



Working Draft

General Assembly

Bill No.

February Session, 2020

LCO No. 3471

Referred to Committee on

Introduced by:

AN ACT CONCERNING POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. Subsection (a) of section 29-4 of the general statutes is
2 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
3 *passage*):

4 (a) On and after June 15, 2012, and until July 1, 2013, the
5 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall
6 appoint and maintain a sufficient number of sworn state police
7 personnel to efficiently maintain the operation of the Division of State
8 Police as determined by the commissioner in the commissioner's
9 judgment. On and after July 1, 2013, the commissioner shall appoint and
10 maintain a sufficient number of sworn state police personnel to
11 efficiently maintain the operation of the division as determined by the
12 commissioner in accordance with the recommended standards
13 developed pursuant to subsection (f) of this section. Any sworn state
14 police personnel appointed by the commissioner on or after the effective
15 date of this section, shall be certified by the Police Officer Standards and

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16 Training Council under section 7-294d within one year of appointment.

17 Sec. 2. Section 29-3a of the general statutes is repealed and the
18 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

19 After graduation from the State Police Training Academy, and before
20 becoming a sworn member of the Division of State Police within the
21 Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, all state
22 police trainees shall have received a high school diploma or an
23 equivalent approved by the state Department of Education and shall
24 have obtained certification from the Police Officer Standards and
25 Training Council within one year of becoming a sworn member of said
26 division. Nothing in this section shall prohibit prospective state police
27 applicants from being admitted to the State Police Training Academy
28 without having received either the high school diploma or equivalent.

29 Sec. 3. Section 7-294d of the general statutes is repealed and the
30 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

31 (a) The Police Officer Standards and Training Council shall have the
32 following powers:

33 (1) To develop and periodically update and revise a comprehensive
34 state and municipal police training plan;

35 (2) To approve, or revoke the approval of, any state or municipal
36 police training school and to issue certification to such schools and to
37 revoke such certification;

38 (3) To set the minimum courses of study and attendance required and
39 the equipment and facilities to be required of approved state and
40 municipal police training schools;

41 (4) To set the minimum qualifications for law enforcement instructors
42 and to issue appropriate certification to such instructors in the field of
43 expertise that such instructors will be teaching;

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44 (5) To require that all probationary candidates receive the hours of
45 basic training deemed necessary before being eligible for certification,
46 such basic training to be completed within one year following the
47 appointment as a probationary candidate, unless the candidate is
48 granted additional time to complete such basic training by the council;

49 (6) To require the registration of probationary candidates with the
50 academy within ten days of hiring for the purpose of scheduling
51 training;

52 (7) To issue appropriate certification to police officers who have
53 satisfactorily completed minimum basic training programs;

54 (8) To require that each police officer satisfactorily complete at least
55 forty hours of certified review training every three years in order to
56 maintain certification, unless the officer is granted additional time not
57 to exceed one year to complete such training by the council;

58 (9) To develop an interactive electronic computer platform capable of
59 administering training courses and to authorize police officers to
60 complete certified review training at a local police department facility
61 by means of such platform;

62 (10) To renew the certification of those police officers who have
63 satisfactorily completed review training programs and have submitted
64 to and received a negative result on a urinalysis drug test that screens
65 for controlled substances, including, but not limited to, anabolic
66 steroids;

67 (11) To establish, in consultation with the Commissioner of
68 Emergency Services and Public Protection, uniform minimum
69 educational and training standards for employment as a police officer
70 in full-time positions, temporary or probationary positions and part-
71 time or voluntary positions;

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72 (12) To develop, in consultation with the Commissioner of
73 Emergency Services and Public Protection, a schedule to visit and
74 inspect police basic training schools and to inspect each school at least
75 once each year;

76 (13) To consult with and cooperate with universities, colleges and
77 institutes for the development of specialized courses of study for police
78 officers in police science and police administration;

79 (14) To work with the Commissioner of Emergency Services and
80 Public Protection and with departments and agencies of this state and
81 other states and the federal government concerned with police training;

82 (15) To make recommendations to the Commissioner of Emergency
83 Services and Public Protection concerning a training academy
84 administrator, who shall be appointed by the commissioner, and
85 concerning the hiring of staff, within available appropriations, that may
86 be necessary in the performance of its functions;

87 (16) To perform any other acts that may be necessary and appropriate
88 to carry out the functions of the council as set forth in sections 7-294a to
89 7-294e, inclusive;

90 (17) To accept, with the approval of the Commissioner of Emergency
91 Services and Public Protection, contributions, grants, gifts, donations,
92 services or other financial assistance from any governmental unit, public
93 agency or the private sector;

94 (18) To conduct any inspection and evaluation that may be necessary
95 to determine if a law enforcement unit is complying with the provisions
96 of this section;

97 (19) At the request and expense of any law enforcement unit, to
98 conduct general or specific management surveys;

99 (20) To develop objective and uniform criteria for recommending any

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100 waiver of regulations or granting a waiver of procedures established by
101 the council;

102 (21) To recruit, select and appoint candidates to the position of
103 municipal probationary candidate [, as defined in section 7-294a,] and
104 provide recruit training for candidates of the Connecticut Police Corps
105 program in accordance with the Police Corps Act, 42 USC 14091 et seq.,
106 as amended from time to time;

107 (22) To develop, adopt and revise, as necessary, comprehensive
108 accreditation standards for the administration and management of law
109 enforcement units, to grant accreditation to those law enforcement units
110 that demonstrate their compliance with such standards and, at the
111 request and expense of any law enforcement unit, to conduct such
112 surveys as may be necessary to determine such unit's compliance with
113 such standards; [and]

114 (23) To recommend to the commissioner the appointment of any
115 council training instructor, or such other person as determined by the
116 council, to act as a special police officer throughout the state as such
117 instructor or other person's official duties may require, provided any
118 such instructor or other person so appointed shall be a certified police
119 officer. Each such special police officer shall be sworn and may arrest
120 and present before a competent authority any person for any offense
121 committed within the officer's precinct; [.] and

122 (24) To develop and implement written policies, on or before January
123 1, 2021, in consultation with the Commissioner of Emergency Services
124 and Public Protection concerning the requirements that all police
125 officers undergo periodic mental health assessments as set forth in
126 section 16 of this act. Such written policies shall, at a minimum, address
127 (A) the confidentiality of such assessments, (B) the good faith reasons
128 that the administrative head of a law enforcement unit, as defined in
129 section 16 of this act, may rely upon when requesting that a police officer

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130 undergo an additional assessment, (C) the ability of a police officer to
131 contest the results of such assessments, (D) permissible personnel
132 actions that may be taken by a law enforcement unit based on the results
133 of such assessments, (E) the process for selecting psychiatrists and
134 psychologists to conduct such assessments, and (F) financial
135 considerations that may be incurred by law enforcement units or police
136 officers that are attributable to conducting such assessments.

137 (b) No person may be employed as a police officer by any law
138 enforcement unit for a period exceeding one year unless such person
139 has been certified under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section
140 or has been granted an extension by the council. No person may serve
141 as a police officer during any period when such person's certification
142 has been cancelled or revoked pursuant to the provisions of subsection
143 (c) of this section. In addition to the requirements of this subsection, the
144 council may establish other qualifications for the employment of police
145 officers and require evidence of fulfillment of these qualifications. The
146 certification of any police officer who is not employed by a law
147 enforcement unit for a period of time in excess of two years, unless such
148 officer is on leave of absence, shall be considered lapsed. Upon
149 reemployment as a police officer, such officer shall apply for
150 recertification in a manner provided by the council, provided such
151 recertification process requires the police officer to submit to and receive
152 a negative result on a urinalysis drug test that screens for controlled
153 substances, including, but not limited to, anabolic steroids. The council
154 shall certify any applicant who presents evidence of satisfactory
155 completion of a program or course of instruction in another state or, if
156 the applicant is a veteran or a member of the armed forces or the
157 National Guard, as part of training during service in the armed forces,
158 that is equivalent in content and quality to that required in this state,
159 provided such applicant passes an examination or evaluation as
160 required by the council. For the purposes of this section, "veteran"
161 means any person who was discharged or released under conditions

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162 other than dishonorable from active service in the armed forces and
163 "armed forces" has the same meaning as provided in section 27-103.

164 (c) (1) The council may refuse to renew any certificate if the holder
165 fails to meet the requirements for renewal of his or her certification.

166 (2) (A) The council may cancel or revoke any certificate if: [(A)] (i) The
167 certificate was issued by administrative error, [(B)] (ii) the certificate was
168 obtained through misrepresentation or fraud, [(C)] (iii) the holder
169 falsified any document in order to obtain or renew any certificate, [(D)]
170 (iv) the holder has been convicted of a felony, [(E)] (v) the holder has
171 been found not guilty of a felony by reason of mental disease or defect
172 pursuant to section 53a-13, [(F)] (vi) the holder has been convicted of a
173 violation of section 21a-279, [(G)] (vii) the holder has been refused
174 issuance of a certificate or similar authorization or has had his or her
175 certificate or other authorization cancelled or revoked by another
176 jurisdiction on grounds which would authorize cancellation or
177 revocation under the provisions of this subdivision, [(H)] (viii) the
178 holder has been found by a law enforcement unit, pursuant to
179 procedures established by such unit, to have used a firearm in an
180 improper manner which resulted in the death or serious physical injury
181 of another person, (ix) the holder has been found by a law enforcement
182 unit, pursuant to procedures established by such unit, to have engaged
183 in conduct that undermines public confidence in law enforcement,
184 including, but not limited to, discriminatory conduct, falsification of
185 reports or a violation of the Alvin W. Penn Racial Profiling Prohibition
186 Act pursuant to sections 54-1l and 54-1m, provided, when evaluating
187 any such conduct, the council considers such conduct engaged in while
188 the holder is acting in such holder's law enforcement capacity or
189 representing himself or herself to be a police officer to be more serious
190 than such conduct engaged in by a holder not acting in such holder's
191 law enforcement capacity or representing himself or herself to be a
192 police officer; (x) the holder has been found by a law enforcement unit,
193 pursuant to procedures established by such unit, to have used physical

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194 force on another person in a manner that is excessive or used physical
195 force in a manner found to not be justifiable after an investigation
196 conducted pursuant to section 51-277a, or [(I)] (xi) the holder has been
197 found by a law enforcement unit, pursuant to procedures established by
198 such unit, to have committed any act that would constitute tampering
199 with or fabricating physical evidence in violation of section 53a-155,
200 perjury in violation of section 53a-156 or false statement in violation of
201 section 53a-157b. Whenever the council believes there is a reasonable
202 basis for suspension, cancellation or revocation of the certification of a
203 police officer, police training school or law enforcement instructor, it
204 shall give notice and an adequate opportunity for a hearing prior to such
205 suspension, cancellation or revocation. The council may cancel or
206 revoke any certificate if, after a de novo review, it finds by clear and
207 convincing evidence [(i)] (I) a basis set forth in subparagraphs [(A) to
208 (G)] (A)(i) to (A)(vii), inclusive, of this subdivision, or [(ii)] (II) that the
209 holder of the certificate committed an act set forth in subparagraph [(H)
210 or (I)] (A)(viii), (A)(ix), (A)(x) or (A)(xi) of this subdivision. In any such
211 case where the council finds such evidence, but determines that the
212 severity of an act committed by the holder of the certificate does not
213 warrant cancellation or revocation of such holder's certificate, the
214 council may suspend such holder's certification for a period of up to
215 forty-five days and may censure such holder of the certificate. Any
216 police officer or law enforcement instructor whose certification is
217 cancelled or revoked pursuant to this section may reapply for
218 certification no sooner than two years after the date on which the
219 cancellation or revocation order becomes final. Any police training
220 school whose certification is cancelled or revoked pursuant to this
221 section may reapply for certification at any time after the date on which
222 such order becomes final.

223 (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of this section,
224 (1) any police officer, except a probationary candidate, who is serving
225 under full-time appointment on July 1, 1982, and (2) any sworn member

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226 of the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency
227 Services and Public Protection, except a probationary candidate, who is
228 serving under full-time appointment on the effective date of this section,
229 shall be deemed to have met all certification requirements and shall be
230 automatically certified by the council in accordance with the provisions
231 of subsection (a) of section 7-294e.

232 (e) The provisions of this section shall apply to any person who
233 performs police functions. As used in this subsection, "performs police
234 functions" for a person who is not a police officer, as defined in section
235 7-294a, means that in the course of such person's official duties, such
236 person carries a firearm and exercises arrest powers pursuant to section
237 54-1f or engages in the prevention, detection or investigation of crime,
238 as defined in section 53a-24. The council shall establish criteria by which
239 the certification process required by this section shall apply to police
240 officers.

