

*TITLE 15 Domestic Relations CHAPTER Divorce and Separation SECTION Â§ Alimony and counsel fees - Custody of children. (a) In granting any petition for divorce, divorce from bed and board, or relief without the commencement of divorce proceedings, the family court may order either of the parties to pay alimony or counsel fees, or both, to the other.*

Income from self-employment includes income from, but not limited to, business operations, work as an independent contractor or consultant, sales of goods or services, and rental properties, less ordinary and reasonable expenses necessary to produce such income. Income from self-employment, rent, royalties, proprietorship of a business, or joint ownership of a partnership, limited liability company, or closely held corporation is defined as gross receipts minus ordinary and reasonable expenses required for self-employment or business operations. Ordinary and reasonable expenses of self-employment or business operations necessary to produce income do not include: In general, income and expenses from self-employment or operation of a business should be carefully reviewed by the court or the jury to determine an appropriate level of gross income available to the parent to satisfy a child support obligation. Generally, this amount will differ from a determination of business income for tax purposes. Fringe benefits for inclusion as income or "in kind" remuneration received by a parent in the course of employment, or operation of a trade or business, shall be counted as income if the benefits significantly reduce personal living expenses. Such fringe benefits might include, but are not limited to, use of a company car, housing, or room and board. Fringe benefits shall not include employee benefits that are typically added to the salary, wage, or other compensation that a parent may receive as a standard added benefit, including, but not limited to, employer paid portions of health insurance premiums or employer contributions to a retirement or pension plan. When income is received on an irregular, nonrecurring, or one-time basis, the court or the jury may, but is not required to, average or prorate the income over a reasonable specified period of time or require the parent to pay as a one-time support amount a percentage of his or her nonrecurring income, taking into consideration the percentage of recurring income of that parent. E Military compensation and allowances. Income for a parent who is an active duty member of the regular or reserve component of the United States armed forces, the United States Coast Guard, the merchant marine of the United States, the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Guard, or the Air National Guard shall include: Excluded from gross income are the following: A Child support payments received by either parent for the benefit of a child of another relationship; B Benefits received from means-tested public assistance programs such as, but not limited to: If income is imputed pursuant to subparagraph A of this paragraph, the party believing the income of the other party is higher than the amount imputed may provide within 90 days, upon motion to the court, evidence necessary to determine the appropriate amount of child support based upon reliable evidence. A hearing shall be scheduled after the motion is filed. While the motion for reconsideration is pending, the obligor shall be responsible for the amount of child support originally ordered. Arrearages entered in the original child support order based upon imputed income shall not be forgiven. D Willful or voluntary unemployment or underemployment. In determining willful or voluntary unemployment or underemployment, the court may examine whether there is a substantial likelihood that the parent could, with reasonable effort, apply his or her education, skills, or training to produce income. Specific factors for the court to consider when determining willful or voluntary unemployment or underemployment include, but are not limited to: When considering the income potential of a parent whose work experience is limited due to the caretaker role of that parent, the court shall consider the following factors: If the court or the jury determines that a parent is willfully or voluntarily unemployed or underemployed, child support shall be calculated based on a determination of earning capacity, as evidenced by educational level or previous work experience. In the absence of any other reliable evidence, income may be imputed to the parent pursuant to a determination that gross income for the current year is based on a 40 hour workweek at minimum wage. A determination of willful and voluntary unemployment or underemployment shall not be made when an individual is activated from the National Guard or other armed forces unit or enlists or is drafted for full-time service in the armed

forces of the United States. One-half of the self-employment and Medicare taxes shall be calculated as follows: Subsequent modifications of the initial support order shall not affect the priority position established by the date of the initial order. The maximum credit allowed for a preexisting order is an average of the amount of current support actually paid under the preexisting order over the past 12 months prior to the hearing date; iv All preexisting orders shall be entered on the Child Support Schedule B -- Adjusted Income for the purpose of calculating the total amount of the credit to be included on the child support worksheet; and v Payments being made by a parent on any arrearages shall not be considered payments on preexisting orders or subsequent orders and shall not be used as a basis for reducing gross income. C Theoretical child support orders. Adjustments to income pursuant to this subparagraph may be considered in such circumstances in which the failure to consider a qualified child would cause substantial hardship to the parent; provided, however, that such consideration of an adjustment shall be based upon the best interest of the child for whom child support is being awarded. D Priority of adjustments. The court or the jury may deviate from the presumptive amount of child support as set forth in subparagraph i 2 K of this Code section. Work related child care costs of a nonparent custodian shall be considered when determining the amount of this expense. B If a child care subsidy is being provided pursuant to a means-tested public assistance program, only the amount of the child care expense actually paid by either parent or a nonparent custodian shall be included in the calculation. C If either parent is the provider of child care services to the child for whom support is being determined, the value of those services shall not be an adjustment to the basic child support obligation when calculating the support award. D If child care is provided without charge to the parent, the value of these services shall not be an adjustment to the basic child support obligation. If child care is or will be provided by a person who is paid for his or her services, proof of actual cost or payment shall be shown to the court before the court includes such payment in its consideration. E The amount of work related child care costs shall be determined and added as an adjustment to the basic child support obligation as "additional expenses" whether paid directly by the parent or through a payroll deduction. F The total amount of work related child care costs shall be divided between the parents pro rata to determine the presumptive amount of child support and shall be included in the worksheet and written order of the court. A i The amount that is, or will be, paid by a parent for health insurance for the child for whom support is being determined shall be an adjustment to the basic child support obligation and prorated between the parents based upon their respective incomes. When a child for whom support is being determined is covered by a family policy, only the health insurance premium actually attributable to that child shall be added. B i If either parent has health insurance reasonably available at reasonable cost that provides for the health care needs of the child, then an amount to cover the cost of the premium shall be added as an adjustment to the basic child support obligation. A health insurance premium paid by a nonparent custodian shall be included when determining the amount of health insurance expense. In determining the amount to be added to the order for the health insurance cost, only the amount of the health insurance cost attributable to the child who is the subject of the order shall be included. The amount of health insurance premium shall be determined by dividing the total amount of the insurance premium by the number of persons covered by the insurance policy and multiplying the resulting amount by the number of children covered by the insurance policy. The monthly cost of health insurance premium shall be entered on the Child Support Schedule D -- Additional Expenses in the column of the parent paying the premium. Health coverage through PeachCare for Kids Program and Medicaid shall not prevent a court from ordering either or both parents to obtain other health insurance. The final child support order shall include provisions for payment of the uninsured health care expenses; provided, however, that the uninsured health care expenses shall not be used for the purpose of calculating the amount of child support. The parents shall divide the uninsured health care expenses pro rata, unless otherwise specifically ordered by the court. A The amount of child support established by this Code section and the presumptive amount of child support are rebuttable and the court or the jury may deviate from the presumptive amount of child support in compliance with this subsection. In deviating from the presumptive amount of child support, primary consideration shall be given to the best interest of the child for whom support under this Code section is being determined. B When ordering a deviation from the presumptive amount of child support, the court or the jury shall consider all available

