



General Assembly

July Special Session, 2020

Bill No. 6004

LCO No. 3700



Referred to Committee on No Committee

Introduced by:

REP. ARESIMOWICZ, 30th Dist.

SEN. LOONEY, 11th Dist.

REP. RITTER M., 1st Dist.

SEN. DUFF, 25th Dist.

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2 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*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
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 Section 29-3a of the general statutes is repealed and the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 Section 7-294d of the general statutes is repealed and the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] plans;

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;

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 submitted to a
64 urinalysis drug test that screens for controlled substances, including,
65 but not limited to, anabolic steroids, the result of which indicated no
66 presence of any controlled substance not prescribed for the officer;

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;

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
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] (A) Until December 31, 2024, to develop, adopt and revise,
108 as necessary, comprehensive accreditation standards for the
109 administration and management of law enforcement units, to grant
110 accreditation to those law enforcement units that demonstrate their
111 compliance with such standards and, at the request and expense of any
112 law enforcement unit, to conduct such surveys as may be necessary to
113 determine such unit's compliance with such standards; and (B) on and
114 after January 1, 2025, to work with any law enforcement unit that has
115 failed to obtain or maintain accreditation from the Commission on
116 Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., pursuant to section
117 7-294ee;

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

126 (24) To develop and implement written policies, on or before January
127 1, 2021, in consultation with the Commissioner of Emergency Services
128 and Public Protection concerning the requirements that all police
129 officers undergo periodic behavioral health assessments as set forth in
130 section 16 of this act. Such written policies shall, at a minimum, address
131 (A) the confidentiality of such assessments, including, but not limited

132 to, compliance with all provisions of the Health Insurance Portability
133 and Accountability Act of 1996, P.L. 104-191, as amended from time to
134 time, (B) the good faith reasons that the administrative head of a law
135 enforcement unit, as defined in section 16 of this act, may rely upon
136 when requesting that a police officer undergo an additional assessment,
137 (C) the availability of behavioral health treatment services that will be
138 afforded to any police officer required to undergo a behavioral health
139 assessment pursuant to section 16 of this act, (D) the ability of a police
140 officer to review and contest the results of any such assessment, (E)
141 permissible personnel actions, if any, that may be taken by a law
142 enforcement unit based on the results of such assessments while taking
143 into consideration the due process rights of a police officer, (F) the
144 process for selecting psychiatrists and psychologists to conduct such
145 assessments, and (G) financial considerations that may be incurred by
146 law enforcement units or police officers that are attributable to
147 conducting such assessments.

148 (b) No person may be employed as a police officer by any law
149 enforcement unit for a period exceeding one year unless such person
150 has been certified under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section
151 or has been granted an extension by the council. No person may serve
152 as a police officer during any period when such person's certification
153 has been cancelled or revoked pursuant to the provisions of subsection
154 (c) of this section. In addition to the requirements of this subsection, the
155 council may establish other qualifications for the employment of police
156 officers and require evidence of fulfillment of these qualifications. The
157 certification of any police officer who is not employed by a law
158 enforcement unit for a period of time in excess of two years, unless such
159 officer is on leave of absence, shall be considered lapsed. Upon
160 reemployment as a police officer, such officer shall apply for
161 recertification in a manner provided by the council, provided such
162 recertification process requires the police officer to submit to a urinalysis
163 drug test that screens for controlled substances, including, but not
164 limited to, anabolic steroids, and receive a result indicating no presence

165 of any controlled substance not prescribed for the officer. The council
166 shall certify any applicant who presents evidence of satisfactory
167 completion of a program or course of instruction in another state or, if
168 the applicant is a veteran or a member of the armed forces or the
169 National Guard, as part of training during service in the armed forces,
170 that is equivalent in content and quality to that required in this state,
171 provided such applicant passes an examination or evaluation as
172 required by the council. For the purposes of this section, "veteran"
173 means any person who was discharged or released under conditions
174 other than dishonorable from active service in the armed forces and
175 "armed forces" has the same meaning as provided in section 27-103.

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

178 (2) The council may cancel or revoke any certificate if: (A) The
179 certificate was issued by administrative error, (B) the certificate was
180 obtained through misrepresentation or fraud, (C) the holder falsified
181 any document in order to obtain or renew any certificate, (D) the holder
182 has been convicted of a felony, (E) the holder has been found not guilty
183 of a felony by reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to section 53a-
184 13, (F) the holder has been convicted of a violation of section 21a-279,
185 (G) the holder has been refused issuance of a certificate or similar
186 authorization or has had his or her certificate or other authorization
187 cancelled or revoked by another jurisdiction on grounds which would
188 authorize cancellation or revocation under the provisions of this
189 subdivision, (H) the holder has been found by a law enforcement unit,
190 pursuant to procedures established by such unit, to have used a firearm
191 in an improper manner which resulted in the death or serious physical
192 injury of another person, (I) the holder has been found by a law
193 enforcement unit, pursuant to procedures established by such unit and
194 considering guidance developed under subsection (g) of this section, to
195 have engaged in conduct that undermines public confidence in law
196 enforcement, including, but not limited to, discriminatory conduct,
197 falsification of reports or a violation of the Alvin W. Penn Racial