241 (f) The provisions of this section shall not apply to (1) [any state police
242 training school or program, (2) any sworn member of the Division of
243 State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public
244 Protection, (3)] Connecticut National Guard security personnel, when
245 acting within the scope of their National Guard duties, who have
246 satisfactorily completed a program of police training conducted by the
247 United States Army or Air Force, [(4)] (2) employees of the Judicial
248 Department, [(5)] (3) municipal animal control officers appointed
249 pursuant to section 22-331, or [(6)] (4) fire police appointed pursuant to
250 section 7-313a. The provisions of this section with respect to renewal of
251 certification upon satisfactory completion of review training programs
252 shall not apply to any chief inspector or inspector in the Division of
253 Criminal Justice who has satisfactorily completed a program of police
254 training conducted by the division. Notwithstanding the provisions of
255 subsection (b) of this section, any police officer certified in accordance
256 with subsection (a) of this section may accept employment with another
257 police department within this state without repeating minimum basic

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258 training.

259 Sec. 4. Section 7-294e of the general statutes is repealed and the
260 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

261 (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any general statute or special
262 act or local law, ordinance or charter to the contrary, each police officer
263 shall forfeit such officer's appointment and position unless recertified
264 by the council according to procedures and within the time frame
265 established by the council. Any sworn member of the Division of State
266 Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public
267 Protection who is deemed certified under subsection (d) of section 7-
268 294d is required to apply for recertification by the council within the
269 time frame established by the council, unless such member retires from
270 said division within such time frame.

271 (b) The Police Officer Standards and Training Council may
272 recommend to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
273 Protection any regulations it deems necessary to carry out the
274 provisions of section 7-294a, subsection (a) of section 7-294b, sections 7-
275 294c and 7-294d and this section, giving due consideration to the
276 varying factors and special requirements of law enforcement units.

277 (c) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
278 may adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54,
279 as are necessary to implement the provisions of section 7-294a,
280 subsection (a) of section 7-294b, sections 7-294c and 7-294d and this
281 section. Such regulations shall be binding upon all law enforcement
282 units. [, except the Division of State Police within the Department of
283 Emergency Services and Public Protection.]

284 Sec. 5. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) As used in this section, "police
285 officer" and "law enforcement unit" have the same meanings as
286 provided in section 7-294a of the general statutes.

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287 (b) The Police Officer Standards and Training Council, in conjunction
288 with the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection,
289 the Chief State's Attorney, the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association
290 and the Connecticut Coalition of Police and Correctional Officers, shall
291 adopt, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 of the general
292 statutes, a uniform, state-wide policy for managing crowds by police
293 officers. Such policy shall establish guidelines for managing crowds in
294 a manner that protects individual rights and preserves the peace during
295 demonstrations and civil disturbances, addresses the permissible and
296 impermissible uses of force by a police officer, the type and amount of
297 training in crowd management that each police officer shall undergo,
298 and the documentation required following any physical confrontations
299 with a civilian during a crowd management incident.

300 (c) Not later than December 1, 2020, the Commissioner of Emergency
301 Services and Public Protection, in conjunction with the Chief State's
302 Attorney, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council, the
303 Connecticut Police Chiefs Association and the Connecticut Coalition of
304 Police and Correctional Officers, shall (1) post on the eRegulations
305 System, established pursuant to section 4-173b of the general statutes, a
306 notice of intent to adopt regulations setting forth the crowd
307 management policy adopted pursuant to subsection (b) of this section
308 in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes,
309 and (2) at least once during each five-year period thereafter, amend such
310 regulations to update such policy.

311 (d) On or after the date the crowd management policy is developed
312 pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, (1) the chief of police or
313 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, as the case
314 may be, shall inform each officer within such chief's or said
315 commissioner's department and each officer responsible for law
316 enforcement in a municipality in which there is no organized police
317 department of the existence of the crowd management policy to be
318 employed by any such officer and shall take whatever measures are

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319 necessary to ensure that each such officer understands the crowd
320 management policy established under this section, and (2) each police
321 basic or review training program conducted or administered by the
322 Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services
323 and Public Protection, the Police Officer Standards and Training
324 Council or a municipal police department shall include training in such
325 policy.

326 Sec. 6. Section 29-8 of the general statutes is repealed and the
327 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

328 In case of riot or civil commotion in any part of the state, the Division
329 of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public
330 Protection, on order of the Governor, shall use its best efforts to suppress
331 the same. In the event of such participation by the Division of State
332 Police in the suppression of any riot or similar disorder, the same
333 immunities and privileges as apply to the organized militia shall apply
334 to the members of said division, provided, after the crowd management
335 policy has been adopted as a regulation under section 5 of this act, any
336 such member is in compliance with such policy.

337 Sec. 7. Section 7-294s of the general statutes is repealed and the
338 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

339 Each police basic or review training program conducted or
340 administered by the Division of State Police within the Department of
341 Emergency Services and Public Protection, the Police Officer Standards
342 and Training Council established under section 7-294b or a municipal
343 police department in the state shall include tactical training for police
344 officers regarding the use of physical force, training in the use of body-
345 worn recording equipment and the retention of data created by such
346 equipment, and cultural competency and sensitivity and bias-free
347 policing training, including, but not limited to, implicit bias training. As
348 used in this section, "implicit bias training" means training on how to

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349 recognize and mitigate unconscious biases against a particular segment
350 of the population that might influence a police officer's judgments and
351 decisions when interacting with a member of such segment of the
352 population.

353 Sec. 8. Subsection (e) of section 5-278 of the general statutes is
354 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
355 *passage*):

356 (e) [Where] (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this
357 subsection, where there is a conflict between any agreement or
358 arbitration award approved in accordance with the provisions of
359 sections 5-270 to 5-280, inclusive, on matters appropriate to collective
360 bargaining, as defined in said sections, and any general statute or special
361 act, or regulations adopted by any state agency, the terms of such
362 agreement or arbitration award shall prevail; provided if participation
363 of any employees in a retirement system is effected by such agreement
364 or arbitration award, the effective date of participation in said system,
365 notwithstanding any contrary provision in such agreement or
366 arbitration award, shall be the first day of the third month following the
367 month in which a certified copy of such agreement or arbitration award
368 is received by the Retirement Commission or such later date as may be
369 specified in the agreement or arbitration award.

370 (2) For any agreement or arbitration award approved before, on or
371 after the effective date of this section, in accordance with the provisions
372 of sections 5-270 to 5-280, inclusive, on matters appropriate to collective
373 bargaining, as defined in said sections, where there is a conflict between
374 a provision of any such agreement or award and the provisions of the
375 Freedom of Information Act, as defined in section 1-200, the provisions
376 of the Freedom of Information Act shall prevail.

377 Sec. 9. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) No collective bargaining
378 agreement or arbitration award entered into before, on or after the

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379 effective date of this section, by the state and any collective bargaining
380 unit of the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency
381 Services and Public Protection may prohibit the disclosure of any
382 disciplinary action based on a violation of the code of ethics contained
383 in the personnel file of a sworn member of said division.

384 Sec. 10. Section 7-291a of the general statutes is repealed and the
385 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

386 (a) If a law enforcement unit serves a community with a relatively
387 high concentration of minority residents, the unit shall make efforts to
388 recruit, retain and promote minority police officers so that the racial and
389 ethnic diversity of such unit is representative of such community. Such
390 efforts may include, but are not limited to: (1) Efforts to attract young
391 persons from the community such unit serves to careers in law
392 enforcement through enrollment and participation in police athletic
393 leagues in which police officers support young persons of the
394 community through mentoring, sports, education and by fostering a
395 positive relationship between such persons and police officers, the
396 implementation of explorer programs and cadet units and support for
397 public safety academies; (2) community outreach; and (3)
398 implementation of policies providing that when there is a vacant
399 position in such unit, such position shall be filled by hiring or promoting
400 a minority candidate when the qualifications of such candidate exceed
401 or are equal to that of any other candidate or candidates being
402 considered for such position when such candidates are ranked on a
403 promotion or examination register or list. For purposes of this section,
404 "minority" means an individual whose race is defined as other than
405 white, or whose ethnicity is defined as Hispanic or Latino by the federal
406 Office of Management and Budget for use by the Bureau of Census of
407 the United States Department of Commerce.

408 (b) Not later than January 1, 2021, and annually thereafter, the board
409 of police commissioners, the chief of police, the superintendent of police

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410 or other authority having charge of a law enforcement unit that serves a
411 community with a relatively high concentration of minority residents
412 shall report to the Police Officer Standards and Training Council on the
413 community's efforts to recruit, retain and promote minority police
414 officers.

415 Sec. 11. Section 7-294c of the general statutes is repealed and the
416 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

417 [The] Not later than January 1, 2021, and annually thereafter, the
418 council shall submit an annual report, in accordance with the provisions
419 of section 11-4a, to the Governor and the joint standing committees of
420 the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the
421 judiciary and public safety which shall include pertinent data regarding
422 (1) the comprehensive municipal police training plan, (2) the
423 recruitment, retention and promotion of minority police officers, and (3)
424 an accounting of all grants, contributions, gifts, donations or other
425 financial assistance.

426 Sec. 12. Section 6 of public act 19-90 is repealed and the following is
427 substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

428 (a) There is established a task force to study police transparency and
429 accountability. The task force shall examine: (1) Police officer
430 interactions with individuals who are individuals with a mental,
431 intellectual or physical disability; (2) the merits and feasibility of police
432 officers who conduct traffic stops issuing a receipt to each individual
433 being stopped that includes the reason for the stop and records the
434 demographic information of the person being stopped; [and] (3)
435 strategies that can be utilized by communities to increase the
436 recruitment, retention and promotion of minority police officers, as
437 required by section 7-291a of the general statutes; (4) the merits and
438 feasibility of requiring police officers to procure and maintain
439 professional liability insurance as a condition of employment; (5) the

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440 merits and feasibility of requiring a municipality to maintain
441 professional liability insurance on behalf of its police officers; (6) the
442 establishment of primary and secondary traffic violations in the general
443 statutes; (7) the establishment of a requirement in the general statutes
444 that any police traffic stop be based on the enforcement of a primary
445 traffic violation; (8) how a police officer executes a warrant to enter a
446 residence without giving audible notice of the police officer's presence,
447 authority and purpose before entering in this state and under the laws
448 of other states, including verification procedures of the address where
449 the warrant is to be executed and any documentation that a police officer
450 should leave for the residents where the warrant was executed; (9) how
451 a professional bondsman under chapter 533 of the general statutes, a
452 surety bail bond agent under chapter 700f of the general statutes or a
453 bail enforcement agent under sections 29-152f to 29-152i, inclusive, of
454 the general statutes take into custody the principal on a bond who has
455 failed to appear in court and for whom a rearrest warrant or a capias has
456 been issued pursuant to section 54-65a of the general statutes, in this
457 state and other states, including what process of address verification is
458 used and whether any documentation is left with a resident where the
459 warrant was executed; (10) the necessity of requiring a police officer at
460 a road construction site within a municipality; and (11) any other police
461 officer and transparency and accountability issue the task force deems
462 appropriate.

463 (b) The task force shall consist of the following members:

464 (1) Two appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives,
465 one of whom is an individual with a mental, intellectual or physical
466 disability;

467 (2) Two appointed by the president pro tempore of the Senate, one of
468 whom is a justice-impacted individual;

469 (3) One appointed by the majority leader of the House of

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470 Representatives, who shall be a member of the Black and Puerto Rican
471 Caucus of the General Assembly;

472 (4) One appointed by the majority leader of the Senate, who shall be
473 a member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association;

474 (5) Two appointed by the minority leader of the House of
475 Representatives;

476 (6) Two appointed by the minority leader of the Senate;

477 (7) The undersecretary of the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning
478 Division within the Office of Policy and Management, or the
479 undersecretary's designee, as a nonvoting member;

480 (8) The Commissioner of the Department of Emergency Services and
481 Public Protection, or the commissioner's designee, as a nonvoting
482 member; and

483 (9) The Chief State's Attorney, or the Chief State's Attorney designee,
484 as a nonvoting member.

485 (c) Any member of the task force appointed under subdivision (1),
486 (2), (3), (5) or (6) of subsection (b) of this section may be a member of the
487 General Assembly.

488 (d) All appointments to the task force shall be made not later than
489 thirty days after the effective date of this section. Any vacancy shall be
490 filled by the appointing authority.

491 (e) The speaker of the House of Representatives and the president pro
492 tempore of the Senate shall select the chairpersons of the task force from
493 among the members of the task force. Such chairpersons shall schedule
494 the first meeting of the task force, which shall be held not later than sixty
495 days after the effective date of this section.

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496 (f) The administrative staff of the joint standing committees of the
497 General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary
498 and public safety shall serve as administrative staff of the task force.

499 (g) Not later than January 1, [2020] 2021, the task force shall submit a
500 preliminary report and not later than December 31, [2020] 2021, a final
501 report on its findings and any recommendations for legislation to the
502 joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance
503 of matters relating to the judiciary and public safety, in accordance with
504 the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes. The task force
505 shall terminate on the date that it submits such report or December 31,
506 [2020] 2021, whichever is later.