income of the parents and shall make written findings or special interrogatory findings that an amount of child support other than the amount calculated is reasonably necessary to provide for the needs of the child for whom child support is being determined and the order or special interrogatory shall state: I Application of the presumptive amount of child support would be unjust or inappropriate; and II The best interest of the child for whom support is being determined will be served by deviation from the presumptive amount of child support. C No deviation in the presumptive amount of child support shall be made which seriously impairs the ability of the custodial parent to maintain minimally adequate housing, food, and clothing for the child being supported by the order and to provide other basic necessities, as determined by the court or the jury. D If the circumstances which supported the deviation cease to exist, the final child support order may be modified as set forth in subsection k of this Code section to eliminate the deviation. For high-income parents, the court shall set the basic child support obligation at the highest amount allowed by the child support obligation table but the court or the jury may consider upward deviation to attain an appropriate award of child support for high-income parents which is consistent with the best interest of the child. A noncustodial parent whose sole source of income is supplemental security income received under Title XVI of the federal Social Security Act shall be considered to have no earning capacity. C Other health related insurance. If the court or the jury finds that either parent has vision or dental insurance available at a reasonable cost for the child, the court may deviate from the presumptive amount of child support for the cost of such insurance. In accordance with Code Section , if the court or the jury finds that either parent has purchased life insurance on the life of either parent or the lives of both parents for the benefit of the child, the court may deviate from the presumptive amount of child support for the cost of such insurance by either adding or subtracting the amount of the premium. E Child and dependent care tax credit. If the court or the jury finds that one of the parents is entitled to the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, the court or the jury may deviate from the presumptive amount of child support in consideration of such credit. If court ordered visitation related travel expenses are substantial due to the distance between the parents, the court may order the allocation of such costs or the jury may by a finding in its special interrogatory allocate such costs by deviation from the presumptive amount of child support, taking into consideration the circumstances of the respective parents as well as which parent moved and the reason for such move. Actual payments of alimony shall not be considered as a deduction from gross income but may be considered as a deviation from the presumptive amount of child support. If the court or the jury considers the actual payment of alimony, the court shall make a written finding of such consideration or the jury, in its special interrogatory, shall make a written finding of such consideration as a basis for deviation from the presumptive amount of child support. If the noncustodial parent is providing shelter, such as paying the mortgage of the home, or has provided a home at no cost to the custodial parent in which the child resides, the court or the jury may allocate such costs or an amount equivalent to such costs by deviation from the presumptive amount of child support, taking into consideration the circumstances of the respective parents and the best interest of the child. I Permanency plan or foster care plan. Extraordinary expenses are in excess of average amounts estimated in the child support obligation table and are highly variable among families. Extraordinary expenses shall be considered on a case-by-case basis in the calculation of support and may form the basis for deviation from the presumptive amount of child support so that the actual amount of the expense is considered in the calculation of the final child support order for only those families actually incurring the expense. Extraordinary expenses shall be prorated between the parents by assigning or deducting credit for actual payments for extraordinary expenses. Extraordinary educational expenses may be a basis for deviation from the presumptive amount of child support. I In determining the amount of deviation for extraordinary educational expenses, scholarships, grants, stipends, and other cost-reducing programs received by or on behalf of the child shall be considered; and II If a deviation is allowed for extraordinary educational expenses, a monthly average of the extraordinary educational expenses shall be based on evidence of prior or anticipated expenses and entered on the Child Support Schedule E -- Deviations. Special expenses incurred for child rearing, including, but not limited to, quantifiable expense variations related to the food, clothing, and hygiene costs of children at different age levels, may be a basis for a deviation from the presumptive amount of child support. Such expenses include, but are not limited to, summer camp; music or art lessons; travel; school

sponsored extracurricular activities, such as band, clubs, and athletics; and other activities intended to enhance the athletic, social, or cultural development of a child but not otherwise required to be used in calculating the presumptive amount of child support as are health insurance premiums and work related child care costs. A portion of the basic child support obligation is intended to cover average amounts of special expenses incurred in the rearing of a child. In order to determine if a deviation for special expenses is warranted, the court or the jury shall consider the full amount of the special expenses as described in this division; and when these special expenses exceed 7 percent of the basic child support obligation, then the additional amount of special expenses shall be considered as a deviation to cover the full amount of the special expenses. In instances of extreme economic hardship involving extraordinary medical expenses not covered by insurance, the court or the jury may consider a deviation from the presumptive amount of child support for extraordinary medical expenses. Such expenses may include, but are not limited to, extraordinary medical expenses of the child or a parent of the child; provided, however, that any such deviation: I Shall not act to leave a child unsupported; and II May be ordered for a specific period of time measured in months. When extraordinary medical expenses are claimed, the court or the jury shall consider the resources available for meeting such needs, including sources available from agencies and other adults. The court may order or the jury may find by special interrogatory a deviation from the presumptive amount of child support when special circumstances make the presumptive amount of child support excessive or inadequate due to extended parenting time as set forth in the order of visitation or when the child resides with both parents equally. Deviations from the presumptive amount of child support may be appropriate for reasons in addition to those established under this subsection when the court or the jury finds it is in the best interest of the child. A A noncustodial parent has failed to exercise the court ordered visitation; B A noncustodial parent has exercised a greater amount of visitation than was provided in the court order; or C The motion to modify is based upon an involuntary loss of income as set forth in subsection j of this Code section. B If there is a difference of 30 percent or more between a new award and a Georgia child support order entered prior to January 1, , the court may, at its discretion, phase in the new child support award over a period of up to two years with the phasing in being largely evenly distributed with at least an initial immediate adjustment of not less than 25 percent of the difference and at least one intermediate adjustment prior to the final adjustment at the end of the phase-in period. Subsequent changes to the child support obligation table shall be a reason to request a review for modification from the IV-D agency to the extent that such changes are consistent with the requirements of Code Section The court may allow, upon motion, the temporary modification of a child support order pending the final trial on the petition. An order granting temporary modification shall be subject to revision by the court at any time before the final trial. In the hearing upon a petition for modification, testimony may be given and evidence introduced relative to the change of circumstances, income and financial status of either parent, or in the needs of the child. The court shall enter a written order specifying the basis for the modification, if any, and shall include all of the information set forth in paragraph 2 of subsection c of this Code section. In cases of split parenting, a worksheet shall be prepared separately for the child for whom the father is the custodial parent and for the child for whom the mother is the custodial parent, and that worksheet shall be filed with the clerk of court. For each split parenting custodial situation, the court shall determine: Schedules and worksheets shall be prepared by the parties for purposes of calculating the amount of child support. Information from the schedules shall be entered on the child support worksheet. The child support worksheet and, if there are any deviations, Schedule E shall be attached to the final court order or judgment; provided, however, that any order entered pursuant to Code Section shall not be required to have such worksheet and schedule attached thereto. The child support obligation table shall be proposed by the Georgia Child Support Commission and shall be as codified in subsection o of this Code section.

