24) Municipal publications, sales by public libraries or by municipal auction and book sales by library support groups. Sales of municipal publications such as information booklets and zoning regulations, tangible personal property sold by public libraries, the sale of any property at auction by a municipality, and book sales by library support groups.

Community Antenna Television Systems


…

(6) Any community antenna television company which applies to the authority for the renewal of a franchise shall: (A) Make available for public inspection a copy of the company's proposal for renewal at the town hall, each public library and the primary senior center, as determined by the chief executive official of each municipality of its franchise area and at the company's primary customer service center and community access facility, and (B) notify each subscriber of any public hearing for a franchise renewal, which notices shall be mailed by first class mail to each subscriber not less than fourteen days in advance of any public hearing and shall state in plain language the time, place, date, address and subject matter of the hearing, and in boldface print shall state that public participation is encouraged. The notice shall also provide information concerning the locations where the company's proposal for renewal may be reviewed, and shall not contain any billing, promotional or extraneous information.

Sec. 16-333g. Free basic service for libraries and schools. Each community antenna television company, as defined in section 16-1, shall provide any library serving the public and any school system, college or university, located in a part of the company's franchise area where service is available, with basic community antenna television service at no charge if such library, school system, college or university participates in educational or public access programming offered throughout the company's franchise area. The Public Utilities Regulatory Authority may exempt any company from providing such service at no charge if it would have an adverse impact on the company.

Energy and Lighting

Sec. 16a-39. Lighting standards for public buildings. Regulations. Inspections. Lighting grants to municipalities. (a) As used in this section:

(1) "Public building" means any building or portion thereof, other than an "exempted building", which is open to the public during normal business hours, including (A) any building which provides facilities or shelter for public assembly, (B) any inn, hotel, motel, sports arena, supermarket, transportation terminal, retail store, restaurant, or other commercial establishment which provides services or retails merchandise, and (C) any building owned or leased by the state of Connecticut or any political subdivision thereof, or by another state or political subdivision thereof and located in Connecticut, including libraries, museums, schools, hospitals, auditoriums, sports arenas and university buildings;
(2) "Exempted building" means (A) any building whose peak design rate of energy usage for all purposes is less than one watt per square foot of floor area for all purposes, (B) any building with neither a heating nor cooling system, and (C) any building owned or leased in whole or in part by the United States;

(3) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Administrative Services or his designee; and

(4) "Eligible building" means a building owned by a municipality, located within the state and not used for public education purposes.

(b) The commissioner, after consultation with the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection and with such advisory board as the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection may appoint, shall adopt, in accordance with chapter 54, regulations establishing lighting standards for all public buildings. The members of any such advisory board shall receive neither compensation nor expenses for the performance of their duties.

(c) The lighting standards adopted pursuant to subsection (b) of this section shall provide for the maximum feasible energy efficiency of lighting equipment commensurate with other factors relevant to lighting levels and equipment, including, but not limited to, the purposes of the lighting, reasonable economic considerations in terms both of initial capital costs and of operating costs including nonenergy operating costs, reasonable budgetary considerations in terms of the feasibility of implementing changes which require a significant capital expenditure in a given time period, any constraints imposed on lighting equipment by the nature of the activities being carried out in the facility involved, considerations involving historic preservation or unusual architectural features, the amount of remaining useful lifetime which a particular structure would be expected to enjoy and the size of the building or portion of the building involved.

(d) The commissioner shall, upon the adoption of the regulations required by subsection (b) of this section, make random inspections of public buildings to monitor compliance with the standards established by such regulations. The commissioner may also inspect any public buildings against which complaints alleging violation of such standards have been received. The operator of a public building or portion thereof shall provide access to such inspectors at any reasonable time, including all times during which the facility is open to the public. If an inspector is denied access to a public building for the purposes of making an inspection in accordance with the provisions of this section, the commissioner may apply to the superior court for the judicial district wherein such building is located for injunctive or other equitable relief. If upon inspection it is determined that the lighting levels in a public building do not conform to such standards, the inspector shall make available to the owner or operator of such building, information regarding such standards and the economic and energy savings expected to result from compliance therewith. The owner or operator of a public building may, after having taken appropriate measures to render such building in compliance with such standards, request a reinspection of such building by the commissioner. The commissioner may, upon such request or at his own discretion, conduct such reinspection and determine whether or not such building has been brought into compliance with such standards.
(e) The commissioner shall maintain a listing of all public buildings found to be in compliance with the lighting standards adopted pursuant to subsection (c) of this section.

(f) The Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection may award lighting grants to municipalities for the purpose of improving the energy efficiency of lighting equipment in eligible buildings. All lighting grants shall be awarded based on an application, submitted by a municipality, which sets forth the lighting conservation measures to be implemented. Such measures shall meet the standards established pursuant to subsection (b) of this section and be consistent with the state energy policy, as set forth in section 16a-35k. When evaluating the applications submitted pursuant to this section and determining the amount of a lighting grant, the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection shall consider the energy savings and the payback period for the measures to be implemented and any other information which the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection deems relevant. The funds for lighting grants shall be provided from proceeds of bonds issued for such purpose. The amount of each grant shall be not less than five thousand dollars but not more than fifty thousand dollars, provided the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection may award grants of less than five thousand dollars or more than fifty thousand dollars if the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection finds good cause to do so. All public service company incentive payments contributed to any energy conservation project at an eligible building shall be applied to pay the principal cost of such project.