507 Sec. 13. Section 7-294b of the general statutes is repealed and the
508 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

509 (a) There shall be a Police Officer Standards and Training Council
510 which shall be within the Department of Emergency Services and Public
511 Protection. [and which] Until December 31, 2020, the council shall
512 consist of the following members appointed by the Governor: (1) A chief
513 administrative officer of a town or city in Connecticut; (2) the chief
514 elected official or chief executive officer of a town or city in Connecticut
515 with a population under twelve thousand which does not have an
516 organized police department; (3) a member of the faculty of The
517 University of Connecticut; (4) eight members of the Connecticut Police
518 Chiefs Association who are holding office or employed as chief of police
519 or the highest ranking professional police officer of an organized police
520 department of a municipality within the state; (5) the Chief State's
521 Attorney; (6) a sworn municipal police officer whose rank is sergeant or
522 lower; and (7) five public members. [The Commissioner of Emergency
523 Services and Public Protection and the Federal Bureau of Investigation
524 special agent-in-charge in Connecticut or their designees shall be voting
525 ex-officio members of the council. Any nonpublic member of the council
526 shall immediately, upon the termination of such member's holding the

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527 office or employment that qualified such member for appointment,
528 cease to be a member of the council. A member appointed to fill a
529 vacancy shall be appointed for the unexpired term of the member whom
530 such member is to succeed in the same manner as the original
531 appointment. The Governor shall appoint a chairperson and the council
532 shall appoint a vice-chairperson and a secretary from among the
533 members. The members of the council shall serve without compensation
534 but shall be entitled to actual expenses involved in the performance of
535 their duties.]

536 (b) On and after January 1, 2021, the council shall consist of the
537 following members:

538 (1) The chief elected official or chief executive officer of a town or city
539 within the state with a population in excess of fifty thousand, appointed
540 by the Governor;

541 (2) The chief elected official or chief executive officer of a town or city
542 within the state with a population of fifty thousand or less, appointed
543 by the Governor;

544 (3) A member of the faculty of an institution of higher education in
545 the state who has a background in criminal justice studies, appointed by
546 the Governor;

547 (4) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association who is
548 holding office or employed as chief of police or the highest ranking
549 professional police officer of an organized police department of a
550 municipality within the state with a population in excess of one hundred
551 thousand, appointed by the Governor;

552 (5) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association who is
553 holding office or employed as chief of police or the highest ranking
554 professional police officer of an organized police department of a
555 municipality within the state with a population in excess of sixty

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556 thousand but not exceeding one hundred thousand, appointed by the
557 Governor;

558 (6) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association who is
559 holding office or employed as chief of police or the highest ranking
560 professional police officer of an organized police department of a
561 municipality within the state with a population in excess of thirty-five
562 thousand but not exceeding sixty thousand, appointed by the Governor;

563 (7) A sworn municipal police officer from a municipality within the
564 state with a population exceeding fifty thousand, appointed by the
565 Governor;

566 (8) A sworn municipal police officer from a municipality within the
567 state with a population not exceeding fifty thousand, appointed by the
568 Governor;

569 (9) A member of the sworn state police personnel, appointed by the
570 Governor;

571 (10) A member of the public, who is a person with a physical
572 disability, appointed by the Governor;

573 (11) A medical professional, appointed by the Governor;

574 (12) The Chief State's Attorney;

575 (13) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association or the
576 person holding office or employed as chief of police or the highest
577 ranking professional police officer of an organized police department of
578 a municipality within the state, appointed by the speaker of the House
579 of Representatives;

580 (14) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association or the
581 person holding office or employed as chief of police or the highest
582 ranking professional police officer of an organized police department of

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583 a municipality within the state, appointed by the president pro tempore
584 of the Senate;

585 (15) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association who is
586 holding office or employed as chief of police or the highest ranking
587 professional police officer of an organized police department of a
588 municipality within the state with a population not exceeding thirty-five
589 thousand, appointed by the minority leader of the Senate;

590 (16) A member of the public who is a justice-impacted person,
591 appointed by the majority leader of the House of Representatives;

592 (17) A member of the public who is a justice-impacted person,
593 appointed by the majority leader of the Senate; and

594 (18) A member of the public who is a person with a mental disability,
595 appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

596 (c) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
597 and the Federal Bureau of Investigation special agent-in-charge in
598 Connecticut or their designees shall be voting ex-officio members of the
599 council. Any member who fails to attend three consecutive meetings or
600 who fails to attend fifty per cent of all meetings held during any
601 calendar year shall be deemed to have resigned from the council. Any
602 nonpublic member of the council shall immediately, upon the
603 termination of such member's holding the office or employment that
604 qualified such member for appointment, cease to be a member of the
605 council. Any vacancy shall be filled by the appointing authority. A
606 member appointed to fill a vacancy shall be appointed for the unexpired
607 term of the member whom such member is to succeed in the same
608 manner as the original appointment. The Governor shall appoint a
609 chairperson and the council shall appoint a vice-chairperson and a
610 secretary from among the members.

611 [(b)] (d) Membership on the council shall not constitute holding a

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612 public office. No member of the council shall be disqualified from
613 holding any public office or employment by reason of his appointment
614 to or membership on the council nor shall any member forfeit any such
615 office or employment by reason of his appointment to the council,
616 notwithstanding the provisions of any general statute, special act or
617 local law, ordinance or charter.

618 Sec. 14. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) Except as specified in the
619 model policy adopted and promulgated pursuant to the provisions of
620 subsection (b) of this section, on and after January 1, 2021, any police
621 officer, as defined in section 7-294a of the general statutes, who is
622 authorized to make arrests or who is otherwise required to have daily
623 interactions with members of the public, shall be required to affix and
624 prominently display on the outer-most garment of such officer's
625 uniform the badge and name tag that has been issued to such officer by
626 the law enforcement unit, as defined in section 7-294a of the general
627 statutes, that employs such officer.

628 (b) Not later than December 31, 2020, the Commissioner of
629 Emergency Services and Public Protection and the Police Officer
630 Standards and Training Council shall jointly develop and promulgate a
631 model policy to implement the provisions of subsection (a) of this
632 section. Such model policy shall include, but not be limited to, the time,
633 place and manner for ensuring compliance with the provisions of
634 subsection (a) of this section. Such model policy may include specified
635 instances when compliance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this
636 section shall not be required due to public safety-related considerations
637 or other practical considerations, including, but not limited to, the
638 sensitive nature of a police investigation or a police officer's
639 involvement in an undercover assignment.

640 Sec. 15. Section 7-294a of the general statutes is repealed and the
641 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

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642 As used in this section, [and] sections 7-294b to 7-294e, inclusive, and
643 section 16 of this act:

644 (1) "Academy" means the Connecticut Police Academy;

645 (2) "Applicant" means a prospective police officer who has not
646 commenced employment or service with a law enforcement unit;

647 (3) "Basic training" means the minimum basic law enforcement
648 training received by a police officer at the academy or at any other
649 certified law enforcement training academy;

650 (4) "Certification" means the issuance by the Police Officer Standards
651 and Training Council to a police officer, police training school or law
652 enforcement instructor of a signed instrument evidencing satisfaction of
653 the certification requirements imposed by section 7-294d, and signed by
654 the council;

655 (5) "Council" means the Police Officer Standards and Training
656 Council;

657 (6) "Governor" includes any person performing the functions of the
658 Governor by authority of the law of this state;

659 (7) "Review training" means training received after minimum basic
660 law enforcement training;

661 (8) "Law enforcement unit" means any agency [, organ] or department
662 of this state or a subdivision or municipality thereof, or, if created and
663 governed by a memorandum of agreement under section 47-65c, of the
664 Mashantucket Pequot Tribe or the Mohegan Tribe of Indians of
665 Connecticut, whose primary functions include the enforcement of
666 criminal or traffic laws, the preservation of public order, the protection
667 of life and property, or the prevention, detection or investigation of
668 crime;

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669 (9) "Police officer" means a sworn member of an organized local
670 police department or of the Division of State Police within the
671 Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, an appointed
672 constable who performs criminal law enforcement duties, a special
673 policeman appointed under section 29-18, 29-18a or 29-19 or any
674 member of a law enforcement unit who performs police duties;

675 (10) "Probationary candidate" means a police officer who, having
676 satisfied preemployment requirements, has commenced employment
677 with a law enforcement unit but who has not satisfied the training
678 requirements provided for in section 7-294d; and

679 (11) "School" means any school, college, university, academy or
680 training program approved by the council which offers law enforcement
681 training and includes a combination of a course curriculum, instructors
682 and facilities.

683 Sec. 16. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) As used in this section: (1)
684 "Administrative head of each law enforcement unit" means the
685 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, the board
686 of police commissioners, the chief of police, superintendent of police or
687 other authority having charge of a law enforcement unit; and (2) "mental
688 health assessment" means a mental health assessment of a police officer
689 conducted by a board-certified psychiatrist or psychologist licensed
690 pursuant to the provisions of chapter 383 of the general statutes, who
691 has experience diagnosing and treating post-traumatic stress disorder.

692 (b) On and after January 1, 2021, the administrative head of each law
693 enforcement unit shall require each police officer employed by such law
694 enforcement unit to submit, as a condition of continued employment, to
695 a periodic mental health assessment. Each police officer employed by a
696 law enforcement unit shall submit to a periodic mental health
697 assessment not less than once every five years. In carrying out the
698 provisions of this section, the administrative head of each law

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699 enforcement unit may stagger the scheduling of such mental health
700 assessments in a manner that results in approximately twenty per cent
701 of the total number of police officers in the law enforcement unit
702 receiving mental health assessments each year over a five-year period.
703 Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, the administrative
704 head of a law enforcement unit may waive the requirement that a police
705 officer submit to a periodic mental health assessment when the police
706 officer has submitted written notification of his or her decision to retire
707 from the law enforcement unit to such administrative head, provided
708 the effective date of such retirement is not more than six months beyond
709 the date on which such periodic mental health assessment is scheduled
710 to occur.

711 (c) In addition to the mental health assessments required pursuant to
712 subsection (b) of this section, the administrative head of each law
713 enforcement unit may, for good cause shown, require a police officer to
714 submit to an additional mental health assessment. The administrative
715 head of a law enforcement unit requiring that a police officer submit to
716 an additional mental health assessment shall provide the police officer
717 with a written statement setting forth the good faith basis for requiring
718 the police officer to submit to an additional mental health assessment.
719 Upon receiving such written statement, the police officer shall, not later
720 than thirty days after the date of the written request, submit to such
721 mental health assessment.

722 (d) A law enforcement unit that hires any person as a police officer,
723 who was previously employed as a police officer by another law
724 enforcement unit or employed as a police officer in any other
725 jurisdiction, may require such new hire to submit to a mental health
726 assessment not later than six months after the date of hire. When
727 determining whether such new hire shall be required to submit to a
728 mental health assessment, the law enforcement unit shall give due
729 consideration to factors that include, but are not limited to, the date on
730 which such new hire most recently submitted to a mental health

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731 assessment.

732 (e) Any person conducting a mental health assessment of a police
733 officer pursuant to the provisions of this section shall provide a written
734 copy of the results of such assessment to the police officer and to the
735 administrative head of the law enforcement unit employing the police
736 officer.

737 Sec. 17. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) The legislative body of a
738 town may, by ordinance, establish a police civilian review board. The
739 ordinance shall prescribe the number of members of the review board,
740 the method of selection of board members, the terms of office and the
741 procedure for filling any vacancy.

742 (b) Any police civilian review board established pursuant to
743 subsection (a) of this section may be vested with the authority to: (1)
744 Issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses before the
745 review board; and (2) require the production for examination of any
746 books and papers that the review board deems relevant to any matter
747 under investigation or in question.

748 Sec. 18. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) Not later than six months after
749 the effective date of this section, each municipal police department shall
750 complete an evaluation of the feasibility and potential impact of the use
751 of social workers by the department for the purpose of remotely
752 responding to calls for assistance, responding in person to such calls or
753 accompanying a police officer on calls where the experience and
754 training of a social worker could provide assistance. Such evaluation
755 shall consider whether (1) responses to certain calls and community
756 interactions could be managed entirely by a social worker or benefit
757 from the assistance of a social worker, and (2) the municipality that the
758 police department serves would benefit from employing, contracting
759 with or otherwise engaging social workers to assist the municipal police
760 department. The municipal police department may consider the use of

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761 mobile crisis teams or implementing a regional approach with other
762 municipalities as part of any process to engage or further engage social
763 workers to assist municipal police departments. The municipal police
764 department shall submit such evaluation immediately upon completion
765 to the Police Officer Standards and Training Council established under
766 section 7-294b of the general statutes.