**2: 13VAC Chapter 1 Administration; Section General.**

*Section 5: Applicability of other state and federal laws Section 5. This chapter does not relieve a person or agency from the duty to comply with requirements of any applicable general or special law or federal law regarding the protection and privacy of personal information; provided however, a person who maintains procedures for responding to a breach of security pursuant to federal laws.*

NEW Effective July 1, a There is hereby established and created a body politic and corporate, constituting a public instrumentality and political subdivision of the state of Connecticut established and created for the performance of an essential public and governmental function, to be known as the Connecticut Port Authority. The authority shall not be construed to be a department, institution or agency of the state. Thereafter, said members of the General Assembly and the Governor shall appoint members of the board to succeed such appointees whose terms expire and each member so appointed shall hold office for a period of four years from the first day of July in the year of his or her appointment. Appointed members shall include: A Individuals who have experience and expertise in one or more of the following areas: The board of directors shall select the chairperson from among the members of the board, who shall serve for a term of two years. The board of directors shall select a vice-chairperson from among its members and such other officers as it deems necessary. Any appointed member who fails to attend three consecutive meetings of the board or who fails to attend fifty per cent of all meetings of the board held during any calendar year shall be deemed to have resigned from the board. Any vacancy occurring other than by expiration of term shall be filled not later than thirty days following the occurrence of such vacancy in the same manner as the original appointment for the balance of the unexpired term. The executive director shall: The executive director may cause copies to be made of all minutes and other records and documents of the authority and may give certificates under the official seal of the authority to the effect that such copies are true copies, and all persons dealing with the authority may rely upon such certificates. For the transaction of any business or the exercise of any power of the authority, and except as otherwise provided in this section, the authority may act by a majority of the members present at any meeting at which a quorum is in attendance. Thereafter, all appointments shall be made with the advice and consent of both houses of the General Assembly, in the manner provided in section of the general statutes. Copies of such report shall be submitted to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to transportation, in accordance with the provisions of section a of the general statutes. To accomplish the purposes of the authority, the authority shall have the duty and power to: A The executive director and such employees shall be exempt from the classified service and, except as provided in subparagraph B of this subdivision, shall not be employees, as defined in subsection b of section of the general statutes. The authority shall fix appropriate compensation for such employees and establish all necessary or appropriate personnel practices and policies, including those relating to hiring, promotion, compensation, retirement and collective bargaining, which need not be in accordance with chapter 68 of the general statutes, and the authority shall not be an employer, as defined in subsection a of section of the general statutes, and may engage consultants, attorneys and appraisers as may be necessary or desirable to carry out its purposes in accordance with sections 1 to 9, inclusive, of this act. B For purposes of group welfare benefits and retirement, including, but not limited to, those provided under chapter 66 of the general statutes and sections and of the general statutes, the officers and all other employees of the authority shall be state employees. The authority shall reimburse the appropriate state agencies for all costs incurred by such designation; and 10 Invest in, acquire, lease, purchase, own, manage, hold and dispose of real property and lease, convey or deal in or enter into agreements with respect to such property on any terms necessary or incidental to carrying out the purposes of sections 1 to 9, inclusive, of this act, provided such transactions shall not be subject to approval, review or regulation by any state agency pursuant to title 4b of the general statutes or any other provision of the general statutes, except the authority shall not convey fee simple ownership in any property associated with the ports or harbors under its jurisdiction and control without the approval of the State Properties Review Board and the Attorney General. Upon the termination of the existence of the

authority, all its rights and properties shall pass to and be vested in the state of Connecticut. NEW Effective July 1, a The Connecticut Port Authority may authorize the issuance of bonds in one or more series and in principal amounts necessary to carry out the purposes of sections 1 to 9, inclusive, of this act. Such bonds shall be payable from all or a portion of the revenues of the ports and harbors of the state as may be specified in the proceedings authorizing such bonds, and may include, among other types of bonds, special purpose revenue bonds payable solely from revenues derived from special purpose facilities and bonds payable from particular sources of revenues. The authority may request such assistance from the Treasurer as may be necessary or desirable for the issuance by the authority of bonds to finance such projects and other improvements. The expense of such assistance shall be payable from the proceeds of such bonds and the State Treasurer may provide such assistance. The issuance of bonds under the provisions of this section and sections 4 to 6, inclusive, of this act shall not directly or indirectly or contingently obligate the state or any political subdivision thereof to levy or to pledge any form of taxation whatever therefor or to make any appropriation for their payment. The bonds shall not constitute a charge, lien or encumbrance, legal or equitable, upon any property of the state or of any political subdivision thereof, except the property of the authority or the state mortgaged or otherwise encumbered under the provisions and for the purposes of sections 1 to 9, inclusive, of this act. The substance of such limitation shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond. Bonds issued pursuant to this section and sections 4 to 6, inclusive, of this act shall not be subject to any statutory limitation on the indebtedness of the state and such bonds, when issued, shall not be included in computing the aggregate indebtedness of the state in respect to and to the extent of any such limitation. The authority shall determine the form of the bonds, including any interest coupons to be attached thereto, the manner of execution of the bonds, the denomination or denominations of the bonds and the place or places of payment of principal and interest, which may be at any bank or trust company within or without the state. Prior to the preparation of definitive bonds, the authority may, under like restrictions, provide for the issuance of interim receipts or temporary bonds, with or without coupons, exchangeable for definitive bonds when such bonds have been executed and are available for delivery. If any of the officers whose signatures appear on the bonds or coupons cease to be officers before the delivery of any such bonds, such signatures shall, nevertheless, be valid and sufficient for all purposes, the same as if they had remained in office until delivery. The authority may pay from the proceeds of the bonds all costs and expenses which the authority may deem necessary or advantageous in connection with the authorization, sale and issuance thereof, including the cost of interest on any short-term financing authorized under subsection b of section 4 of this act. They may be secured by a mortgage covering all or any part of the project from which the revenues so pledged may be derived or by a pledge of one or more leases, sale contracts or loan agreements with respect to such project or by a pledge of one or more notes, debentures, bonds or other secured or unsecured debt obligations of any lessee or contracting party under a loan agreement or sale contract or by a pledge of reserve and sinking funds established pursuant to the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds and any other funds and accounts, including proceeds from investment of any of the foregoing, established pursuant to this chapter or the proceedings authorizing the issuance of such bonds, and by moneys paid under a credit facility, including, but not limited to, a letter of credit or policy of bond insurance, issued by a financial institution pursuant to an agreement authorized by such proceedings. The proceedings under which the bonds are authorized, and any mortgage given to secure the same, may further provide that any cash balances not necessary A to pay the cost of maintaining, repairing and operating the facilities of the ports and harbors of the state, B to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds as the same shall become due and payable, and C to create and maintain reserve and sinking funds as provided in any authorizing resolution or other proceedings shall be deposited into one or more specifically designated working funds to be held in trust by the authority and applied to future debt service requirements or other port authority purposes. Such trust indenture may contain such provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the bondholders as may be reasonable and proper and not in violation of law, including covenants setting forth the duties of the authority in relation to the exercise of its powers pursuant to sections 1 to 9, inclusive, of this act and the custody, safeguarding and application of all moneys. The authority may provide by such trust indenture for the payment of the proceeds