Religious [and Other] Corporations and Societies

Sec. 33-264g. Receipt of funds by ecclesiastical societies, cemetery associations and library associations. Any ecclesiastical society which is not a religious society as defined in section 33-264a or which is not an ecclesiastical society under part II of this chapter and any cemetery association or library association organized for mutual or public benefit and not for the purpose of deriving financial profit from the operations thereof, shall have the power to receive and hold funds in any amount derived by gift or devise, provided the uses of any such fund and of the income therefrom are, by the terms of such gift or devise, limited to the purposes for which such ecclesiastical society, cemetery association or library association was organized.

Sunday Employment

Sec. 53-302a. Employment of labor on Sunday prohibited; exceptions. Sunday sales. No person, firm or corporation shall engage in work, labor or business, or employ others in work, labor or business on Sunday, except the following:

(a) Any enterprise whose activities are conducted solely for charitable or religious purposes, or which are service organizations.

(b) Any federal, state, municipal or local governmental department or agency, or its employees, acting in an official capacity.
(e) The operation of any of the following businesses ... (15) sports, athletic events and the operation of entertainment and recreational facilities and libraries;

Penal Code

Sec. 53a-90a. Enticing a minor. Penalties.

(a) A person is guilty of enticing a minor when such person uses an interactive computer service to knowingly persuade, induce, entice or coerce any person (1) under eighteen years of age, or (2) who the actor reasonably believes to be under eighteen years of age, to engage in prostitution or sexual activity for which the actor may be charged with a criminal offense. For purposes of this section, "interactive computer service" means any information service, system or access software provider that provides or enables computer access by multiple users to a computer server, including specifically a service or system that provides access to the Internet and such systems operated or services offered by libraries or educational institutions.

(b) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, enticing a minor is a class D felony for a first offense, a class C felony for a second offense and a class B felony for any subsequent offense.

(2) Enticing a minor is a class B felony if the victim of the offense is under thirteen years of age and any person found guilty of such class B felony shall, for a first offense, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which five years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court and, for any subsequent offense, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which ten years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court.

Sec. 53a-119. Larceny defined. A person commits larceny when, with intent to deprive another of property or to appropriate the same to himself or a third person, he wrongfully takes, obtains or withholds such property from an owner. Larceny includes, but is not limited to:

(12) Library theft. A person is guilty of library theft when (A) he conceals on his person or among his belongings a book or other archival library materials, belonging to, or deposited in, a library facility with the intention of removing the same from the library facility without authority or without authority removes a book or other archival library materials from such library facility or (B) he mutilates a book or other archival library materials belonging to, or deposited in, a library facility, so as to render it unusable or reduce its value. The term “book or other archival library materials” includes any book, plate, picture, photograph, engraving, painting, drawing, map, manuscript, document, letter, public record, microform, sound recording, audiovisual material in any format, magnetic or other tape, electronic data-processing record, artifact or other documentary, written or printed material regardless of physical form or characteristics, or any part thereof, belonging to, on loan to, or otherwise in the custody of a library facility. The term “library facility” includes any public library, any library of an educational institution, organization or society, any museum, any repository of public records and any archives.
Sec. 53a-119a. Shoplifting and library theft; detention, questioning, presumption of crime.

(a) Any owner, authorized agent or authorized employee of a retail mercantile establishment, who observes any person concealing or attempting to conceal goods displayed for sale therein, or the ownership of such goods, or transporting such goods from such premises without payment therefor, may question such person as to his name and address and, if such owner, agent or employee has reasonable grounds to believe that the person so questioned was then attempting to commit or was committing larceny of such goods on the premises of such establishment, may detain such person for a time sufficient to summon a police officer to the premises. Any person so questioned by such owner, authorized agent or authorized employee pursuant to the provisions of this section shall promptly identify himself by name and address. No other information shall be required of such person until a police officer has taken him into custody. For the purposes of this subsection, "reasonable grounds" shall include knowledge that a person has concealed unpurchased merchandise of such establishment while on the premises or has altered or removed identifying labels on such merchandise while on the premises or is leaving such premises with such unpurchased or concealed or altered merchandise in his possession.

(b) Whenever an employee or authorized agent of a library facility, as defined in subdivision (12) of section 53a-119, has reasonable grounds to believe that a person (1) is removing or is attempting to remove, without authority, a book or other archival library materials, as defined in said subdivision (12) of section 53a-119, from a library facility or (2) is intentionally mutilating, defacing or destroying a book or other archival library materials, such employee or authorized agent may question such person as to his name and address and may detain such person for a time sufficient to summon a police officer to the premises. Any person so questioned by such employee or agent shall promptly identify himself by name and address. For the purposes of this subsection, reasonable grounds shall include knowledge that a person (A) has concealed a book or other archival library materials while on the library facility premises or is removing such book or material from the library facility premises without authority or (B) has mutilated, defaced or destroyed a book or other archival library materials belonging to or deposited in a library facility.

(c) In any civil action by a person detained under the provisions of subsection (a) or (b) of this section against the person so detaining him or the principal or employer of such person arising out of such questioning or detention by any such owner, agent or employee, evidence that the defendant had reasonable grounds to believe that the plaintiff was, at the time in question, committing or attempting to commit larceny or mutilating, defacing or destroying a book or other archival library materials shall create a rebuttable presumption that the plaintiff was so committing or attempting to commit larceny or mutilating, defacing or destroying a book or other archival library materials.

Updated 1/2019 by Tom Newman, Division of Library Development, Connecticut State Library