767 Sec. 19. Section 29-6d of the 2020 supplement to the general statutes
768 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
769 *1, 2022*):

770 (a) For purposes of this section and section 7-277b:

771 (1) "Law enforcement agency" means the Division of State Police
772 within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, the
773 special police forces established pursuant to section 10a-156b and any
774 municipal police department; [that supplies any of its sworn members
775 with body-worn recording equipment;]

776 (2) "Police officer" means a sworn member of a law enforcement
777 agency; [who wears body-worn recording equipment;]

778 (3) "Body-worn recording equipment" means an electronic recording
779 device that is capable of recording audio and video; [and]

780 (4) "Dashboard camera" means a dashboard camera with a remote
781 recorder, as defined in section 7-277b; and

782 [(4)] (5) "Digital data storage device or service" means a device or
783 service that retains the data from the recordings made by body-worn
784 recording equipment using computer data storage.

785 (b) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
786 and the Police Officer Standards and Training Council shall jointly
787 evaluate and approve the minimal technical specifications of body-worn
788 recording equipment that [may] shall be worn by police officers

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789 pursuant to this section, dashboard cameras that shall be used in each
790 police vehicle and digital data storage devices or services that [may]
791 shall be used by a law enforcement agency to retain the data from the
792 recordings made by such equipment. [Not later than January 1, 2016,
793 the] The commissioner and council shall make such minimal technical
794 specifications available to each law enforcement agency in a manner
795 determined by the commissioner and council. The commissioner and
796 council may revise the minimal technical specifications when the
797 commissioner and council determine that revisions to such
798 specifications are necessary.

799 (c) (1) [On and after July 1, 2019, each sworn member of (A) the
800 Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services
801 and Public Protection, (B) the special police forces established pursuant
802 to section 10a-156b, (C) any municipal police department for a
803 municipality that is a recipient of grant-in-aid as reimbursement for
804 body-worn recording equipment pursuant to subparagraph (A), (B) or
805 (D) of subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of section 7-277b or subdivision
806 (2) of said subsection (b), and (D) any municipal police department for
807 any other municipality that is a recipient of grant-in-aid as
808 reimbursement for body-worn recording equipment pursuant to
809 subparagraph (C) of subdivision (1) of said subsection (b) if such sworn
810 member is supplied with such body-worn recording equipment.] Each
811 police officer shall use body-worn recording equipment while
812 interacting with the public in such sworn member's law enforcement
813 capacity, except as provided in subsection (g) of this section, or in the
814 case of a municipal police department, in accordance with the
815 department's policy [, if] adopted by the department and based on
816 guidelines maintained pursuant to subsection (j) of this section,
817 concerning the use of body-worn recording equipment.

818 [(2) Any sworn member of a municipal police department, other than
819 those described in subdivision (1) of this subsection, may use body-
820 worn recording equipment as directed by such department, provided

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821 the use of such equipment and treatment of data created by such
822 equipment shall be in accordance with the provisions of subdivisions (3)
823 and (4) of this subsection, and subsections (d) to (j), inclusive, of this
824 section.]

825 [(3)] (2) Each police officer shall wear body-worn recording
826 equipment on such officer's outer-most garment and shall position such
827 equipment above the midline of such officer's torso when using such
828 equipment.

829 [(4)] (3) Body-worn recording equipment used pursuant to this
830 section shall conform to the minimal technical specifications approved
831 pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, except that a police officer may
832 use body-worn recording equipment that does not conform to the
833 minimal technical specifications approved pursuant to subsection (b) of
834 this section, if such equipment was purchased prior to January 1, 2016,
835 by the law enforcement agency employing such officer.

836 (4) Each law enforcement agency shall require usage of a dashboard
837 camera in each police vehicle used by any police officer employed by
838 such agency in accordance with the agency's policy adopted by the
839 agency and based on guidelines maintained pursuant to subsection (j)
840 of this section, concerning dashboard cameras.

841 (d) Except as required by state or federal law, no person employed by
842 a law enforcement agency shall edit, erase, copy, share or otherwise alter
843 or distribute in any manner any recording made by body-worn
844 recording equipment or a dashboard camera or the data from such
845 recording.

846 (e) A police officer may review a recording from his or her body-worn
847 recording equipment or a dashboard camera in order to assist such
848 officer with the preparation of a report or otherwise in the performance
849 of his or her duties.

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850 (f) If a police officer is giving a formal statement about the use of force
851 or if a police officer is the subject of a disciplinary investigation in which
852 a recording from body-worn recording equipment or a dashboard
853 camera [with a remote recorder, as defined in subsection (c) of section
854 7-277b,] is being considered as part of a review of an incident, the officer
855 shall (1) have the right to review such recording in the presence of the
856 officer's attorney or labor representative, and (2) have the right to review
857 recordings from other body-worn recording equipment capturing the
858 officer's image or voice during the incident. Not later than forty-eight
859 hours following an officer's review of a recording under subdivision (1)
860 of this subsection, or if the officer does not review the recording, not
861 later than ninety-six hours following the recorded incident, whichever
862 is earlier, such recording shall be disclosed, upon request, to the public,
863 subject to the provisions of subsection (g) of this section.

864 (g) (1) Except as otherwise provided by any agreement between a law
865 enforcement agency and the federal government, no police officer shall
866 use body-worn recording equipment or a dashboard camera, if
867 applicable, to intentionally record (A) a communication with other law
868 enforcement agency personnel, except that which may be recorded as
869 the officer performs his or her duties, (B) an encounter with an
870 undercover officer or informant, (C) when an officer is on break or is
871 otherwise engaged in a personal activity, (D) a person undergoing a
872 medical or psychological evaluation, procedure or treatment, (E) any
873 person other than a suspect to a crime if an officer is wearing such
874 equipment in a hospital or other medical facility setting, or (F) in a
875 mental health facility, unless responding to a call involving a suspect to
876 a crime who is thought to be present in the facility.

877 (2) No record created using body-worn recording equipment or a
878 dashboard camera of (A) an occurrence or situation described in
879 subparagraphs (A) to (F), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of this subsection,
880 (B) a scene of an incident that involves (i) a victim of domestic or sexual
881 abuse, (ii) a victim of homicide or suicide, or (iii) a deceased victim of an

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882 accident, if disclosure could reasonably be expected to constitute an
883 unwarranted invasion of personal privacy in the case of any such victim
884 described in this subparagraph, or (C) a minor, shall be subject to
885 disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, as defined in section
886 1-200, and any such record shall be confidential, except that a record of
887 a minor shall be disclosed if (i) the minor and the parent or guardian of
888 such minor consent to the disclosure of such record, (ii) a police officer
889 is the subject of an allegation of misconduct made by such minor or the
890 parent or guardian of such minor, and the person representing such
891 officer in an investigation of such alleged misconduct requests
892 disclosure of such record for the sole purpose of preparing a defense to
893 such allegation, or (iii) a person is charged with a crime and defense
894 counsel for such person requests disclosure of such record for the sole
895 purpose of assisting in such person's defense and the discovery of such
896 record as evidence is otherwise discoverable.

897 (h) No police officer shall use body-worn recording equipment prior
898 to being trained in accordance with section 7-294s in the use of such
899 equipment and in the retention of data created by such equipment. [,
900 except that any police officer using such equipment prior to October 1,
901 2015, may continue to use such equipment prior to such training.] A law
902 enforcement agency shall ensure that each police officer such agency
903 employs receives such training at least annually and is trained on the
904 proper care and maintenance of such equipment.

905 (i) If a police officer is aware that any body-worn recording
906 equipment or dashboard camera is lost, damaged or malfunctioning,
907 such officer shall inform such officer's supervisor as soon as is
908 practicable. Upon receiving such information, the supervisor shall
909 ensure that the body-worn recording equipment or dashboard camera
910 is inspected and repaired or replaced, as necessary. Each police officer
911 shall inspect and test body-worn recording equipment prior to each shift
912 to verify proper functioning, and shall notify such officer's supervisor
913 of any problems with such equipment.

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914 (j) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
915 and the Police Officer Standards and Training Council shall jointly
916 maintain guidelines pertaining to the use of body-worn recording
917 equipment, retention of data created by such equipment and dashboard
918 cameras and methods for safe and secure storage of such data. Each law
919 enforcement agency and any police officer and any other employee of
920 such agency who may have access to such data shall adhere to such
921 guidelines. The commissioner and council may update and reissue such
922 guidelines, as the commissioner and council determine necessary. The
923 commissioner and council shall, upon issuance of such guidelines or any
924 update to such guidelines, submit such guidelines in accordance with
925 the provisions of section 11-4a to the joint standing committees of the
926 General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary
927 and public safety.

928 Sec. 20. Section 7-277b of the 2020 supplement to the general statutes,
929 as amended by section 54 of public act 20-1, is repealed and the
930 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

931 (a) The Office of Policy and Management shall, within available
932 resources, administer a grant program and establish requirements for
933 applicants to [provide] qualify for grants-in-aid [to reimburse (1) each]
934 for (1) any municipality, approved for a grant-in-aid by the office, for
935 the costs associated with the purchase by such municipality of body-
936 worn recording equipment or electronic defense weapon recording
937 equipment for use by the sworn members of such municipality's police
938 department or for use by constables, police officers or other persons who
939 perform criminal law enforcement duties under the supervision of a
940 resident state trooper serving such municipality, and digital data
941 storage devices or services, provided such equipment and device or
942 service conforms to the minimal technical specifications approved
943 pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-6d, if applicable, and (2) any
944 municipality, approved for a grant-in-aid by the office, making a first-
945 time purchase of one or more dashboard cameras with a remote

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946 recorder or replacing one or more dashboard cameras purchased prior
947 to December 31, 2010, with one or more dashboard cameras with a
948 remote recorder. Any [such] municipality may apply for such grants-in-
949 aid to the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management in such form
950 and manner as prescribed by said secretary. Such grants-in-aid shall be
951 distributed as provided in subsection (b) of this section.

952 (b) [(1) (A)] Any municipality [that purchased] , approved for a grant-
953 in-aid by the Office of Policy and Management for the purchase of such
954 body-worn recording equipment, electronic defense weapon recording
955 equipment or digital data storage devices or services, [made] a first-time
956 purchase of one or more dashboard cameras with a remote recorder or
957 [replaced] replacement of one or more dashboard cameras purchased
958 prior to December 31, 2010, with one or more dashboard cameras with
959 a remote recorder during the fiscal years ending June 30, [2017] 2021,
960 and June 30, [2018, shall] 2022, may, within available resources, [be
961 reimbursed] receive a grant-in-aid for up to one hundred per cent of the
962 costs associated with such purchases, provided the costs of such digital
963 data storage services covered by the grant-in-aid shall not be
964 [reimbursed] for a period of service that is longer than one year, and
965 provided further that in the case of [reimbursement for] costs associated
966 with the purchase of body-worn recording equipment, such body-worn
967 recording equipment is purchased in sufficient quantity, as determined
968 by the chief of police in the case of a municipality with an organized
969 police department or, where there is no chief of police, the warden of
970 the borough or the first selectman of the municipality, as the case may
971 be, to ensure that sworn members of such municipality's police
972 department or constables, police officers or other persons who perform
973 criminal law enforcement duties under the supervision of a resident
974 state trooper serving such municipality are supplied with such
975 equipment while interacting with the public in such sworn members',
976 such constables', such police officers' or such persons' law enforcement
977 capacity.

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978 [(B) Any municipality that purchased such body-worn recording
979 equipment during the fiscal years ending June 30, 2017, and June 30,
980 2018, and paid for such purchase not later than August 31, 2018, shall,
981 within available resources, be reimbursed for up to one hundred per
982 cent of the costs associated with such purchase in accordance with
983 subparagraph (A) of this subdivision.

984 (C) Any municipality that purchased such body-worn recording
985 equipment or digital data storage devices or services on or after January
986 1, 2012, but prior to July 1, 2016, shall be reimbursed for costs associated
987 with such purchases, but not in an amount to exceed the amount of
988 grant-in-aid such municipality would have received under
989 subparagraph (A) of this subdivision if such purchases had been made
990 in accordance with said subparagraph (A).

991 (D) Any municipality that was reimbursed under subparagraph (C)
992 of this subdivision for body-worn recording equipment and that
993 purchased additional body-worn recording equipment during the fiscal
994 years ending June 30, 2017, and June 30, 2018, shall, within available
995 resources, be reimbursed for up to one hundred per cent of the costs
996 associated with such purchases, provided such equipment is purchased
997 in sufficient quantity, as determined by the chief of police in the case of
998 a municipality with an organized police department or, where there is
999 no chief of police, the warden of the borough or the first selectman of
1000 the municipality, as the case may be, to ensure that sworn members of
1001 such municipality's police department or constables or other persons
1002 who perform criminal law enforcement duties under the supervision of
1003 a resident state trooper serving such municipality are supplied with
1004 such equipment while interacting with the public in such sworn
1005 members', such constables', such police officers' or such persons' law
1006 enforcement capacity.