of the bonds and the revenues from the operation of the ports and harbors of the state to the trustee under such trust indenture or other depository, and for the method of disbursement thereof, with such safeguards and restrictions as it may determine. All expenses incurred in carrying out such trust indenture may be treated as a part of the operating expenses of the applicable project. If the bonds shall be secured by a trust indenture, the bondholders shall have no authority to appoint a separate trustee to represent them. The authority may provide that it shall not issue bonds secured by a special capital reserve fund at any time if the required minimum capital reserve on the bonds outstanding and the bonds then to be issued and secured by the same special capital reserve fund at the time of issuance, unless the authority, at the time of the issuance of such bonds, shall deposit in such special capital reserve fund from the proceeds of the bonds so to be issued, or otherwise, an amount which, together with the amount then in such special capital reserve fund, will be not less than the required minimum capital reserve. On or before December first, annually, there is deemed to be appropriated from the state General Fund such sums, if any, as shall be certified by the chairperson or vice-chairperson of the authority to the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management and the Treasurer, as necessary to restore each such special capital reserve fund to the amount equal to the required minimum capital reserve of such fund, and such amounts shall be allotted and paid to the authority. For the purpose of evaluation of any such special capital reserve fund, obligations acquired as an investment for any such fund shall be valued at market. Nothing contained in this section shall preclude the authority from establishing and creating other debt service reserve funds in connection with the issuance of bonds or notes of the authority which are not special capital reserve funds. Subject to any agreement or agreements with holders of outstanding notes and bonds of the authority, any amount or amounts allotted and paid to the authority pursuant to this section shall be repaid to the state from moneys of the authority at such time as such moneys are not required for any other of its corporate purposes and in any event shall be repaid to the state on the date one year after all bonds and notes of the authority theretofore issued on the date or dates such amount or amounts are allotted and paid to the authority or thereafter issued, together with interest on such bonds and notes, with interest on any unpaid installments of interest and all costs and expenses in connection with any action or proceeding by or on behalf of the holders thereof, are fully met and discharged. No bonds secured by a special capital reserve fund shall be issued to pay project costs unless the authority is of the opinion and determines that revenues pledged to secure such bonds shall be sufficient to A pay the principal of and interest on the bonds issued to finance the project, B establish, increase and maintain any reserves deemed by the authority to be advisable to secure the payment of the principal of and interest on such bonds, C pay the cost of maintaining the project in good repair and keeping it properly insured, and D pay such other costs of the project as may be required. No bonds secured by a special capital reserve fund shall be issued unless the issuance of such bonds is approved by the Treasurer. Notwithstanding any other provision contained in this section, the aggregate amount of bonds secured by the special capital reserve funds authorized to be created and established by this subsection shall not exceed fifty million dollars. The lien of any such pledge shall be valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the authority, irrespective of whether such parties have notice thereof. Neither the resolution nor any other instrument by which a pledge is created need be recorded. The authority may hold, pledge, cancel or resell such bonds, subject to and in accordance with agreements with bondholders. NEW Effective July 1, a Any bonds issued by the authority under sections 3 to 6, inclusive, of this act and at any time outstanding may at any time be refunded by the authority by the issuance of its refunding bonds in such amounts as the authority may deem necessary, but not exceeding an amount sufficient to refund the principal of the bonds to be so refunded, any unpaid interest thereon and any premiums, related termination payments and commissions necessary to be paid in connection therewith and to pay costs and expenses which the authority may deem necessary or advantageous in connection with the authorization, sale and issuance of refunding bonds. Any such refunding may be effected whether the bonds to be refunded shall have matured or shall thereafter mature. All refunding bonds issued hereunder shall be payable and shall be subject to and may be secured in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this act. Such portion of the proceeds from the sale of such bonds as may be so required shall be applied to the payment of the principal of and interest on any such bond anticipation notes which have been issued. The

principal of and interest on any bond anticipation notes issued pursuant to this subsection may be repaid from pledged revenues or other receipts, funds or moneys pledged to the repayment of the bonds in anticipation of which the bond anticipation notes are issued, to the extent not paid from the proceeds of renewals thereof or of the bonds. NEW Effective July 1, a It is hereby determined that the purposes of sections 1 to 9, inclusive, of this act are public purposes and that the authority will be performing an essential governmental function in the exercise of the powers conferred upon it hereunder. The state covenants with the purchasers and all subsequent holders and transferees of notes and bonds issued by the authority under sections 3 to 6, inclusive, of this act in consideration of the acceptance of and payment for the notes and bonds, that the principal and interest of such notes and bonds shall at all times be free from taxation, except for estate and gift taxes, imposed by the state or by any political subdivision thereof but the interest on such notes and bonds shall be included in the computation of any excise or franchise tax. The authority is authorized to include this covenant of the state in any agreement with the holder of such notes or bonds. Any notes or bonds issued by the authority pursuant to sections 3 to 6, inclusive, of this act may be issued on a basis that provides that the interest thereon is intended to be exempt or not to be exempt from federal income taxation, as may be determined by the authority. Such bonds are hereby made securities which may properly and legally be deposited with and received by any state or municipal officer or any agency or political subdivision of the state for any purpose for which the deposit of bonds or obligations of the state is now or may hereafter be authorized by law. NEW Effective July 1, The state of Connecticut does hereby pledge to and agree with the holders of any bonds and notes issued under this section and sections 3 to 5, inclusive, of this act and with those parties who may enter into contracts with the authority pursuant to the provisions of sections 1 to 9, inclusive, of this act that the state will not limit or alter the rights hereby vested in the authority until such obligations, together with the interest thereon, are fully met and discharged and such contracts are fully performed on the part of the authority, provided nothing contained herein shall preclude such limitation or alteration if and when adequate provision shall be made by law for the protection of the holders of such bonds and notes of the authority or those entering into such contracts with the authority. The authority is authorized to include this pledge and undertaking for the state in such bonds and notes or contracts. Effective July 1, The exercise of the powers granted by sections 1 to 9, inclusive, of this act shall be in all respects for the benefit of the people of the state, for the increase of their commerce, welfare and prosperity, and as the improvement of their infrastructure, navigability and transportation systems by the authority or its agent shall constitute the performance of an essential public function, neither the authority nor its agent shall be required to pay any taxes or assessments, including mortgage recording taxes, upon or with respect to any property acquired or used by the authority or its agent under the provisions of sections 1 to 9, inclusive, of this act or upon the income therefrom. On and before June 30, , property and facilities owned by the authority shall be deemed to be state-owned real property for purposes of sections a and b of the general statutes, and the state shall make grants in lieu of taxes with respect to such property and facilities to the municipality in which such property and facilities are located as provided by said sections a and b. Effective July 1, The Department of Economic and Community Development and the Connecticut Port Authority established pursuant to section 1 of this act may enter into a memorandum of understanding pursuant to which: A Joint procurement and contracting; B the sharing of services and resources; C the coordination of promotional activities; and D other arrangements designed to enhance revenues, reduce operating costs or achieve operating efficiencies. The terms and conditions of such memorandum of understanding, including provisions with respect to the reimbursement by the authority to the department of the costs of such administrative support and services, shall be as the authority and the department determine to be appropriate. Such memorandum of understanding shall terminate as of June 30, Such memoranda of understanding shall include, but not be limited to: The memoranda of understanding shall provide for the lease, assignment or transfer of ownership, jurisdiction or authority to control the ports and harbors, together with all assets, funds and accounts, contracts and liabilities, powers and duties and the manner and timing of any such lease, assignment or transfer. The authority, from time to time, shall advise the Department of Transportation of its readiness to accept any such lease, assignment or transfer in accordance with such memoranda of understanding, and such leases, assignments or transfers shall not be unreasonably delayed or withheld. If any