198 Profiling Prohibition Act pursuant to sections 54-1l and 54-1m,
199 provided, when evaluating any such conduct, the council considers
200 such conduct engaged in while the holder is acting in such holder's law
201 enforcement capacity or representing himself or herself to be a police
202 officer to be more serious than such conduct engaged in by a holder not
203 acting in such holder's law enforcement capacity or representing himself
204 or herself to be a police officer; (J) the holder has been found by a law
205 enforcement unit, pursuant to procedures established by such unit, to
206 have used physical force on another person in a manner that is excessive
207 or used physical force in a manner found to not be justifiable after an
208 investigation conducted pursuant to section 51-277a, or [(I)] (K) the
209 holder has been found by a law enforcement unit, pursuant to
210 procedures established by such unit, to have committed any act that
211 would constitute tampering with or fabricating physical evidence in
212 violation of section 53a-155, perjury in violation of section 53a-156 or
213 false statement in violation of section 53a-157b. Whenever the council
214 believes there is a reasonable basis for suspension, cancellation or
215 revocation of the certification of a police officer, police training school
216 or law enforcement instructor, it shall give notice and an adequate
217 opportunity for a hearing prior to such suspension, cancellation or
218 revocation. Such hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the
219 provisions of chapter 54. Any holder aggrieved by the decision of the
220 council may appeal from such decision in accordance with the
221 provisions of section 4-183. The council may cancel or revoke any
222 certificate if, after a de novo review, it finds by clear and convincing
223 evidence (i) a basis set forth in subparagraphs (A) to (G), inclusive, of
224 this subdivision, or (ii) that the holder of the certificate committed an act
225 set forth in subparagraph (H), [or (I)] (I), (J) or (K) of this subdivision. In
226 any such case where the council finds such evidence, but determines
227 that the severity of an act committed by the holder of the certificate does
228 not warrant cancellation or revocation of such holder's certificate, the
229 council may suspend such holder's certification for a period of up to
230 forty-five days and may censure such holder of the certificate. Any
231 police officer or law enforcement instructor whose certification is

232 cancelled or revoked pursuant to this section may reapply for
233 certification no sooner than two years after the date on which the
234 cancellation or revocation order becomes final. Any police training
235 school whose certification is cancelled or revoked pursuant to this
236 section may reapply for certification at any time after the date on which
237 such order becomes final.

238 (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of this section,
239 (1) any police officer, except a probationary candidate, who is serving
240 under full-time appointment on July 1, 1982, and (2) any sworn member
241 of the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency
242 Services and Public Protection, except a probationary candidate, who is
243 serving under full-time appointment on the effective date of this section,
244 shall be deemed to have met all certification requirements and shall be
245 automatically certified by the council in accordance with the provisions
246 of subsection (a) of section 7-294e.

247 (e) The provisions of this section shall apply to any person who
248 performs police functions. As used in this subsection, "performs police
249 functions" for a person who is not a police officer, as defined in section
250 7-294a, means that in the course of such person's official duties, such
251 person carries a firearm and exercises arrest powers pursuant to section
252 54-1f or engages in the prevention, detection or investigation of crime,
253 as defined in section 53a-24. The council shall establish criteria by which
254 the certification process required by this section shall apply to police
255 officers.

256 (f) The provisions of this section shall not apply to (1) [any state police
257 training school or program, (2) any sworn member of the Division of
258 State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public
259 Protection, (3)] Connecticut National Guard security personnel, when
260 acting within the scope of their National Guard duties, who have
261 satisfactorily completed a program of police training conducted by the
262 United States Army or Air Force, [(4)] (2) employees of the Judicial
263 Department, [(5)] (3) municipal animal control officers appointed

264 pursuant to section 22-331, or [(6)] (4) fire police appointed pursuant to
265 section 7-313a. The provisions of this section with respect to renewal of
266 certification upon satisfactory completion of review training programs
267 shall not apply to any chief inspector or inspector in the Division of
268 Criminal Justice who has satisfactorily completed a program of police
269 training conducted by the division. Notwithstanding the provisions of
270 subsection (b) of this section, any police officer certified in accordance
271 with subsection (a) of this section may accept employment with another
272 police department within this state without repeating minimum basic
273 training.