1007 (2) Any municipality that was not reimbursed under subdivision (1)
1008 of this subsection and that, not earlier than July 1, 2018, and not later

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1009 than June 30, 2021, (A) purchased such body-worn recording
1010 equipment, electronic defense weapon recording equipment or digital
1011 data storage devices or services, (B) made a first-time purchase of one
1012 or more dashboard cameras with a remote recorder, or (C) replaced one
1013 or more dashboard cameras purchased prior to December 30, 2010, with
1014 one or more dashboard cameras with a remote recorder, shall, within
1015 available resources, be reimbursed for up to fifty per cent of the costs
1016 associated with such purchases, provided the costs of such digital data
1017 storage services shall not be reimbursed for a period of service that is
1018 longer than one year.]

1019 (c) For the purposes of this section, "electronic defense weapon
1020 recording equipment" means an electronic defense weapon that is
1021 equipped with electronic audio and visual recording equipment,
1022 "electronic defense weapon" has the same meaning as provided in
1023 section 53a-3, "dashboard camera with a remote recorder" means a
1024 camera that affixes to a dashboard or windshield of a police vehicle that
1025 electronically records video of the view through the vehicle's
1026 windshield and has an electronic audio recorder that may be operated
1027 remotely.]

1028 Sec. 21. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2020*) (a) The consent of an
1029 operator of a motor vehicle to conduct a search of a motor vehicle or the
1030 contents of the motor vehicle that is stopped by a law enforcement
1031 official solely for a motor vehicle violation shall not, absent the existence
1032 of probable cause, constitute justification for such law enforcement
1033 official to conduct a search of the motor vehicle or the contents of the
1034 motor vehicle.

1035 (b) Except in the case of a motor vehicle operator who is subject to
1036 standards set forth in 49 CFR 390 to 399, inclusive, as amended from
1037 time to time, no law enforcement official may ask an operator of a motor
1038 vehicle to provide any documentation or identification other than an
1039 operator's license, motor vehicle registration and insurance identity

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1040 card when the motor vehicle has been stopped solely for a motor vehicle
1041 violation, unless there exists probable cause to believe that a felony or
1042 misdemeanor offense has been committed or the operator has failed to
1043 produce a valid operator's license.

1044 Sec. 22. Section 54-33b of the general statutes is repealed and the
1045 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2020*):

1046 [The officer serving a search warrant may, if such officer] (a) The
1047 consent of a person given to a law enforcement official to conduct a
1048 search of such person shall not, absent the existence of probable cause,
1049 constitute justification for such law enforcement official to conduct such
1050 search.

1051 (b) A law enforcement official serving a search warrant may, if such
1052 official has reason to believe that any of the property described in the
1053 warrant is concealed in the garments of any person in or upon the place
1054 or thing to be searched, search the person for the purpose of seizing the
1055 same. When the person to be searched is a woman, the search shall be
1056 made by a policewoman or other woman assisting in the service of the
1057 warrant, or by a woman designated by the judge or judge trial referee
1058 issuing the warrant.

1059 Sec. 23. (*Effective from passage*) The Chief State's Attorney shall, in
1060 consultation with the Chief Court Administrator, prepare a plan to have
1061 a prosecutorial official review each charge in any criminal case before
1062 the case is docketed. Not later than January 1, 2021, the Chief State's
1063 Attorney shall submit such plan to the Office of Policy and Management
1064 and, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general
1065 statutes, to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly
1066 having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary.

1067 Sec. 24. Section 53a-180 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1068 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2020*):

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1069 (a) A person is guilty of falsely reporting an incident in the first
1070 degree when, knowing the information reported, conveyed or
1071 circulated to be false or baseless, such person: (1) Initiates or circulates
1072 a false report or warning of an alleged occurrence or impending
1073 occurrence of a fire, explosion, catastrophe or emergency under
1074 circumstances in which it is likely that public alarm or inconvenience
1075 will result; (2) reports, by word or action, to any official or quasi-official
1076 agency or organization having the function of dealing with emergencies
1077 involving danger to life or property, an alleged occurrence or
1078 impending occurrence of a fire, explosion or other catastrophe or
1079 emergency which did not in fact occur or does not in fact exist; [or] (3)
1080 violates subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection with intent to cause a
1081 large scale emergency response; or (4) violates subdivision (1), (2) or (3)
1082 of this subsection with specific intent to falsely report another person or
1083 group of persons because of the actual or perceived race, religion,
1084 ethnicity, disability, sex, sexual orientation or gender identity or
1085 expression of such other person or group of persons. For purposes of
1086 this section, "large scale emergency response" means an on-site response
1087 to any such reported incident by five or more first responders, and "first
1088 responder" means any peace officer or firefighter or any ambulance
1089 driver, emergency medical responder, emergency medical technician or
1090 paramedic, as those terms are defined in section 19a-175.

1091 (b) Falsely reporting an incident in the first degree is a (1) class D
1092 felony for a violation of subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of this
1093 section, or (2) class C felony for a violation of subdivision (4) of
1094 subsection (a) of this section.

1095 (c) In addition to any sentence imposed pursuant to subsection (b) of
1096 this section, if (1) a person is convicted of an offense in violation of
1097 subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of this section that resulted in a large
1098 scale emergency response, (2) any agency or department of the state or
1099 political subdivision of the state requests financial restitution for costs
1100 associated with such emergency response, and (3) the court finds that

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1101 the agency or department of the state or political subdivision of the state
1102 incurred costs associated with such emergency response as a result of
1103 such offense, the court shall order the offender to make financial
1104 restitution under terms that the court determines are appropriate. In
1105 determining the appropriate terms of financial restitution, the court
1106 shall consider: (A) The financial resources of the offender and the
1107 burden restitution will place on other obligations of the offender; (B) the
1108 offender's ability to pay based on installments or other conditions; (C)
1109 the rehabilitative effect on the offender of the payment of restitution and
1110 the method of payment; and (D) other circumstances, including the
1111 financial burden and impact on the agency or department of the state or
1112 political subdivision of the state, that the court determines make the
1113 terms of restitution appropriate. If the court determines that the current
1114 financial resources of the offender or the offender's current ability to pay
1115 based on installments or other conditions are such that no appropriate
1116 terms of restitution can be determined, the court may forego setting
1117 such terms. The court shall articulate its findings on the record with
1118 respect to each of the factors set forth in subparagraphs (A) to (D),
1119 inclusive, of this subsection. Restitution ordered by the court pursuant
1120 to this subsection shall be based on easily ascertainable damages for
1121 actual expenses associated with such emergency response. Restitution
1122 ordered by the court pursuant to this subsection shall be imposed or
1123 directed by a written order of the court containing the amount of actual
1124 expenses associated with such emergency response, as ascertained by
1125 the court. The order of the court shall direct that a certified copy of the
1126 order be delivered by certified mail to the agency or department of the
1127 state or political subdivision of the state. Such order is enforceable in the
1128 same manner as an order pursuant to subsection (c) of section 53a-28.

1129 Sec. 25. Section 53a-180a of the general statutes is repealed and the
1130 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2020*):

1131 (a) A person is guilty of falsely reporting an incident resulting in
1132 serious physical injury or death when such person commits the crime of

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1133 (1) falsely reporting an incident in the first degree as provided in
1134 subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of section 53a-180, [or] (2)
1135 falsely reporting an incident in the second degree as provided in
1136 subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of section 53a-180c, or (3)
1137 falsely reporting an incident in the first degree as provided in
1138 subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of section 53a-180 or falsely reporting
1139 an incident in the second degree as provided in subdivision (4) of
1140 subsection (a) of section 53a-180c, and such false report described in
1141 subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of this subsection results in the serious physical
1142 injury or death of another person.

1143 (b) Falsely reporting an incident resulting in serious physical injury
1144 or death is a (1) class C felony for a violation of subdivision (1) or (2) of
1145 subsection (a) of this section, or (2) class B felony for a violation of
1146 subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of this section.

1147 Sec. 26. Section 53a-180b of the general statutes is repealed and the
1148 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2020*):

1149 (a) A person is guilty of falsely reporting an incident concerning
1150 serious physical injury or death when such person commits the crime of
1151 falsely reporting an incident in the second degree as provided in (1)
1152 subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of section 53a-180c, or (2)
1153 subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of section 53a-180c, and such false
1154 report described in subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection is of the
1155 alleged occurrence or impending occurrence of the serious physical
1156 injury or death of another person.

1157 (b) Falsely reporting an incident concerning serious physical injury
1158 or death is a (1) class D felony for a violation of subdivision (1) of
1159 subsection (a) of this section, or (2) class C felony for a violation of
1160 subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of this section.

1161 Sec. 27. Section 53a-180c of the general statutes is repealed and the
1162 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2020*):

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1163 (a) A person is guilty of falsely reporting an incident in the second
1164 degree when, knowing the information reported, conveyed or
1165 circulated to be false or baseless, such person gratuitously reports to a
1166 law enforcement officer or agency (1) the alleged occurrence of an
1167 offense or incident which did not in fact occur, (2) an allegedly
1168 impending occurrence of an offense or incident which in fact is not
1169 about to occur, [or] (3) false information relating to an actual offense or
1170 incident or to the alleged implication of some person therein, or (4)
1171 violates subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of this subsection with specific intent
1172 to falsely report another person or group of persons because of the
1173 actual or perceived race, religion, ethnicity, disability, sex, sexual
1174 orientation or gender identity or expression of such other person or
1175 group of persons.

1176 (b) Falsely reporting an incident in the second degree is a (1) class A
1177 misdemeanor for a violation of subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection
1178 (a) of this section, or (2) class E felony for a violation of subdivision (4)
1179 of subsection (a) of this section.

1180 Sec. 28. Section 53a-180d of the general statutes is repealed and the
1181 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2020*):

1182 (a) A person is guilty of misuse of the emergency 9-1-1 system when
1183 such person (1) dials or otherwise causes E 9-1-1 to be called for the
1184 purpose of making a false alarm or complaint, [or] (2) purposely reports
1185 false information which could result in the dispatch of emergency
1186 services, or (3) violates subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection with
1187 specific intent to make a false alarm or complaint or report false
1188 information about another person or group of persons because of the
1189 actual or perceived race, religion, ethnicity, disability, sex, sexual
1190 orientation or gender identity or expression of such other person or
1191 group of persons.

1192 (b) Misuse of the emergency 9-1-1 system is a (1) class B misdemeanor

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1193 for a violation of subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of this section,
1194 or (2) class A misdemeanor for a violation of subdivision (3) of
1195 subsection (a) of this section. |

1196 Sec. 29. Section 53a-22 of the 2020 supplement to the general statutes
1197 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
1198 *October 1, 2020*):

1199 (a) (1) For purposes of this section, a reasonable belief that a person
1200 has committed an offense means a reasonable belief in facts or
1201 circumstances which if true would in law constitute an offense. If the
1202 believed facts or circumstances would not in law constitute an offense,
1203 an erroneous though not unreasonable belief that the law is otherwise
1204 does not render justifiable the use of physical force to make an arrest or
1205 to prevent an escape from custody.

1206 (2) A peace officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b
1207 or authorized official of the Department of Correction or the Board of
1208 Pardons and Paroles who is effecting an arrest pursuant to a warrant or
1209 preventing an escape from custody is justified in using the physical
1210 force prescribed in subsections (b), (c) and [(c)] (d) of this section unless
1211 such warrant is invalid and is known by such officer to be invalid.

1212 (b) Except as provided in subsection (a) or (d) of this section, a peace
1213 officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b or authorized
1214 official of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and
1215 Paroles is justified in using physical force upon another person when
1216 and to the extent that he or she reasonably believes such use to be
1217 necessary to: (1) Effect an arrest or prevent the escape from custody of a
1218 person whom he or she reasonably believes to have committed an
1219 offense, unless he or she knows that the arrest or custody is
1220 unauthorized; or (2) defend himself or herself or a third person from the
1221 use or imminent use of physical force while effecting or attempting to
1222 effect an arrest or while preventing or attempting to prevent an escape.

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1223 (c) [A] (1) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, a peace
1224 officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b or authorized
1225 official of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and
1226 Paroles is justified in using deadly physical force upon another person
1227 for the purposes specified in subsection (b) of this section only when his
1228 or her actions are objectively reasonable under the circumstances, and
1229 (A) he or she reasonably believes such use to be necessary to [:(1)
1230 Defend] defend himself or herself or a third person from the use or
1231 imminent use of deadly physical force; or [(2) (A)] (B) he or she (i) has
1232 exhausted all reasonable alternatives to the use of deadly physical force,
1233 (ii) reasonably believes that the force employed creates no substantial
1234 risk of injury to a third party, and (iii) reasonably believes such use of
1235 force to be necessary to (I) effect an arrest of a person whom he or she
1236 reasonably believes has committed or attempted to commit a felony
1237 which involved the infliction [or threatened infliction] of serious
1238 physical injury, or [(B)] (II) prevent the escape from custody of a person
1239 whom he or she reasonably believes has committed a felony which
1240 involved the infliction [or threatened infliction] of serious physical
1241 injury and if, where feasible under this subdivision, he or she has given
1242 warning of his or her intent to use deadly physical force.