bonds or other obligations issued under any provision of the general statutes for projects or purposes relating to ports and harbors remain outstanding, the Treasurer shall also be party to any such memorandum of understanding. Once any such power, duty, asset, fund or account, contract or liability shall have been transferred to the authority, the commissioner shall not thereafter exercise any such power, perform such duty or take action with respect to any such asset, fund or account, contract or liability. The Treasurer, the commissioner and the authority, and each of them, shall enter into such agreements, amendments, consents, assignments, supplemental indentures and other documents and instruments necessary to provide for such cession, assumption or transfer. The authority may, with the consent and approval of the Treasurer, assume the obligations of the state as issuer of any bonds, notes or other obligations issued under any provision of the general statutes for projects or purposes relating to ports and harbors that remain outstanding, and thereafter to indemnify and release the state from all liability and expense relating to such obligations. Any such assumption by the authority and release of the state shall be subject to the terms and provisions of any indenture securing such bonds, notes or other obligations of the state and approval of the State Bond Commission. The Department of Transportation shall receive no compensation in consideration of any such leases, assignments or transfers. Upon satisfaction of all such requirements, the authority, from time to time, shall notify the Department of Transportation of its readiness to accept such leases, assignments or transfers with respect to the ports and harbors of the state and all documents and contracts necessary to effect such leases, assignments or transfers shall be executed. Subsection a of section 2 of public act is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof Effective July 1, Such working group shall prepare and submit recommendations to the Department of Economic and Community Development on the powers and duties of the board of directors of the Connecticut Port Authority, established pursuant to section 1 of [this act] public act , regarding: Section 3 of public act is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof Effective July 1, Section 13b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof Effective July 1, The powers and duties of all existing harbor boards or boards of harbor commissioners under either the general statutes or special acts of this state shall be vested in the [commissioner] Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection but all such boards shall continue [in the department] to assist the commissioner in an advisory capacity, and to perform such duties as [he] the commissioner may delegate to them. Harbor masters and deputy harbor masters appointed by the Governor under section shall be subject to the direction and control of the commissioner, and shall be responsible to [him] the commissioner for the safe and efficient operation of the harbors over which [they] the harbor masters and deputy harbor masters have jurisdiction. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to limit or in any way derogate from the powers and authority of the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection under title The commissioner and the Connecticut Port Authority may, on behalf of the state, acquire, own, construct, maintain or operate, upon, at or near the seaboard or any navigable waterway, land, or any harbor, wharf, dock, pier, quay, canal, slip or basin, or any appropriate harbor facility, shed, warehouse of any kind, vault, railroad track, yard, terminal or equipment, or such other facility related to the transportation of goods or people by water as [he] the commissioner or the authority, as appropriate, deems necessary to the fulfillment of the purposes of this chapter. The commissioner, with the approval of the State Properties Review Board, the Office of Policy and Management and the Attorney General, may lease or grant any interest at the State Pier in New London or any navigation property owned or under the control of the Department of Transportation to any person and in any manner, as [he] the commissioner deems appropriate, except that after initiating such approval, the commissioner may temporarily lease any such interest with the approval of the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management. A temporary lease shall be effective only until a final decision is made by the Office of Policy and Management, the State Properties Review Board and the Attorney General. Leases of land of the state shall be for periods determined by the commissioner with the approval of the State Properties Review Board and may provide for the construction of buildings on the land. The commissioner or the authority, as appropriate, may confer the privilege of concessions of supplying, upon such facilities, goods, commodities, service and facilities. Section 13ba of the general statutes, as amended by section 8 of public act , is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof Effective July 1, Recommendations on the prioritization or inclusion of

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projects shall be submitted to the [commissioner by the Connecticut Port Authority] board of directors of the authority by the executive director of the authority. The [department] authority shall contract for the provision of goods and services to harbors and waterways for such improvements, and shall provide the funding required under such contracts, except that the [commissioner] authority may enter into agreements with other state agencies or municipalities for such agencies or municipalities to provide the funding for any of such contracts. The [department] authority shall administer all contracts entered into under this section. Contracting periods may vary depending on each project. Payments shall be made on a reimbursement basis for deliverables completed no later than the dates of service of an executed contract. Appropriate back-up information shall be included with each payment request indicating that services have been rendered. The [department] authority may elect to provide part or all of the funds necessary as an upfront payment, provided funds are held in a separate, noninterest bearing account and are expended not later than sixty days after such funds are provided. Section 13bb of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof Effective July 1, There shall be deposited in the account:

**3: HTTP/ HTTP Message**

*Section aa of the general statutes, as amended by section 5 of public act , is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective upon the effective date of section 5 of public act ).*