274 (g) The council may develop and issue written guidance to law
275 enforcement units concerning grounds for suspension, cancellation or
276 revocation of certification. Such written guidance may include, but not
277 be limited to, (1) reporting procedures to be followed by chief law
278 enforcement officers for certificate suspension, cancellation or
279 revocation, (2) examples of conduct that undermines public confidence
280 in law enforcement, (3) examples of discriminatory conduct, and (4)
281 examples of misconduct while the certificate holder may not be acting
282 in such holder's law enforcement capacity or representing himself or
283 herself to be a police officer, but may be serious enough for suspension,
284 cancellation or revocation of the holder's certificate. Such written
285 guidance shall be available on the council's Internet web site.

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

288 (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any general statute or special
289 act or local law, ordinance or charter to the contrary, each police officer
290 shall forfeit such officer's appointment and position unless recertified
291 by the council according to procedures and within the time frame
292 established by the council. Any sworn member of the Division of State
293 Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public
294 Protection who is deemed certified under subsection (d) of section 7-
295 294d is required to apply for recertification by the council within the

296 time frame established by the council, unless such member retires from
297 said division within such time frame.

298 (b) The Police Officer Standards and Training Council may
299 recommend to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
300 Protection any regulations it deems necessary to carry out the
301 provisions of section 7-294a, subsection (a) of section 7-294b, sections 7-
302 294c and 7-294d and this section, giving due consideration to the
303 varying factors and special requirements of law enforcement units.

304 (c) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
305 may adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54,
306 as are necessary to implement the provisions of section 7-294a,
307 subsection (a) of section 7-294b, sections 7-294c and 7-294d and this
308 section. Such regulations shall be binding upon all law enforcement
309 units. [, except the Division of State Police within the Department of
310 Emergency Services and Public Protection.]

311 Sec. 5. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) As used in this section, "police
312 officer" has the same meaning as provided in section 7-294a of the
313 general statutes.

314 (b) The Police Officer Standards and Training Council, in
315 consultation with the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
316 Protection, the Chief State's Attorney, the Connecticut Police Chiefs
317 Association and the Connecticut Coalition of Police and Correctional
318 Officers, shall adopt, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 of
319 the general statutes, a uniform, state-wide policy for managing crowds
320 by police officers. Such policy shall include a definition of the term
321 "crowd" and reflect factors that affect the management of crowds by
322 police officers, including, but not limited to, the size of the crowd, the
323 location where a crowd has gathered, the time of day when a crowd has
324 gathered and the purpose for any such gathering. In addition, the policy
325 shall establish guidelines for managing crowds in a manner that: (1)
326 Protects individual rights and preserves the peace during

327 demonstrations and civil disturbances, (2) addresses the permissible
328 and impermissible uses of force by a police officer and the type and
329 amount of training in crowd management that each police officer shall
330 undergo, and (3) sets forth the documentation required following any
331 physical confrontation between a police officer and a civilian during a
332 crowd management incident.

333 (c) The Police Officer Standards and Training Council, in consultation
334 with the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection,
335 the Chief State's Attorney, the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association
336 and the Connecticut Coalition of Police and Correctional Officers, shall
337 (1) not later than December 1, 2020, post on the eRegulations System,
338 established pursuant to section 4-173b of the general statutes, a notice of
339 intent to adopt regulations setting forth the crowd management policy
340 adopted pursuant to subsection (b) of this section in accordance with the
341 provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes, and (2) at least once
342 during each five-year period thereafter, amend such regulations to
343 update such policy.

344 (d) On and after the date the crowd management policy is adopted in
345 regulations pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, (1) the chief of
346 police or Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection,
347 as the case may be, shall inform each officer within such chief's or said
348 commissioner's department and each officer responsible for law
349 enforcement in a municipality in which there is no organized police
350 department of the existence of the crowd management policy to be
351 employed by any such officer and shall take whatever measures are
352 necessary to ensure that each such officer understands the crowd
353 management policy established under this section, and (2) each police
354 basic or review training program conducted or administered by the
355 Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services
356 and Public Protection, the Police Officer Standards and Training
357 Council or a municipal police department shall include training in such
358 policy.

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

361 In case of riot or civil commotion in any part of the state, the Division
362 of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public
363 Protection, on order of the Governor, shall use its best efforts to suppress
364 the same. In the event of such participation by the Division of State
365 Police in the suppression of any riot or similar disorder, the same
366 immunities and privileges as apply to the organized militia shall apply
367 to the members of said division, provided, after the crowd management
368 policy has been adopted as a regulation under section 5 of this act, any
369 such member is in substantial compliance with such policy.

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

372 Each police basic or review training program conducted or
373 administered by the Division of State Police within the Department of
374 Emergency Services and Public Protection, the Police Officer Standards
375 and Training Council established under section 7-294b or a municipal
376 police department in the state shall include tactical training for police
377 officers regarding the use of physical force, training in the use of body-
378 worn recording equipment and the retention of data created by such
379 equipment, and cultural competency and sensitivity and bias-free
380 policing training, including, but not limited to, implicit bias training. As
381 used in this section, "implicit bias training" means training on how to
382 recognize and mitigate unconscious biases against a particular segment
383 of the population that might influence a police officer's judgments and
384 decisions when interacting with a member of such segment of the
385 population.