1243 (2) For purposes of evaluating whether actions of a peace officer,
1244 special policeman appointed under section 29-18b or authorized official
1245 of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles are
1246 reasonable under subdivision (1) of this subsection, factors to be
1247 considered include, but are not limited to, whether (A) the person upon
1248 whom deadly physical force was used possessed or appeared to possess
1249 a deadly weapon, (B) the peace officer, special policeman appointed
1250 under section 29-18b or authorized official of the Department of
1251 Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles engaged in reasonable
1252 deescalation measures prior to using deadly physical force, and (C) any
1253 conduct of the peace officer, special policeman appointed under section
1254 29-18b or authorized official of the Department of Correction or the

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1255 Board of Pardons and Paroles led to an increased risk of an occurrence
1256 of the situation that precipitated the use of such force.

1257 (d) A peace officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b
1258 or authorized official of the Department of Correction or the Board of
1259 Pardons and Paroles is justified in using a chokehold or other method
1260 of restraint applied to the neck area or that otherwise impedes the ability
1261 to breathe or restricts blood circulation to the brain of another person
1262 for the purposes specified in subsection (b) of this section only when he
1263 or she reasonably believes such use to be necessary to defend himself or
1264 herself from the use or imminent use of deadly physical force.

1265 [(d)] (e) Except as provided in subsection [(e)] (f) of this section, a
1266 person who has been directed by a peace officer, special policeman
1267 appointed under section 29-18b or authorized official of the Department
1268 of Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles to assist such peace
1269 officer, special policeman or official to effect an arrest or to prevent an
1270 escape from custody is justified in using reasonable physical force when
1271 and to the extent that he or she reasonably believes such to be necessary
1272 to carry out such peace officer's, special policeman's or official's
1273 direction.

1274 [(e)] (f) A person who has been directed to assist a peace officer,
1275 special policeman appointed under section 29-18b or authorized official
1276 of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles
1277 under circumstances specified in subsection [(d)] (e) of this section may
1278 use deadly physical force to effect an arrest or to prevent an escape from
1279 custody only when: (1) He or she reasonably believes such use to be
1280 necessary to defend himself or herself or a third person from what he or
1281 she reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of deadly physical
1282 force; or (2) he or she is directed or authorized by such peace officer,
1283 special policeman or official to use deadly physical force, unless he or
1284 she knows that the peace officer, special policeman or official himself or
1285 herself is not authorized to use deadly physical force under the

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1286 circumstances.

1287 ~~[(f)]~~ (g) A private person acting on his or her own account is justified
1288 in using reasonable physical force upon another person when and to the
1289 extent that he or she reasonably believes such use to be necessary to
1290 effect an arrest or to prevent the escape from custody of an arrested
1291 person whom he or she reasonably believes to have committed an
1292 offense and who in fact has committed such offense; but he or she is not
1293 justified in using deadly physical force in such circumstances, except in
1294 defense of person as prescribed in section 53a-19. |

1295 Sec. 30. Section 7-282e of the 2020 supplement to the general statutes
1296 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
1297 *passage*):

1298 (a) (1) Any police officer, as defined in section 7-294a, who while
1299 acting in such officer's law enforcement capacity, witnesses another
1300 police officer use what the witnessing officer objectively knows to be
1301 unreasonable, excessive or illegal use of force, shall intervene and
1302 attempt to stop such other police officer from using such force. Any such
1303 police officer who fails to intervene in such an incident may be
1304 prosecuted and punished for the same acts as the police officer who
1305 used unreasonable, excessive or illegal force in accordance with the
1306 provisions of section 53a-8.

1307 (2) Any police officer who witnesses another police officer use what
1308 the witnessing officer objectively knows to be unreasonable, excessive
1309 or illegal use of force or is otherwise aware of such use of force by
1310 another police officer shall report, as soon as is practicable, such use of
1311 force to the law enforcement unit, as defined in section 7-294a, that
1312 employs the police officer who used such force. Any police officer
1313 required to report such an incident who fails to do so may be prosecuted
1314 and punished in accordance with the provisions of sections 53a-165 to
1315 53a-166, inclusive.

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1316 (3) No law enforcement unit employing a police officer who
1317 intervenes in an incident pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection
1318 or reports an incident pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection may
1319 take any retaliatory personnel action or discriminate against such officer
1320 because such police officer made such report and such intervening or
1321 reporting police officer shall be protected by the provisions of section 4-
1322 61dd or section 31-51m, as applicable.

1323 [(a)] (b) Each law enforcement unit [, as defined in section 7-294a,]
1324 shall create and maintain a record detailing any incident (1) reported
1325 pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of this section, or (2)
1326 otherwise made known to the law enforcement unit during which a
1327 police officer [, as defined in section 7-294a, (1)] (A) uses physical force
1328 that is likely to cause serious physical injury, as defined in section 53a-
1329 3, to another person or the death of another person, including, but not
1330 limited to, (i) striking another person with an open or closed hand,
1331 elbow, knee, club or baton, kicking another person, or using pepper
1332 spray, [or an electroshock] an electronic defense weapon, as defined in
1333 section 53a-3, or less lethal projectile on another person, [or] (ii) using a
1334 chokehold or other method of restraint applied to the neck area or that
1335 otherwise impedes the ability to breathe or restricts blood circulation to
1336 the brain of another person, [(2)] or (iii) using any other form of physical
1337 force designated by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council,
1338 (B) discharges a firearm, except during a training exercise or in the
1339 course of dispatching an animal, or [(3)] (C) engages in a pursuit, as
1340 defined in subsection (a) of section 14-283a. Such record shall include,
1341 but not be limited to: The name of the police officer, the time and place
1342 of the incident, a description of what occurred during the incident and,
1343 to the extent known, the names of the victims and witnesses present at
1344 such incident.

1345 [(b)] (c) Not later than February 1, [2020] 2021, and annually
1346 thereafter, each law enforcement unit shall prepare and submit a report
1347 concerning incidents described in subsection [(a)] (b) of this section

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1348 during the preceding calendar year to the Criminal Justice Policy and
1349 Planning Division within the Office of Policy and Management. Such
1350 report shall include [(1) the records described in subsection (a) of this
1351 section, (2) summarized data compiled from such records, and (3)] the
1352 records described in subsection (b) of this section and shall be submitted
1353 electronically using a standardized method and form disseminated
1354 jointly by the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division within the
1355 Office of Policy and Management and the Police Officer Standards and
1356 Training Council. The standardized method and form shall allow
1357 compilation of statistics on each use of force incident, including, but not
1358 limited to, [(A)] (1) the race and gender of such person upon whom force
1359 was used, provided the identification of such characteristics shall be
1360 based on the observation and perception of the police officer, [(B)] (2)
1361 the number of times force was used on such person, and [(C)] (3) any
1362 injury suffered by such person against whom force was used. The
1363 Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division within the Office of Policy
1364 Management and the Police Officer Standards and Training Council
1365 may revise the standardized method and form and disseminate such
1366 revisions to law enforcement units. Each law enforcement unit shall,
1367 prior to submission of any such report pursuant to this subsection,
1368 redact any information from such report that may identify a minor,
1369 witness or victim.

1370 (d) The Office of Policy and Management shall, within available
1371 appropriations, review the use of force incidents reported pursuant to
1372 this section. Not later than December 1, 2021, and annually thereafter,
1373 the office shall report, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-
1374 4a, the results of any such review, including any recommendations, to
1375 the Governor, the chairpersons and ranking members of the joint
1376 standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of
1377 matters relating to the judiciary and public safety and the Racial
1378 Profiling Prohibition Project Advisory Board established pursuant to
1379 section 54-1s.

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1380 Sec. 31. Subsection (c) of section 29-161h of the general statutes is
1381 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
1382 *1, 2020*):

1383 (c) No license shall be issued to any person who has been (1)
1384 convicted of any felony, (2) convicted of any misdemeanor under
1385 section 21a-279, 53a-58, 53a-61, 53a-61a, 53a-62, 53a-63, 53a-96, 53a-175,
1386 53a-176, 53a-178 or 53a-181d, or equivalent conviction in another
1387 jurisdiction, within the past seven years, (3) convicted of any offense
1388 involving moral turpitude, [or] (4) discharged from military service
1389 under conditions that demonstrate questionable moral character, or (5)
1390 decertified as a police officer or otherwise had his or her certification
1391 canceled, revoked or refused renewal pursuant to subsection (c) of
1392 section 7-294d.

1393 Sec. 32. Section 29-161q of the general statutes is repealed and the
1394 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2020*):

1395 (a) Any security service or business may employ as many security
1396 officers as such security service or business deems necessary for the
1397 conduct of the business, provided such security officers are of good
1398 moral character and at least eighteen years of age.

1399 (b) No person hired or otherwise engaged to perform work as a
1400 security officer, as defined in section 29-152u, shall perform the duties
1401 of a security officer prior to being licensed as a security officer by the
1402 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, except as
1403 provided in subsection (h) of this section. Each applicant for a license
1404 shall complete a minimum of eight hours training in the following areas:
1405 Basic first aid, search and seizure laws and regulations, use of force,
1406 basic criminal justice and public safety issues. The commissioner shall
1407 waive such training for any person who, while serving in the armed
1408 forces or the National Guard, or if such person is a veteran, within two
1409 years of such person's discharge from the armed forces, presents proof

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1410 that such person has completed military training that is equivalent to
1411 the training required by this subsection, and, if applicable, such person's
1412 military discharge document or a certified copy thereof. For the
1413 purposes of this subsection, "veteran" means any person who was
1414 discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable from
1415 active service in the armed forces, "armed forces" has the same meaning
1416 as provided in section 27-103, and "military discharge document" has
1417 the same meaning as provided in section 1-219. The training shall be
1418 approved by the commissioner in accordance with regulations adopted
1419 pursuant to section 29-161x. The commissioner may not grant a license
1420 to any person who has been decertified as a police officer or otherwise
1421 had his or her certification canceled, revoked or refused renewal
1422 pursuant to subsection (c) of section 7-294d.

1423 (1) On and after October 1, 2008, no person or employee of an
1424 association, corporation or partnership shall conduct such training
1425 without the approval of the commissioner except as provided in
1426 subdivision (2) of this subsection. Application for such approval shall
1427 be submitted on forms prescribed by the commissioner and
1428 accompanied by a fee of forty dollars. Such application shall be made
1429 under oath and shall contain the applicant's name, address, date and
1430 place of birth, employment for the previous five years, education or
1431 training in the subjects required to be taught under this subsection, any
1432 convictions for violations of the law and such other information as the
1433 commissioner may require by regulation adopted pursuant to section
1434 29-161x to properly investigate the character, competency and integrity
1435 of the applicant. No person shall be approved as an instructor for such
1436 training who has been convicted of a felony, a sexual offense or a crime
1437 of moral turpitude or who has been denied approval as a security
1438 service licensee, a security officer or instructor in the security industry
1439 by any licensing authority, or whose approval has been revoked or
1440 suspended. The term for such approval shall not exceed two years. Not
1441 later than two business days after a change of address, any person

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1442 approved as an instructor in accordance with this section shall notify the
1443 commissioner of such change and such notification shall include both
1444 the old and new addresses.

1445 (2) If a security officer training course described in this subsection is
1446 approved by the commissioner on or before September 30, 2008, the
1447 instructor of such course shall have until April 1, 2009, to apply for
1448 approval as an instructor in accordance with subdivision (1) of this
1449 subsection.

1450 (3) Each person approved as an instructor in accordance with this
1451 section may apply for the renewal of such approval on a form approved
1452 by the commissioner, accompanied by a fee of forty dollars. Such form
1453 may require the disclosure of any information necessary for the
1454 commissioner to determine whether the instructor's suitability to serve
1455 as an instructor has changed since the issuance of the prior approval.
1456 The term of such renewed approval shall not exceed two years.