Attach additional sheets if necessary: Are you Seller aware of any item, equipment, or system in or on the property that is in need of repair? If yes, explain attach additional sheets as necessary. Are you Seller aware of any of the following? Write Yes Y if you are aware, write No N if you are not aware. If the answer to any of the above is yes, explain. If the property is located in a coastal area that is seaward of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway or within 1, feet of the mean high tide bordering the Gulf of Mexico, the property may be subject to the Open Beaches Act or the Dune Protection Act Chapter 61 or 63 , Natural Resources Code, respectively and a beachfront construction certificate or dune protection permit may be required for repairs or improvements. Contact the local government with ordinance authority over construction adjacent to public beaches for more information. This property may be located near a military installation and may be affected by high noise or air installation compatible use zones or other operations. Information relating to high noise and compatible use zones is available in the most recent Air Installation Compatible Use Zone Study or Joint Land Use Study prepared for a military installation and may be accessed on the Internet website of the military installation and of the county and any municipality in which the military installation is located. If the information required by the notice is unknown to the seller, the seller shall indicate that fact on the notice, and by that act is in compliance with this section. If a contract is entered without the seller providing the notice required by this section, the purchaser may terminate the contract for any reason within seven days after receiving the notice. Added by Acts , 73rd Leg. Acts , 79th Leg. Acts , 80th Leg. Acts , 81st Leg. Acts , 82nd Leg. Acts , 83rd Leg. Acts , 84th Leg. Acts , 85th Leg. Acts , 73rd Leg. Renumbered from Property Code Sec. In addition, the transfer of the land or a subsequent change in the use of the land may result in the imposition of an additional tax plus interest as a penalty for the transfer or the change in the use of the land. The taxable value of the land and the applicable method of appraisal for the current tax year is public information and may be obtained from the tax appraisal district established for the county in which the land is located. Added by Acts , 75th Leg. Each municipality maintains a map that depicts its boundaries and extraterritorial jurisdiction. The notice may be given separately, as part of the contract during negotiations, or as part of any other notice the seller delivers to the purchaser. Added by Acts , 76th Leg. Restrictive covenants governing the use and occupancy of the property and all dedicatory instruments governing the establishment, maintenance, or operation of this residential community have been or will be recorded in the Real Property Records of the county in which the property is located. Copies of the restrictive covenants and dedicatory instruments may be obtained from the county clerk. The amount of the assessments is subject to change. If a resale certificate that meets the requirements of this subsection has not been issued for the property, the seller shall request the association or its agent to issue a resale certificate under Chapter , and the association or its agent shall promptly prepare and deliver a copy of the resale certificate to the purchaser. The association may not charge a fee if the certificate is not provided in the time prescribed by Section If the information required to be disclosed is not known to the seller, the seller shall indicate that fact in the notice. If a contract is entered without the seller providing the notice as required by this section, the purchaser may terminate the contract for any reason not later than the seventh day after the effective date of the contract. The assessment may be due annually or in periodic installments. More information concerning the amount of the assessment and the due dates of that assessment may be obtained from the municipality or county levying the assessment. Your failure to pay the assessments could result in a lien on and the foreclosure of your property. Added by Acts , 79th Leg. A person who has a right of first refusal in real property that is a condominium subject to Chapter 81 or Chapter 82 may not charge a fee for declining to exercise that right, such as a fee for providing written evidence of the declination. Renumbered from Property Code, Section 5. A the rate of interest; B the periodic installments required to be paid; and C the account number; 4 indicates whether the lienholder has consented to the transfer of the property to the purchaser; 5 specifies the details of any insurance policy relating to the

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property, including: A the name of the insurer and insured; B the amount for which the property is insured; and C the property that is insured; 6 states the amount of any property taxes that are due on the property; and 7 includes a statement at the top of the disclosure in a form substantially similar to the following: Except as provided by Subsections c and d , if a contract is entered into without the seller providing the notice required by this section, the purchaser may terminate the contract for any reason on or before the seventh day after the date the purchaser receives the notice in addition to other remedies provided by this section or other law. Added by Acts , 80th Leg. If a contract is entered into without the seller providing the notice, the purchaser may terminate the contract for any reason on or before the seventh day after the date the purchaser receives the notice. Added by Acts , 84th Leg. Acts , 68th Leg. To the extent that a deed restriction applicable to a structure on residential property requires the use of a wood shingle roof, the restriction is void. Added by Acts , 82nd Leg. Except as provided by Subsection c , a bona fide purchaser of property that is subject to a correction instrument may rely on the instrument against any person making an adverse or inconsistent claim. A correction instrument recorded before September 1, , that substantially complies with Section 5. A person may make an inter vivos conveyance of an estate of freehold or inheritance that commences in the future, in the same manner as by a will. Amended by Acts , 76th Leg. Amended by Acts , 72nd Leg. In this subchapter, "default" means the failure to: Added by Acts , 74th Leg. For purposes of this subchapter, and only for the purposes of this subchapter: The notice must be conspicuous and printed in point boldface type or point uppercase typewritten letters, and must include on a separate page the statement:

**4: General Statutes of Connecticut - Titles**

*(2) For purposes of applying section (b) of title 5, United States Code, paragraph (1)(A)(ii) shall be applied by substituting "the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (established by section 11 of the Inspector General Act) shall" for "the Inspector General who is the head of an office referred to in clause (i).*

All other officers shall retain the signed statement required by Subsection b of this section with the official records of the office. See Appendix, Note 3. Laws shall be made to exclude from office persons who have been convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, or other high crimes. Every person shall be disqualified from holding any office of profit, or trust, in this State, who shall have been convicted of having given or offered a bribe to procure his election or appointment. A regular statement, under oath, and an account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published annually, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. Money accepted under this subsection is state money. State agencies may spend money accepted under this subsection, and no other money, for specific programs and projects to be conducted by local level or other private, nonsectarian associations, groups, and nonprofit organizations, in establishing and equipping facilities for assisting those who are blind, crippled, or otherwise physically or mentally handicapped in becoming gainfully employed, in rehabilitating and restoring the handicapped, and in providing other services determined by the state agency to be essential for the better care or treatment of the handicapped. The state agencies may deposit money accepted under this subsection either in the state treasury or in other secure depositories. The money may not be expended for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was given. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the state agencies may expend money accepted under this subsection without the necessity of an appropriation, unless the Legislature, by law, requires that the money be expended only on appropriation. The Legislature may prohibit state agencies from accepting money under this subsection or may regulate the amount of money accepted, the way the acceptance and expenditure of the money is administered, and the purposes for which the state agencies may expend the money. Money accepted under this subsection for a purpose prohibited by the Legislature shall be returned to the entity that gave the money. This subsection does not prohibit state agencies authorized to render services to the handicapped from contracting with privately-owned or local facilities for necessary and essential services, subject to such conditions, standards, and procedures as may be prescribed by law. Absence on business of the State, or of the United States, shall not forfeit a residence once obtained, so as to deprive any one of the right of suffrage, or of being elected or appointed to any office under the exceptions contained in this Constitution. The Legislature shall provide for deductions from the salaries of public officers who may neglect the performance of any duty that may be assigned them by law. No member of Congress, nor person holding or exercising any office of profit or trust, under the United States, or either of them, or under any foreign power, shall be eligible as a member of the Legislature, or hold or exercise any office of profit or trust under this State. For an office for which this constitution requires an election, the legislature may provide by general law for a person to take the office without an election if the person is the only candidate to qualify in an election to be held for that office. For an office of a political subdivision for which this constitution requires an election, the legislature may provide by general law for a person to assume the office without an election if the person is the only candidate to qualify in an election to be held for that office. All civil officers shall reside within the State; and all district or county officers within their districts or counties, and shall keep their offices at such places as may be required by law; and failure to comply with this condition shall vacate the office so held. No state bank shall be chartered until all of the authorized capital stock has been subscribed and paid in full in cash. Except as may be permitted by the Legislature pursuant to Subsections b , d , and e of this Section 16, a state bank shall not be authorized to engage in business at more than one place which shall be designated in its charter; however, this restriction shall not apply to any other type of financial institution chartered under the laws of this state. No foreign corporation, other than the national banks of the United States domiciled in this State, shall be permitted to exercise banking or discounting privileges in this State. Such machines may perform all banking functions. Banks which are domiciled within a city lying in two or more counties may be