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

389 (e) [Where] (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this

390 subsection, where there is a conflict between any agreement or
391 arbitration award approved in accordance with the provisions of
392 sections 5-270 to 5-280, inclusive, on matters appropriate to collective
393 bargaining, as defined in said sections, and any general statute or special
394 act, or regulations adopted by any state agency, the terms of such
395 agreement or arbitration award shall prevail; provided if participation
396 of any employees in a retirement system is effected by such agreement
397 or arbitration award, the effective date of participation in said system,
398 notwithstanding any contrary provision in such agreement or
399 arbitration award, shall be the first day of the third month following the
400 month in which a certified copy of such agreement or arbitration award
401 is received by the Retirement Commission or such later date as may be
402 specified in the agreement or arbitration award.

403 (2) For any agreement or arbitration award approved before, on or
404 after the effective date of this section, in accordance with the provisions
405 of sections 5-270 to 5-280, inclusive, on matters appropriate to collective
406 bargaining, as defined in said sections, where any provision in such
407 agreement or award pertaining to the disclosure of disciplinary matters
408 or alleged misconduct would prevent the disclosure of documents
409 required to be disclosed under the provisions of the Freedom of
410 Information Act, as defined in section 1-200, the provisions of the
411 Freedom of Information Act shall prevail. The provisions of this
412 subdivision shall not be construed to diminish a bargaining agent's
413 access to information pursuant to state law.

414 Sec. 9. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) No collective bargaining
415 agreement or arbitration award entered into before, on or after the
416 effective date of this section, by the state and any collective bargaining
417 unit of the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency
418 Services and Public Protection may prohibit the disclosure of any
419 disciplinary action based on a violation of the code of ethics contained
420 in the personnel file of a sworn member of said division.

421 Sec. 10. Section 7-291a of the general statutes is repealed and the

422 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

423 (a) If a law enforcement unit serves a community with a relatively
424 high concentration of minority residents, the unit shall make efforts to
425 recruit, retain and promote minority police officers so that the racial and
426 ethnic diversity of such unit is representative of such community. Such
427 efforts may include, but are not limited to: (1) Efforts to attract young
428 persons from the community such unit serves to careers in law
429 enforcement through enrollment and participation in police athletic
430 leagues in which police officers support young persons of the
431 community through mentoring, sports, education and by fostering a
432 positive relationship between such persons and police officers, the
433 implementation of explorer programs and cadet units and support for
434 public safety academies; (2) community outreach; and (3)
435 implementation of policies providing that when there is a vacant
436 position in such unit, such position shall be filled by hiring or promoting
437 a minority candidate when the qualifications of such candidate exceed
438 or are equal to that of any other candidate or candidates being
439 considered for such position when such candidates are ranked on a
440 promotion or examination register or list. For purposes of this section,
441 "minority" means an individual whose race is defined as other than
442 white, or whose ethnicity is defined as Hispanic or Latino by the federal
443 Office of Management and Budget for use by the Bureau of Census of
444 the United States Department of Commerce.

445 (b) Not later than January 1, 2021, and annually thereafter, the board
446 of police commissioners, the chief of police, the superintendent of police
447 or other authority having charge of a law enforcement unit that serves a
448 community with a relatively high concentration of minority residents
449 shall report to the Police Officer Standards and Training Council on the
450 community's efforts to recruit, retain and promote minority police
451 officers.

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

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

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

465 (a) There is established a task force to study police transparency and
466 accountability. The task force shall examine: (1) Police officer
467 interactions with individuals who are individuals with a mental,
468 intellectual or physical disability; (2) the merits and feasibility of police
469 officers who conduct traffic stops issuing a receipt to each individual
470 being stopped that includes the reason for the stop and records the
471 demographic information of the person being stopped; [and] (3)
472 strategies that can be utilized by communities to increase the
473 recruitment, retention and promotion of minority police officers, as
474 required by section 7-291a of the general statutes; (4) strategies that can
475 be utilized by communities to increase the recruitment, retention and
476 promotion of female police officers; (5) the merits and feasibility of
477 requiring police officers to procure and maintain professional liability
478 insurance as a condition of employment; (6) the merits and feasibility of
479 requiring a municipality to maintain professional liability insurance on
480 behalf of its police officers; (7) the establishment of primary and
481 secondary traffic violations in the general statutes; (8) the establishment
482 of a requirement in the general statutes that any police traffic stop be
483 based on the enforcement of a primary traffic violation; (9) how a police
484 officer executes a warrant to enter a residence without giving audible
485 notice of the police officer's presence, authority and purpose before
486 entering in this state and under the laws of other states, including