1457 (c) Not later than two years after successful completion of the training
1458 required pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, or the waiver of such
1459 training, the applicant may submit an application for a license as a
1460 security officer on forms furnished by the commissioner and, under
1461 oath, shall give the applicant's name, address, date and place of birth,
1462 employment for the previous five years, experience in the position
1463 applied for, including military training and weapons qualifications, any
1464 convictions for violations of the law and such other information as the
1465 commissioner may require, by regulation, to properly investigate the
1466 character, competency and integrity of the applicant. The commissioner
1467 shall require any applicant for a license under this section to submit to
1468 state and national criminal history records checks conducted in
1469 accordance with section 29-17a. Each applicant shall submit with the
1470 application two sets of his or her fingerprints on forms specified and
1471 furnished by the commissioner, two full-face photographs, two inches
1472 wide by two inches high, taken not earlier than six months prior to the

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1473 date of application, and a one-hundred-dollar licensing fee, made
1474 payable to the state. Any applicant who received a waiver as provided
1475 in subsection (b) of this section shall be exempt from payment of such
1476 licensing fee. Subject to the provisions of section 46a-80, no person shall
1477 be approved for a license who has been convicted of a felony, any sexual
1478 offense or any crime involving moral turpitude, or who has been
1479 refused a license under the provisions of sections 29-161g to 29-161x,
1480 inclusive, for any reason except minimum experience, or whose license,
1481 having been granted, has been revoked or is under suspension. Upon
1482 being satisfied of the suitability of the applicant for licensure, the
1483 commissioner may license the applicant as a security officer. Such
1484 license shall be renewed every five years for a one-hundred-dollar fee.
1485 The commissioner shall send a notice of the expiration date of such
1486 license to the holder of such license, by first class mail, not less than
1487 ninety days before such expiration, and shall enclose with such notice
1488 an application for renewal. The security officer license shall be valid for
1489 a period of ninety days after its expiration date unless the license has
1490 been revoked or is under suspension pursuant to section 29-161v. An
1491 application for renewal filed with the commissioner after the expiration
1492 date shall be accompanied by a late fee of twenty-five dollars. The
1493 commissioner shall not renew any license that has been expired for more
1494 than ninety days.

1495 (d) Upon the security officer's successful completion of training and
1496 licensing by the commissioner, or immediately upon hiring a licensed
1497 security officer, the security service employing such security officer
1498 shall apply to register such security officer with the commissioner on
1499 forms provided by the commissioner. Such application shall be
1500 accompanied by payment of a forty-dollar application fee payable to the
1501 state. The Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency
1502 Services and Public Protection shall keep on file the completed
1503 registration form and all related material. An identification card with
1504 the name, date of birth, address, full-face photograph, physical

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1505 descriptors and signature of the applicant shall be issued to the security
1506 officer, and shall be carried by the security officer at all times while
1507 performing the duties associated with the security officer's employment.
1508 Registered security officers, in the course of performing their duties,
1509 shall present such card for inspection upon the request of a law
1510 enforcement officer.

1511 (e) The security service shall notify the commissioner not later than
1512 five days after the termination of employment of any registered
1513 employee.

1514 (f) Any fee or portion of a fee paid pursuant to this section shall not
1515 be refundable.

1516 (g) No person, firm or corporation shall employ or otherwise engage
1517 any person as a security officer, as defined in section 29-152u, unless
1518 such person (1) is a licensed security officer, or (2) meets the
1519 requirements of subsection (h) of this section.

1520 (h) During the time that an application for a license as a security
1521 officer is pending with the commissioner, the applicant may perform the
1522 duties of security officer, provided (1) the security service employing
1523 the applicant conducts, or has a consumer reporting agency regulated
1524 under the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act conduct, a state and national
1525 criminal history records check and determines the applicant meets the
1526 requirements of subsection (c) of this section to be a security officer,
1527 [and] (2) the applicant (A) successfully completed the training required
1528 pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, or obtained a waiver of such
1529 training, and (B) performs the duties of a security officer under the direct
1530 on-site supervision of a licensed security officer with at least one year of
1531 experience as a licensed security officer, and (3) the applicant has not
1532 been decertified as a police officer or otherwise had his or her
1533 certification canceled, revoked or refused renewal pursuant to
1534 subsection (c) of section 7-294d. The applicant shall not perform such

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1535 duties at a public or private preschool, elementary or secondary school
1536 or at a facility licensed and used exclusively as a child care center, as
1537 described in subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 19a-77. The
1538 applicant shall cease to perform such duties pursuant to this subsection
1539 when the commissioner grants or denies the pending application for a
1540 security license under this section.

1541 (i) Any person, firm or corporation that violates any provision of
1542 subsection (b), (d), (e), (g) or (h) of this section shall be fined seventy-
1543 five dollars for each offense. Each distinct violation of this section shall
1544 be a separate offense and, in the case of a continuing violation, each day
1545 thereof shall be deemed a separate offense. |

1546 Sec. 33. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) There is established the
1547 Office of the Inspector General that shall be an independent office
1548 within the Division of Criminal Justice, for administrative purposes
1549 only. Not later than September 1, 2020, the Chief State's Attorney shall
1550 nominate a prosecutorial official from within the division as Inspector
1551 General who, subject to appointment by the General Assembly pursuant
1552 to subsection (c) or (d) of this section, shall lead the Office of the
1553 Inspector General and: (1) Conduct investigations of peace officers in
1554 accordance with section 51-277a of the general statutes; (2) prosecute
1555 any case in which the Inspector General determines a peace officer used
1556 force found to not be justifiable pursuant to section 53a-22 of the general
1557 statutes or where a peace officer fails to intervene in any such incident
1558 or to report any such incident, as required under subsection (a) of
1559 section 7-282e of the general statutes; and (3) make recommendations to
1560 the Police Officer Standards and Training Council established under
1561 section 7-294b of the general statutes concerning censure and
1562 suspension, renewal, cancelation or revocation of a peace officer's
1563 certification.

1564 (b) The Inspector General shall serve a term of four years. On or
1565 before the date of the expiration of the term of the Inspector General or

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1566 upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the Office of the Inspector General
1567 for any reason, the Chief State's Attorney shall nominate a prosecutorial
1568 official from within the Division of Criminal Justice to fill that vacancy.
1569 The Chief State's Attorney shall not be precluded from renominating an
1570 individual who has previously served as Inspector General. The
1571 Inspector General shall, upon nomination by the Chief State's Attorney,
1572 be appointed by the General Assembly pursuant to subsection (c) or (d)
1573 of this section.

1574 (c) Each nomination made by the Chief State's Attorney to the
1575 General Assembly for Inspector General shall be referred, without
1576 debate, to the committee on the judiciary, which shall report on the
1577 nomination not later than thirty legislative days from the time of
1578 reference, but no later than seven legislative days before the adjourning
1579 of the General Assembly. An appointment by the General Assembly of
1580 an Inspector General shall be by concurrent resolution. The action on
1581 the passage of each such resolution in the House and in the Senate shall
1582 be by vote taken on the electrical roll-call device. The Chief State's
1583 Attorney shall, not later than five days after he or she receives notice
1584 that a nomination for Inspector General made by him or her has failed
1585 to be approved by the affirmative concurrent action of both houses of
1586 the General Assembly, make another nomination for Inspector General.

1587 (d) No vacancy in the position of Inspector General shall be filled by
1588 the Chief State's Attorney when the General Assembly is not in session
1589 unless, prior to such filling, the Chief State's Attorney submits the name
1590 of the proposed vacancy appointee to the committee on the judiciary.
1591 Within forty-five days, the committee on the judiciary may, upon the
1592 call of either chairman, hold a special meeting for the purpose of
1593 approving or disapproving such proposed vacancy appointee by
1594 majority vote. Failure of the committee to act on such proposed vacancy
1595 appointee within such forty-five-day period shall be deemed to be an
1596 approval. Any appointment made pursuant to this subsection shall be
1597 in effect until the sixth Wednesday of the next regular session of the

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1598 General Assembly, and until a successor is appointed.

1599 (e) A prosecutorial official from within the Division of Criminal
1600 Justice nominated by the Chief State's Attorney shall serve as interim
1601 Inspector General pending appointment by the General Assembly.

1602 (f) After notice and public hearing the Chief State's Attorney may
1603 remove the Inspector General for cause and the good of the public
1604 service.

1605 (g) The Office of the Inspector General shall be at a location that is
1606 separate from the locations of the Office of the Chief State's Attorney or
1607 any of the state's attorneys for the judicial districts.

1608 (h) The Inspector General may employ necessary staff to fulfil the
1609 duties of the Office of the Inspector General described in subsection (a)
1610 of this section. Such staff shall be selected by the Inspector General and
1611 shall include, but not be limited to, an assistant state's attorney or a
1612 deputy assistant state's attorney, an inspector and administrative staff.
1613 As needed by and upon request of the Inspector General, the Office of
1614 the Chief State's Attorney shall ensure assistance from additional
1615 assistant state's attorneys or deputy assistant state's attorneys,
1616 inspectors and administrative staff.

1617 Sec. 34. Section 51-277a of the 2020 supplement to the general statutes
1618 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
1619 *October 1, 2020*):

1620 (a) (1) Whenever a peace officer, in the performance of such officer's
1621 duties, uses physical force upon another person and such person dies as
1622 a result thereof or uses deadly force, as defined in section 53a-3, upon
1623 another person, the [Division of Criminal Justice shall cause an
1624 investigation to be made and shall have the responsibility of
1625 determining] Inspector General shall investigate and determine
1626 whether the use of physical force by the peace officer was [appropriate]

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1627 justifiable under section 53a-22.

1628 (2) (A) Except as provided under subdivision (1) of this subsection,
1629 whenever a person dies in the custody of a peace officer or law
1630 enforcement agency, the Inspector General shall investigate and
1631 determine whether physical force was used by a peace officer upon the
1632 deceased person, and if so, whether the use of physical force by the
1633 peace officer was justifiable under section 53a-22. If the Inspector
1634 General determines the deceased person died as a result of a possible
1635 criminal action not involving the use of force by a peace officer, the
1636 Inspector General shall refer such case to the Division of Criminal Justice
1637 for potential prosecution.

1638 (B) Except as provided under subdivision (1) of this subsection or
1639 subparagraph (A) of subdivision (2) of this subsection, whenever a
1640 person dies in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction, the
1641 Inspector General shall investigate and determine whether the deceased
1642 person died as a result of a possible criminal action, and if so, refer such
1643 case to the Division of Criminal Justice for potential prosecution.

1644 (3) The [division] Inspector General shall request the appropriate law
1645 enforcement agency to provide such assistance as is necessary to
1646 determine the circumstances of [the] an incident investigated under
1647 subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection.

1648 [(2) On and after January 1, 2020, whenever] (4) Whenever a peace
1649 officer, in the performance of such officer's duties, uses physical force
1650 upon another person and such person dies as a result thereof, the
1651 [Division of Criminal Justice shall cause a preliminary status report to
1652 be completed] Inspector General shall complete a preliminary status
1653 report that shall include, but need not be limited to, (A) the name of the
1654 deceased person, (B) the gender, race, ethnicity and age of the deceased
1655 person, (C) the date, time and location of the injury causing such death,
1656 (D) the law enforcement agency involved, (E) the status on the

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1657 toxicology report, if available, and (F) the death certificate, if available.
1658 The [division] Inspector General shall complete the report and submit a
1659 copy of such report not later than five business days after the cause of
1660 the death is available in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a
1661 to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having
1662 cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary and public safety.

1663 [(b) In causing an investigation to be made pursuant to subdivision
1664 (1) of subsection (a) of this section, the Chief State's Attorney shall, (1)
1665 as provided in section 51-281, designate a prosecutorial official from a
1666 judicial district other than the judicial district in which the incident
1667 occurred to conduct the investigation, or (2) as provided in subsection
1668 (a) of section 51-285, appoint a special assistant state's attorney or special
1669 deputy assistant state's attorney to conduct the investigation. The Chief
1670 State's Attorney shall, upon the request of such prosecutorial official or
1671 special prosecutor, appoint a special inspector or special inspectors to
1672 assist in such investigation.]

1673 [(c)] (b) Upon the conclusion of the investigation of the incident, the
1674 [Division of Criminal Justice] Inspector General shall file a report with
1675 the Chief State's Attorney which shall contain the following: (1) The
1676 circumstances of the incident, (2) a determination of whether the use of
1677 physical force by the peace officer was [appropriate] justifiable under
1678 section 53a-22, and (3) any future action to be taken by the [division]
1679 Office of the Inspector General as a result of the incident. The Chief
1680 State's Attorney shall provide a copy of the report to the chief executive
1681 officer of the municipality in which the incident occurred and to the
1682 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection or the chief
1683 of police of such municipality, as the case may be, and shall make such
1684 report available to the public on the [division's] Division of Criminal
1685 Justice's Internet web site not later than forty-eight hours after the copies
1686 are provided to the chief executive officer and the commissioner or chief
1687 of police.

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1688 (c) The Office of the Inspector General shall prosecute any case in
1689 which the Inspector General determines that the use of force by a peace
1690 officer was not justifiable under section 53a-22, and any failure to
1691 intervene in any such incident or to report any such incident, as required
1692 under subsection (a) of section 7-282e.

1693 Sec. 35. Section 51-281 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1694 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2020*):

1695 The Chief State's Attorney and each deputy chief state's attorney,
1696 state's attorney, assistant state's attorney and deputy assistant state's
1697 attorney, including any state's attorney, assistant state's attorney or
1698 deputy assistant state's attorney operating under the direction of the
1699 Office of the Inspector General established under section 33 of this act,
1700 shall be qualified to act in any judicial district in the state and in
1701 connection with any matter regardless of the judicial district where the
1702 offense took place, and may be assigned to act in any judicial district at
1703 any time on designation by the Chief State's Attorney or the Inspector
1704 General, as applicable.