permitted to establish and operate unmanned teller machines within both the city and the county of their domicile. Banks may share the use of such machines within the county or city of their domicile with savings and loan associations and credit unions which are domiciled in the same county or city. The Legislature may permit a bank domiciled within a city located in two or more counties to establish and operate branches within both the city and the county of its domicile, subject to limitations the Legislature imposes. See Appendix, Note 1. The Legislature shall also have the power to regulate the manufacture, sale, possession and transportation of intoxicating liquors, including the power to establish a State Monopoly on the sale of distilled liquors. Should the Legislature enact any enabling laws in anticipation of this amendment, no such law shall be void by reason of its anticipatory nature. All stationery, printing, fuel used in the legislature and departments of the government other than the judicial department, printing and binding of the laws, journals, and department reports, and all other printing and binding and the repairing and furnishing of the halls and rooms used during meetings of the legislature and in committees, except proclamations and such products and services as may be done by handicapped individuals employed in nonprofit rehabilitation facilities providing sheltered employment to the handicapped in Texas, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder, below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law. No member or officer of any department of the government shall in any way have a financial interest in such contracts, and all such contracts or programs involving the state use of the products and services of handicapped individuals shall be subject to such requirements as might be established by the legislature. The Legislature may pass laws for the regulation of live stock and the protection of stock raisers in the stock raising portion of the State, and exempt from the operation of such laws other portions, sections, or counties; and shall have power to pass general and special laws for the inspection of cattle, stock and hides and for the regulation of brands; provided, that any local law thus passed shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the section to be affected thereby, and approved by them, before it shall go into effect. The Legislature shall make provision for laying out and working public roads, for the building of bridges, and for utilizing fines, forfeitures, and convict labor to all these purposes. That all drawbacks and rebatement of insurance, freight, transportation, carriage, wharfage, storage, compressing, baling, repairing, or for any other kind of labor or service of, or to any cotton, grain, or any other produce or article of commerce in this State, paid or allowed or contracted for, to any common carrier, shipper, merchant, commission merchant, factor, agent, or middleman of any kind, not the true and absolute owner thereof, are forever prohibited, and it shall be the duty of the Legislature to pass effective laws punishing all persons in this State who pay, receive or contract for, or respecting the same. Every person, corporation, or company, that may commit a homicide, through wilful act, or omission, or gross neglect, shall be responsible, in exemplary damages, to the surviving husband, widow, heirs of his or her body, or such of them as there may be, without regard to any criminal proceeding that may or may not be had in relation to the homicide. In all elections to fill vacancies of office in this State, it shall be to fill the unexpired term only. No current wages for personal service shall ever be subject to garnishment, except for the enforcement of court-ordered: And one Railroad Commissioner shall be elected every two years. In case of vacancy in said office the Governor of the State shall fill said vacancy by appointment until the next general election. The Legislature may provide by law that the Board of Regents of the State University and boards of trustees or managers of the educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions of the State, and such boards as have been, or may hereafter be established by law, may be composed of an odd number of three or more members who serve for a term of six 6 years, with one-third, or as near as one-third as possible, of the members of such boards to be elected or appointed every two 2 years in such manner as the Legislature may determine; vacancies in such offices to be filled as may be provided by law, and the Legislature shall enact suitable laws to give effect to this section. The Legislature may provide by law that a board required by this constitution be composed of members of any number divisible by three 3 who serve for a term of six 6 years, with one-third of the members elected or appointed every two 2 years. Wherever by virtue of Statute or charter provisions appointive offices of any municipality are placed under the terms and provisions of Civil Service and rules are set up governing appointment to and removal from such offices, the provisions of Article 16, Section 30 , of the Texas Constitution limiting the duration of all offices not fixed by

the Constitution to two 2 years shall not apply, but the duration of such offices shall be governed by the provisions of the Civil Service law or charter provisions applicable thereto. The Legislature may pass laws prescribing the qualifications of practitioners of medicine in this State, and to punish persons for mal-practice, but no preference shall ever be given by law to any schools of medicine. The accounting officers in this State shall neither draw nor pay a warrant or check on funds of the State of Texas, whether in the treasury or otherwise, to any person for salary or compensation who holds at the same time more than one civil office of emolument, in violation of Section Mechanics, artisans and material men, of every class, shall have a lien upon the buildings and articles made or repaired by them for the value of their labor done thereon, or material furnished therefor; and the Legislature shall provide by law for the speedy and efficient enforcement of said liens. The Legislature may, from time to time, make appropriations for preserving and perpetuating memorials of the history of Texas, by means of monuments, statues, paintings and documents of historical value. Provided, that nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prohibit an officer or enlisted man of the National Guard, the National Guard Reserve, the Texas State Guard, and any other active militia or military force organized under state law, or an officer in the Officers Reserve Corps of the United States, or an enlisted man in the Organized Reserves of the United States, or retired officers of the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and retired warrant officers, and retired enlisted men of the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and officers of the State soil and water conservation districts, from holding at the same time any other office or position of honor, trust or profit, under this State or the United States, or from voting at any election, general, special or primary in this State when otherwise qualified. Such State employees or other individuals may not receive a salary for serving as members of such governing bodies, except that: Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer, give, or promise, any money or thing of value, testimonial, privilege or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the Legislature to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law. The office of County Surveyor in the county is abolished if a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question at that election approve the abolition. If an election is called under this subsection, the Commissioners Court shall order the ballot for the election to be printed to provide for voting for or against the proposition: All laws and parts of laws now in force in the State of Texas, which are not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, or to this Constitution, shall continue and remain in force as the laws of this State, until they expire by their own limitation or shall be amended or repealed by the Legislature. The Legislature shall have power, and it shall be its duty, to protect by law from forced sale a certain portion of the personal property of all heads of families, and also of unmarried adults, male and female. If a bona fide emergency or another good cause exists and the lender obtains the written consent of the owner, the lender may provide the documentation to the owner or the lender may modify previously provided documentation on the date of closing; and iii the first anniversary of the closing date of any other extension of credit described by Subsection a 6 of this section secured by the same homestead property, except a refinance described by Paragraph Q x f of this subdivision, unless the owner on oath requests an earlier closing due to a state of emergency that: All pretended sales of the homestead involving any condition of defeasance shall be void. A the refinance is not closed before the first anniversary of the date the extension of credit was closed; B the refinanced extension of credit does not include the advance of any additional funds other than: A purchaser for value without actual knowledge may conclusively presume that a lien securing an extension of credit described by Subsection a 6 of this section was a valid lien securing the extension of credit with homestead property if: If any of those provisions are held to be preempted by the laws of the United States, all of those provisions are invalid. This subsection shall not apply to any lien or extension of credit made after January 1, , and before the date any provision under Subsection a 6 or Subsections e - i is held to be preempted. A remedy the condition creating the ground for foreclosure; B pay the debt secured by the homestead property from proceeds of the sale of the homestead property by the borrower or from any other sources; or C convey the homestead property to the lender by a deed in lieu of foreclosure; and 11 that is secured by a lien that may be foreclosed upon only by a court order, if the foreclosure is for a ground other than a ground stated by