487 verification procedures of the address where the warrant is to be
488 executed and any documentation that a police officer should leave for
489 the residents where the warrant was executed; (10) how a professional
490 bondsman under chapter 533 of the general statutes, a surety bail bond
491 agent under chapter 700f of the general statutes or a bail enforcement
492 agent under sections 29-152f to 29-152i, inclusive, of the general statutes
493 take into custody the principal on a bond who has failed to appear in
494 court and for whom a rearrest warrant or a capias has been issued
495 pursuant to section 54-65a of the general statutes, in this state and other
496 states, including what process of address verification is used and
497 whether any documentation is left with a resident where the warrant
498 was executed; (11) whether any of the grounds for revocation or
499 cancellation of a police officer certification under section 7-294d of the
500 general statutes should result in mandatory revocation by the Police
501 Officer Standards and Training Council, as opposed to discretionary
502 revocation; and (12) any other police officer and transparency and
503 accountability issue the task force deems appropriate.

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

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

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

510 (3) One appointed by the majority leader of the House of
511 Representatives, who shall be a member of the Black and Puerto Rican
512 Caucus of the General Assembly;

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

515 (5) Two appointed by the minority leader of the House of
516 Representatives;

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

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

521 (8) The Commissioner [of the Department] of Emergency Services
522 and Public Protection, or the commissioner's designee, as a nonvoting
523 member; and

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

526 (c) Any member of the task force appointed under subdivision (1),
527 (2), (3), (5) or (6) of subsection (b) of this section may be a member of the
528 General Assembly.

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

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

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

540 (g) Not later than January 1, [2020] 2021, the task force shall submit a
541 preliminary report and not later than December 31, [2020] 2021, a final
542 report on its findings and any recommendations for legislation to the
543 joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance
544 of matters relating to the judiciary and public safety, in accordance with
545 the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes. The task force

546 shall terminate on the date that it submits such report or December 31,
547 [2020] 2021, whichever is later.

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

550 (a) There shall be a Police Officer Standards and Training Council
551 which shall be within the Department of Emergency Services and Public
552 Protection. [and which] Until December 31, 2020, the council shall
553 consist of the following members appointed by the Governor: (1) A chief
554 administrative officer of a town or city in Connecticut; (2) the chief
555 elected official or chief executive officer of a town or city in Connecticut
556 with a population under twelve thousand which does not have an
557 organized police department; (3) a member of the faculty of The
558 University of Connecticut; (4) eight members of the Connecticut Police
559 Chiefs Association who are holding office or employed as chief of police
560 or the highest ranking professional police officer of an organized police
561 department of a municipality within the state; (5) the Chief State's
562 Attorney; (6) a sworn municipal police officer whose rank is sergeant or
563 lower; and (7) five public members. [The Commissioner of Emergency
564 Services and Public Protection and the Federal Bureau of Investigation
565 special agent-in-charge in Connecticut or their designees shall be voting
566 ex-officio members of the council. Any nonpublic member of the council
567 shall immediately, upon the termination of such member's holding the
568 office or employment that qualified such member for appointment,
569 cease to be a member of the council. A member appointed to fill a
570 vacancy shall be appointed for the unexpired term of the member whom
571 such member is to succeed in the same manner as the original
572 appointment. The Governor shall appoint a chairperson and the council
573 shall appoint a vice-chairperson and a secretary from among the
574 members. The members of the council shall serve without compensation
575 but shall be entitled to actual expenses involved in the performance of
576 their duties.]

577 (b) On and after January 1, 2021, the council shall consist of the

578 following members:

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

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

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

588 (4) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association who is
589 holding office or employed as the chief of police, the deputy chief of
590 police or a senior ranking professional police officer of an organized
591 police department of a municipality within the state with a population
592 in excess of one hundred thousand, appointed by the Governor;

593 (5) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association who is
594 holding office or employed as chief of police or the highest ranking
595 professional police officer of an organized police department of a
596 municipality within the state with a population in excess of sixty
597 thousand but not exceeding one hundred thousand, appointed by the
598 Governor;

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

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

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

610 (9) The commanding officer of the Connecticut State Police Academy;

611 (10) A member of the public, who is a person with a physical
612 disability or an advocate on behalf of persons with physical disabilities,
613 appointed by the Governor;

614 (11) A victim of crime or the immediate family member of a deceased
615 victim of crime, appointed by the Governor;

616 (12) A medical professional, appointed by the Governor;

617 (13) The Chief State's Attorney;

618 (14) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association or the
619 person holding office or employed as chief of police or the highest
620 ranking professional police officer of an organized police department
621 within the state, appointed by the speaker of the House of
622 Representatives;

623 (15) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association or the
624 person holding office or employed as chief of police or the highest
625 ranking professional police officer of an organized police department
626 within the state, appointed by the president pro tempore of the Senate;