1705 Sec. 36. Section 19a-406 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1706 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2020*):

1707 (a) The Chief Medical Examiner shall investigate all human deaths in
1708 the following categories: (1) Violent deaths, whether apparently
1709 homicidal, suicidal or accidental, including but not limited to deaths
1710 due to thermal, chemical, electrical or radiational injury and deaths due
1711 to criminal abortion, whether apparently self-induced or not; (2) sudden
1712 or unexpected deaths not caused by readily recognizable disease; (3)
1713 deaths under suspicious circumstances; (4) deaths of persons whose
1714 bodies are to be cremated, buried at sea or otherwise disposed of so as
1715 to be thereafter unavailable for examination; (5) deaths related to disease
1716 resulting from employment or to accident while employed; (6) deaths
1717 related to disease which might constitute a threat to public health; and

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1718 (7) any other death that occurs while the deceased person in the custody
1719 of a peace officer or a law enforcement agency or the Commissioner of
1720 Correction. The Chief Medical Examiner may require autopsies in
1721 connection with deaths in the preceding categories when it appears
1722 warranted for proper investigation and, in the opinion of the Chief
1723 Medical Examiner, the Deputy Chief Medical Examiner, an associate
1724 medical examiner or an authorized assistant medical examiner, an
1725 autopsy is necessary. The autopsy shall be performed at the Office of the
1726 Chief Medical Examiner or by a designated pathologist at a community
1727 hospital. Where indicated, the autopsy shall include toxicologic,
1728 histologic, microbiologic and serologic examinations. If a medical
1729 examiner has reason to suspect that a homicide has been committed, the
1730 autopsy shall be performed at the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
1731 or by a designated pathologist in the presence of at least one other
1732 designated pathologist if such other pathologist is immediately
1733 available. A detailed description of the findings of all autopsies shall be
1734 written or dictated during their progress. The findings of the
1735 investigation at the scene of death, the autopsy and any toxicologic,
1736 histologic, serologic and microbiologic examinations and the
1737 conclusions drawn therefrom shall be filed in the Office of the Chief
1738 Medical Examiner.

1739 (b) The Chief Medical Examiner shall designate pathologists who are
1740 certified by the Department of Public Health to perform autopsies in
1741 connection with the investigation of any deaths in the categories listed
1742 in subsection (a) of this section. Any state's attorney or assistant state's
1743 attorney, including from the Office of the Inspector General pursuant to
1744 section 33 of this act, shall have the right to require an autopsy by a
1745 pathologist so designated in any case in which there is a suspicion that
1746 death resulted from a criminal act. The official requiring said autopsy
1747 shall make a reasonable effort to notify whichever one of the following
1748 persons, eighteen years of age or older, assumes custody of the body for
1749 purposes of burial: Father, mother, husband, wife, child, guardian, next

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1750 of kin, friend or any person charged by law with the responsibility for
1751 burial, that said autopsy has been required, however performance of
1752 said autopsy need not be delayed pending such notice.

1753 (c) If there are no other circumstances which would appear to require
1754 an autopsy and if the investigation of the circumstances and
1755 examination of the body enable the Chief Medical Examiner, the Deputy
1756 Chief Medical Examiner, an associate medical examiner or an
1757 authorized assistant medical examiner to conclude with reasonable
1758 certainty that death occurred from natural causes or obvious traumatic
1759 injury, the medical examiner in charge shall certify the cause of death
1760 and file a report of his findings in the Office of the Chief Medical
1761 Examiner.

1762 Sec. 37. Section 19a-407 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1763 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2020*):

1764 (a) All law enforcement officers, state's attorneys, prosecuting
1765 attorneys, other officials, physicians, funeral directors, embalmers and
1766 other persons shall promptly notify the Office of the Chief Medical
1767 Examiner of any death coming to their attention which is subject to
1768 investigation by the Chief Medical Examiner under this chapter, shall
1769 assist in making dead bodies and related evidence available to that
1770 office for investigations and postmortem examinations, including
1771 autopsies, and shall cooperate fully with said office in making the
1772 investigations and examinations herein provided for. In conducting
1773 such investigations or examinations, the Chief Medical Examiner may
1774 issue subpoenas requiring the production of medical reports, records or
1775 other documents concerning the death under investigation and
1776 compelling the attendance and testimony of any person having
1777 pertinent knowledge of such death.

1778 (b) In cases of apparent homicide or suicide, or of accidental death,
1779 the cause of which is obscure, or any other death that occurs while the

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1780 deceased person is in the custody of a peace officer or a law enforcement
1781 agency or the Commissioner of Correction, the scene of the event shall
1782 not be disturbed until authorized by the Chief Medical Examiner or his
1783 or her authorized representative. Upon receipt of notification of a death
1784 as provided herein, the Chief Medical Examiner or his or her authorized
1785 representative shall view and take charge of the body without delay.

1786 (c) In conducting his or her investigation, the Chief Medical Examiner
1787 or his or her authorized representative shall have access to any objects,
1788 writings or other articles of property in the custody of any law
1789 enforcement official which in the Chief Medical Examiner's opinion may
1790 be useful in establishing the cause or manner of death. Upon the Chief
1791 Medical Examiner's request, a law enforcement official having custody
1792 of such articles shall deliver them to the Chief Medical Examiner, along
1793 with copies of any reports of the analysis of such articles by such law
1794 enforcement official. The Chief Medical Examiner shall analyze such
1795 articles and return them to the official from whom they were obtained.
1796 When such articles are no longer required to be kept for the purposes of
1797 justice, the law enforcement official who has custody of them shall
1798 deliver them to the person or persons entitled to their custody. If such
1799 articles are not claimed by such person or persons entitled thereto
1800 within one year after the date of death, such articles may be disposed of
1801 by the law enforcement official as provided in section 54-36.

1802 (d) Any person who wilfully fails to comply with any provision of
1803 this section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or
1804 imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

1805 Sec. 38. Section 7-282d of the general statutes is repealed and the
1806 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2020*):

1807 No municipal police department may impose any quota with respect
1808 to the issuance of citations to pedestrians or summonses for motor
1809 vehicle violations upon any policeman in such department. Nothing in

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1810 this section shall prohibit such department from using data concerning
1811 the issuance of such citations or summonses in the evaluation of an
1812 individual's work performance provided such data is not the exclusive
1813 means of evaluating such performance. As used in this section, "quota"
1814 means a specified number of citations issued to pedestrians or
1815 summonses for motor vehicle violations to be issued within a specified
1816 period of time.]

1817 Sec. 39. Section 29-2b of the general statutes is repealed and the
1818 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2020*):

1819 [The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall
1820 not impose any quota with respect to the issuance of citations to
1821 pedestrians or summonses for motor vehicle violations upon any
1822 policeman in said department. Nothing in this section shall prohibit said
1823 department from using data concerning the issuance of such citations or
1824 summonses in the evaluation of an individual's work performance,
1825 provided such data is not the exclusive means of evaluating such
1826 performance. As used in this section, "quota" means a specified number
1827 of citations issued to pedestrians or summonses for motor vehicle
1828 violations to be issued within a specified period of time.]

1829 Sec. 40. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) For purposes of this section:

1830 (1) "Law enforcement agency" means the Division of State Police
1831 within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or
1832 any municipal police department;

1833 (2) "Controlled equipment" means military designed equipment on
1834 the United States Department of State Munitions Control List, as
1835 provided in 22 CFR 121, as amended from time to time, or the United
1836 States Department of Commerce Control List, as provided in Subtitle B
1837 of 15 CFR 774, as amended from time to time, such as small arms, night
1838 vision devices, High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles, Mine
1839 Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicles, aircraft and watercraft; and

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1840 (3) "Vehicle" has the same meaning as provided in section 14-1 of the
1841 general statutes.

1842 (b) On and after the effective date of this section, no law enforcement
1843 agency may acquire or use controlled equipment for training purposes
1844 or as part of a response to an incident, except as provided in subsection
1845 (d) of this section.

1846 (c) (1) Not later than six months after the effective date of this section,
1847 each law enforcement agency shall lawfully sell, transfer or otherwise
1848 dispose of any controlled equipment the agency has in its possession.

1849 (2) Not later than February 1, 2021, each law enforcement agency
1850 shall report, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the
1851 general statutes, to the joint standing committees of the General
1852 Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary and
1853 public safety its inventory of controlled equipment possessed on the
1854 effective date of this section and how each item of equipment was sold,
1855 transferred or otherwise disposed of.

1856 (d) (1) A law enforcement agency may request of the office of the
1857 Governor and the Department of Emergency Services and Public
1858 Protection the ability to retain or acquire certain vehicles that are
1859 controlled equipment and the office and department may jointly
1860 approve such request, provided the law enforcement agency
1861 demonstrates the vehicles are necessary for disaster or rescue purposes
1862 and provides notice to the public of such proposed retention or
1863 acquisition of such vehicles, except that the ability to retain or acquire
1864 Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicles may only be approved for
1865 the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency
1866 Services and Public Protection.

1867 (2) The office of the Governor and the Department of Emergency
1868 Services and Public Protection shall notify the joint standing committees
1869 of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the

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1870 judiciary and public safety of any requests approved pursuant to
1871 subdivision (1) of this subsection.

1872 Sec. 41. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2020, and applicable to any cause of*
1873 *action arising from an incident committed on or after October 1, 2020*) (a) As
1874 used in this section:

1875 (1) "Law enforcement unit" has the same meaning as provided in
1876 section 7-294a of the general statutes; and

1877 (2) "Police officer" has the same meaning as provided in section 7-
1878 294a of the general statutes.

1879 (b) No police officer, acting alone or in conspiracy with another, or
1880 any other individual acting under color of state law, shall deprive any
1881 person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws of this state,
1882 or of the equal privileges and immunities under the laws of this state,
1883 including, without limitation, the protections, privileges and
1884 immunities guaranteed under article first of the Constitution of the
1885 state.

1886 (c) Any person aggrieved by a violation of subsection (b) of this
1887 section may bring a civil action, triable by jury, in the Superior Court for
1888 damages against a police officer who committed the violation and
1889 against the law enforcement unit employing such police officer at the
1890 time of the violation. In any civil action brought under this section in
1891 which the plaintiff prevails, the plaintiff may be awarded costs and
1892 reasonable attorney's fees. In any civil action brought under this section,
1893 if the court finds that a violation of subsection (b) of this section was
1894 deliberate, wilful or committed with reckless indifference, the court may
1895 award punitive damages.

1896 (d) Neither governmental immunity nor qualified immunity shall be
1897 a defense to a violation of subsection (b) of this section. Nor shall it be a
1898 defense to a violation of subsection (b) of this section, that a violation

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1899 committed by a police officer was not made in furtherance of a policy or
1900 practice of the law enforcement unit.

1901 (e) A civil action brought pursuant to this section shall be commenced
1902 not later than three years after the date on which the cause of action
1903 accrues.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>from passage</i>	29-4(a)
Sec. 2	<i>from passage</i>	29-3a
Sec. 3	<i>from passage</i>	7-294d
Sec. 4	<i>from passage</i>	7-294e
Sec. 5	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 6	<i>from passage</i>	29-8
Sec. 7	<i>from passage</i>	7-294s
Sec. 8	<i>from passage</i>	5-278(e)
Sec. 9	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 10	<i>from passage</i>	7-291a
Sec. 11	<i>from passage</i>	7-294c
Sec. 12	<i>from passage</i>	PA 19-90, Sec. 6
Sec. 13	<i>from passage</i>	7-294b
Sec. 14	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 15	<i>from passage</i>	7-294a
Sec. 16	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 17	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 18	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 19	<i>July 1, 2022</i>	29-6d
Sec. 20	<i>from passage</i>	7-277b
Sec. 21	<i>October 1, 2020</i>	New section
Sec. 22	<i>October 1, 2020</i>	54-33b
Sec. 23	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 24	<i>October 1, 2020</i>	53a-180
Sec. 25	<i>October 1, 2020</i>	53a-180a
Sec. 26	<i>October 1, 2020</i>	53a-180b
Sec. 27	<i>October 1, 2020</i>	53a-180c
Sec. 28	<i>October 1, 2020</i>	53a-180d

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Sec. 29	<i>October 1, 2020</i>	53a-22
Sec. 30	<i>from passage</i>	7-282e
Sec. 31	<i>October 1, 2020</i>	29-161h(c)
Sec. 32	<i>October 1, 2020</i>	29-161q
Sec. 33	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 34	<i>October 1, 2020</i>	51-277a
Sec. 35	<i>October 1, 2020</i>	51-281
Sec. 36	<i>October 1, 2020</i>	19a-406
Sec. 37	<i>October 1, 2020</i>	19a-407
Sec. 38	<i>October 1, 2020</i>	7-282d
Sec. 39	<i>October 1, 2020</i>	29-2b
Sec. 40	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 41	<i>October 1, 2020, and applicable to any cause of action arising from an incident committed on or after October 1, 2020</i>	New section