Subdivision 6 A or B of this subsection. Although payment of principal or interest shall not be required under a reverse mortgage until the entire loan becomes due and payable, interest may accrue and be compounded during the term of the loan as provided by the reverse mortgage loan agreement. The director shall collect information and produce reports on lending activity of those making loans under this section. The director shall report his or her findings to the legislature not later than December 1 of each year. A during the period during which the owner may request advances, each installment equals or exceeds the amount of accrued interest; and B after the period during which the owner may request advances, installments are substantially equal. An act or omission does not violate a provision included in those subsections if the act or omission conforms to an interpretation of the provision that is: See Appendix, Note 7. The joint resolution amending Sec. On the death of the husband or wife, or both, the homestead shall descend and vest in like manner as other real property of the deceased, and shall be governed by the same laws of descent and distribution, but it shall not be partitioned among the heirs of the deceased during the lifetime of the surviving husband or wife, or so long as the survivor may elect to use or occupy the same as a homestead, or so long as the guardian of the minor children of the deceased may be permitted, under the order of the proper court having the jurisdiction, to use and occupy the same. All such indebtedness may be evidenced by bonds of such conservation and reclamation districts, to be issued under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall also authorize the levy and collection within such districts of all such taxes, equitably distributed, as may be necessary for the payment of the interest and the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of such bonds and for the maintenance of such districts and improvements. Such indebtedness shall be a lien upon the property assessed for the payment thereof. The Legislature shall not authorize the issuance of any bonds or provide for any indebtedness against any reclamation district unless such proposition shall first be submitted to the qualified voters of such district and the proposition adopted.

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### 5: General Law - Part I, Title XV, Chapter 93H, Section 5

*[Text of section applicable as provided by , , Sec. 3.] Section 5. (a) A declaration of homestead shall be in writing, signed and acknowledged under penalty of perjury by each owner to be benefited by the homestead, except as provided in clause (4), shall be recorded and shall comply with the following.*

HTTP messages consist of requests from client to server and responses from server to client. Both types of message consist of a start-line, zero or more header fields also known as "headers" , an empty line i. Each header field consists of a name followed by a colon ": Field names are case-insensitive. Header fields can be extended over multiple lines by preceding each extra line with at least one SP or HT. Applications ought to follow "common form", where one is known or indicated, when generating HTTP constructs, since there might exist some implementations that fail to accept anything beyond the common forms. The order in which header fields with differing field names are received is not significant. However, it is "good practice" to send general-header fields first, followed by request-header or response- header fields, and ending with the entity-header fields. Multiple message-header fields with the same field-name MAY be present in a message if and only if the entire field-value for that header field is defined as a comma-separated list [i. It MUST be possible to combine the multiple header fields into one "field-name: The order in which header fields with the same field-name are received is therefore significant to the interpretation of the combined field value, and thus a proxy MUST NOT change the order of these field values when a message is forwarded. The message-body differs from the entity-body only when a transfer-coding has been applied, as indicated by the Transfer-Encoding header field section The rules for when a message-body is allowed in a message differ for requests and responses. For response messages, whether or not a message-body is included with a message is dependent on both the request method and the response status code section 6. All other responses do include a message-body, although it MAY be of zero length. When a message-body is included with a message, the transfer-length of that body is determined by one of the following in order of precedence: Any response message which "MUST NOT" include a message-body such as the 1xx, , and responses and any response to a HEAD request is always terminated by the first empty line after the header fields, regardless of the entity-header fields present in the message. If a Transfer-Encoding header field section If a Content-Length header field section This media type MUST NOT be used unless the sender knows that the recipient can parse it; the presence in a request of a Range header with multiple byte- range specifiers from a 1. A range header might be forwarded by a 1. By the server closing the connection. Closing the connection cannot be used to indicate the end of a request body, since that would leave no possibility for the server to send back a response. If a request contains a message-body and a Content-Length is not given, the server SHOULD respond with bad request if it cannot determine the length of the message, or with length required if it wishes to insist on receiving a valid Content-Length. These header fields apply only to the message being transmitted. However, new or experimental header fields may be given the semantics of general header fields if all parties in the communication recognize them to be general-header fields. Unrecognized header fields are treated as entity-header fields.

### 6: PROPERTY CODE CHAPTER CONVEYANCES

*(G) Student visa abusers.-An alien who obtains the status of a nonimmigrant under section (a)(15)(F)(i) and who violates a term or condition of such status under section (l) is excludable until the alien has been outside the United States for a continuous period of 5 years after the date of the violation.*

### 7: THE TEXAS CONSTITUTION ARTICLE GENERAL PROVISIONS

*Revised 01/ Section 6 ELECTRIC SERVICE - GENERAL Page 5 of 15 Number of Services and Voltages / Meter (Cont'd) 4.A. Single-Phase, / Volt, 3 - Wire.*

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### 8: GENERAL ORDER NO. 20 - Implementation of Section of the Juvenile Court Act

*Article 5: Creation, Definition and Enforcement of Contractual Obligations Title 3: Certain Prohibited Contracts and Provisions of Contracts SECTION Limitation of reimbursement and subrogation claims in personal injury and wrongful death actions.*

### 9: General Law - Part II, Title I, Chapter , Section 5

*TITLE 44 Taxation CHAPTER Levy and Assessment of Local Taxes SECTION Â§ Notice of assessors' meetings - Notice by taxpayer of intent to bring in account.*

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*Places of passage, places of fear Amok Fourth Dispatch Emergency and Backup Power Sources Female voice in The assembly of ladies Fertility levels and contraceptive practices among central government employees in India A mind of his own Expediting the appeal Blessed be your glorious name Hamlyns family cookbook Legends and Reality of the AK Lots of Ways to Win Alternatives to prison sentences Russian Military Power An analytical framework for regional development policy Crystal report as in vb net Geometric mechanics, and symmetry Velimir Chlebnikov, 1885-1922 The work-a-day girl The logic of infinity. The National Territory 33 The hobbit an unexpected journey chronicles art design Parliaments, Estates Representation/Parlements, Etats Representation The Corrupt Kingdom Wordpress tutorial in bengali Reported speech rules table Merchants of grain Horse Thief Springs Financial planning and budgetary control Cahpter 3 fitness and well 11th edition Le Poeme Babylonien De LA Creation (Ancient Mesopotamian Texts Studies) Epistulae morales ad lucilium V. 6. The pearl of Orrs Island. SOFSEM 2007: Theory and Practice of Computer Science Life is a celebration! Collins Complete British Wildlife (Collins Complete Photo Guides) The wankel rotary engine What you should know about eating disorders ch. 6. Muslim discovery of Europe Theosophy And Jacob Boehme In The 17th Century Central themes in early modern philosophy*