627 (16) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association who is
628 holding office or employed as chief of police or the highest ranking
629 professional police officer of an organized police department of a
630 municipality within the state with a population not exceeding thirty-five
631 thousand, appointed by the minority leader of the Senate;

632 (17) A member of the public who is a justice-impacted person,
633 appointed by the majority leader of the House of Representatives;

634 (18) A member of the public who is a justice-impacted person,
635 appointed by the majority leader of the Senate; and

636 (19) A member of the public who is a person with a mental disability
637 or an advocate on behalf of persons with mental disabilities, appointed
638 by the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

639 (c) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
640 and the Federal Bureau of Investigation special agent-in-charge in
641 Connecticut or their designees shall be voting ex-officio members of the
642 council. Any member who fails to attend three consecutive meetings or
643 who fails to attend fifty per cent of all meetings held during any
644 calendar year shall be deemed to have resigned from the council. Any
645 nonpublic member of the council shall immediately, upon the
646 termination of such member's holding the office or employment that
647 qualified such member for appointment, cease to be a member of the
648 council. Any vacancy shall be filled by the appointing authority. A
649 member appointed to fill a vacancy shall be appointed for the unexpired
650 term of the member whom such member is to succeed in the same
651 manner as the original appointment. The Governor shall appoint a
652 chairperson and the council shall appoint a vice-chairperson and a
653 secretary from among the members.

654 ~~[(b)]~~ (d) Membership on the council shall not constitute holding a
655 public office. No member of the council shall be disqualified from
656 holding any public office or employment by reason of his appointment
657 to or membership on the council nor shall any member forfeit any such
658 office or employment by reason of his appointment to the council,
659 notwithstanding the provisions of any general statute, special act or
660 local law, ordinance or charter.

661 Sec. 14. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) Except as specified in the
662 model policy adopted and promulgated pursuant to the provisions of
663 subsection (b) of this section, on and after January 1, 2021, any police
664 officer, as defined in section 7-294a of the general statutes, who is

665 authorized to make arrests or who is otherwise required to have daily
666 interactions with members of the public, shall be required to affix and
667 prominently display on the outer-most garment of such officer's
668 uniform the badge and name tag that has been issued to such officer by
669 the law enforcement unit, as defined in section 7-294a of the general
670 statutes, that employs such officer.

671 (b) Not later than December 31, 2020, the Commissioner of
672 Emergency Services and Public Protection and the Police Officer
673 Standards and Training Council shall jointly develop and promulgate a
674 model policy to implement the provisions of subsection (a) of this
675 section. Such model policy shall include, but not be limited to, the time,
676 place and manner for ensuring compliance with the provisions of
677 subsection (a) of this section. Such model policy may include specified
678 instances when compliance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this
679 section shall not be required due to public safety-related considerations
680 or other practical considerations, including, but not limited to, the
681 sensitive nature of a police investigation or a police officer's
682 involvement in an undercover assignment.

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

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

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

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

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

693 (4) "Certification" means the issuance by the Police Officer Standards

694 and Training Council to a police officer, police training school or law
695 enforcement instructor of a signed instrument evidencing satisfaction of
696 the certification requirements imposed by section 7-294d, and signed by
697 the council;

698 (5) "Council" means the Police Officer Standards and Training
699 Council;

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

702 (7) "Review training" means training received after minimum basic
703 law enforcement training;

704 (8) "Law enforcement unit" means any agency [, organ] or department
705 of this state or a subdivision or municipality thereof, or, if created and
706 governed by a memorandum of agreement under section 47-65c, of the
707 Mashantucket Pequot Tribe or the Mohegan Tribe of Indians of
708 Connecticut, whose primary functions include the enforcement of
709 criminal or traffic laws, the preservation of public order, the protection
710 of life and property, or the prevention, detection or investigation of
711 crime;

712 (9) "Police officer" means a sworn member of an organized local
713 police department or of the Division of State Police within the
714 Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, an appointed
715 constable who performs criminal law enforcement duties, a special
716 policeman appointed under section 29-18, 29-18a or 29-19 or any
717 member of a law enforcement unit who performs police duties;

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

722 (11) "School" means any school, college, university, academy or

723 training program approved by the council which offers law enforcement
724 training and includes a combination of a course curriculum, instructors
725 and facilities.

726 Sec. 16. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) As used in this section: (1)
727 "Administrative head of each law enforcement unit" means the
728 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, the board
729 of police commissioners, the chief of police, superintendent of police or
730 other authority having charge of a law enforcement unit; and (2)
731 "behavioral health assessment" means a behavioral health assessment of
732 a police officer conducted by a board-certified psychiatrist or
733 psychologist licensed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 383 of the
734 general statutes, who has experience diagnosing and treating post-
735 traumatic stress disorder.

736 (b) On and after January 1, 2021, the administrative head of each law
737 enforcement unit shall require each police officer employed by such law
738 enforcement unit to submit, as a condition of continued employment, to
739 a periodic behavioral health assessment. Each police officer employed
740 by a law enforcement unit shall submit to a periodic behavioral health
741 assessment not less than once every five years. In carrying out the
742 provisions of this section, the administrative head of each law
743 enforcement unit may stagger the scheduling of such behavioral health
744 assessments in a manner that results in approximately twenty per cent
745 of the total number of police officers in the law enforcement unit
746 receiving behavioral health assessments each year over a five-year
747 period. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, the
748 administrative head of a law enforcement unit may waive the
749 requirement that a police officer submit to a periodic behavioral health
750 assessment when the police officer has submitted written notification of
751 his or her decision to retire from the law enforcement unit to such
752 administrative head, provided the effective date of such retirement is
753 not more than six months beyond the date on which such periodic
754 behavioral health assessment is scheduled to occur.

755 (c) In addition to the behavioral health assessments required
756 pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, the administrative head of
757 each law enforcement unit may, for good cause shown, require a police
758 officer to submit to an additional behavioral health assessment. The
759 administrative head of a law enforcement unit requiring that a police
760 officer submit to an additional behavioral health assessment shall
761 provide the police officer with a written statement setting forth the good
762 faith basis for requiring the police officer to submit to an additional
763 behavioral health assessment. Upon receiving such written statement,
764 the police officer shall, not later than thirty days after the date of the
765 written request, submit to such behavioral health assessment.

766 (d) A law enforcement unit that hires any person as a police officer,
767 who was previously employed as a police officer by another law
768 enforcement unit or employed as a police officer in any other
769 jurisdiction, may require such new hire to submit to a behavioral health
770 assessment not later than six months after the date of hire. When
771 determining whether such new hire shall be required to submit to a
772 behavioral health assessment, the law enforcement unit shall give due
773 consideration to factors that include, but are not limited to, the date on
774 which such new hire most recently submitted to a behavioral health
775 assessment.

776 (e) Any person conducting a behavioral health assessment of a police
777 officer pursuant to the provisions of this section shall provide a written
778 copy of the results of such assessment to the police officer and to the
779 administrative head of the law enforcement unit employing the police
780 officer.

781 (f) The results of any behavioral health assessment conducted in
782 accordance with the provisions of this section and any record or note
783 maintained by a psychiatrist or psychologist in connection with the
784 conducting of such assessment shall not be subject to disclosure under
785 section 1-210 of the general statutes.

786 Sec. 17. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) The legislative body of a
787 town may, by ordinance, establish a civilian police review board. The
788 ordinance shall, at a minimum, prescribe: (1) The scope of authority of
789 the civilian police review board; (2) the number of members of the
790 civilian police review board; (3) the process for the selection of board
791 members, whether elected or appointed; (4) the term of office for board
792 members; and (5) the procedure for filling any vacancy in the
793 membership of the civilian police review board.

794 (b) Any civilian police review board established pursuant to
795 subsection (a) of this section may be vested with the authority to: (1)
796 Issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses before such
797 board; and (2) require the production for examination of any books and
798 papers that such board deems relevant to any matter under
799 investigation or in question.

800 (c) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to affect the
801 operation of, or impose any limitation upon, a civilian police review
802 board established prior to the effective date of this section.

803 (d) Upon receipt of a written request from the Office of the Inspector
804 General, established pursuant to section 33 of this act, a civilian police
805 review board shall stay and take no further action in connection with
806 any proceeding that is the subject of an investigation or criminal
807 prosecution that is being conducted pursuant to said section or section
808 51-277a of the general statutes. Any stay of proceedings imposed
809 pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed six months from the date on
810 which the civilian police review board receives such written request
811 from the Office of the Inspector General, and such stay of proceedings
812 may be terminated sooner if the Office of the Inspector General provides
813 written notification to the civilian police review board that a stay of
814 proceedings is no longer required.

815 Sec. 18. (*Effective from passage*) Not later than six months after the
816 effective date of this section, the Department of Emergency Services and

817 Public Protection and each municipal police department shall complete
818 an evaluation of the feasibility and potential impact of the use of social
819 workers by the department for the purpose of remotely responding to
820 calls for assistance, responding in person to such calls or accompanying
821 a police officer on calls where the experience and training of a social
822 worker could provide assistance. Such evaluation shall consider
823 whether responses to certain calls and community interactions could be
824 managed entirely by a social worker or benefit from the assistance of a
825 social worker. Municipal police departments shall additionally consider
826 whether the municipality that the police department serves would
827 benefit from employing, contracting with or otherwise engaging social
828 workers to assist the municipal police department. Municipal police
829 departments may consider the use of mobile crisis teams or
830 implementing a regional approach with other municipalities as part of
831 any process to engage or further engage social workers to assist
832 municipal police departments. The Commissioner of Emergency
833 Services and Public Protection and each municipal police department
834 shall submit such evaluation immediately upon completion to the Police
835 Officer Standards and Training Council established under section 7-
836 294b of the general statutes.

837 Sec. 19. Section 29-6d of the 2020 supplement to the general statutes
838 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
839 *1, 2022*):

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

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

846 (1) "Law enforcement unit" has the same meaning as "law
847 enforcement unit" in section 7-294a;

848 (2) "Police officer" means a sworn member of a law enforcement
849 [agency who wears body-worn recording equipment] unit or any
850 member of a law enforcement unit who performs police duties;

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

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

855 [(4)] (5) "Digital data storage device or service" means a device or
856 service that retains the data from the recordings made by body-worn
857 recording equipment using computer data storage; and

858 (6) "Police patrol vehicle" means any state or local police vehicle other
859 than an administrative vehicle in which an occupant is wearing body-
860 worn camera equipment, a bicycle, a motor scooter, an all-terrain
861 vehicle, an electric personal assistive mobility device, as defined in
862 subsection (a) of section 14-289h, or an animal control vehicle.

863 (b) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
864 and the Police Officer Standards and Training Council shall jointly
865 evaluate and approve the minimal technical specifications of body-worn
866 recording equipment that [may] shall be worn by police officers
867 pursuant to this section, dashboard cameras that shall be used in each
868 police patrol vehicle and digital data storage devices or services that
869 [may] shall be used by a law enforcement [agency] unit to retain the data
870 from the recordings made by such equipment. [Not later than January
871 1, 2016, the] The commissioner and council shall make such minimal
872 technical specifications available to each law enforcement [agency] unit
873 in a manner determined by the commissioner and council. The
874 commissioner and council may revise the minimal technical
875 specifications when the commissioner and council determine that
876 revisions to such specifications are necessary.

877 (c) (1) [On and after July 1, 2019, each sworn member of (A) the

878 Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services
879 and Public Protection, (B) the special police forces established pursuant
880 to section 10a-156b, (C) any municipal police department for a
881 municipality that is a recipient of grant-in-aid as reimbursement for
882 body-worn recording equipment pursuant to subparagraph (A), (B) or
883 (D) of subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of section 7-277b or subdivision
884 (2) of said subsection (b), and (D) any municipal police department for
885 any other municipality that is a recipient of grant-in-aid as
886 reimbursement for body-worn recording equipment pursuant to
887 subparagraph (C) of subdivision (1) of said subsection (b) if such sworn
888 member is supplied with such body-worn recording equipment,] Each
889 police officer shall use body-worn recording equipment while
890 interacting with the public in such sworn member's law enforcement
891 capacity, except as provided in subsection (g) of this section, or in the
892 case of a municipal police department, in accordance with the
893 department's policy [, if] adopted by the department and based on
894 guidelines maintained pursuant to subsection (j) of this section,
895 concerning the use of body-worn recording equipment.

896 [(2) Any sworn member of a municipal police department, other than
897 those described in subdivision (1) of this subsection, may use body-
898 worn recording equipment as directed by such department, provided
899 the use of such equipment and treatment of data created by such
900 equipment shall be in accordance with the provisions of subdivisions (3)
901 and (4) of this subsection, and subsections (d) to (j), inclusive, of this
902 section.]

903 [(3)] (2) Each police officer shall wear body-worn recording
904 equipment on such officer's outer-most garment and shall position such
905 equipment above the midline of such officer's torso when using such
906 equipment.

907 [(4)] (3) Body-worn recording equipment used pursuant to this
908 section shall conform to the minimal technical specifications approved
909 pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, except that a police officer may

910 use body-worn recording equipment that does not conform to the
911 minimal technical specifications approved pursuant to subsection (b) of
912 this section, if such equipment was purchased prior to January 1, 2016,
913 by the law enforcement [agency] unit employing such officer.

914 (4) Each law enforcement unit shall require usage of a dashboard
915 camera in each police patrol vehicle used by any police officer employed
916 by such unit in accordance with the unit's policy adopted by the unit
917 and based on guidelines maintained pursuant to subsection (j) of this
918 section, concerning dashboard cameras.

919 (d) Except as required by state or federal law, no person employed by
920 a law enforcement [agency] unit shall edit, erase, copy, share or
921 otherwise alter or distribute in any manner any recording made by
922 body-worn recording equipment or a dashboard camera or the data
923 from such recording.

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

928 (f) If a police officer is giving a formal statement about the use of force
929 or if a police officer is the subject of a disciplinary investigation in which
930 a recording from body-worn recording equipment or a dashboard
931 camera [with a remote recorder, as defined in subsection (c) of section
932 7-277b,] is being considered as part of a review of an incident, the officer
933 shall (1) have the right to review such recording in the presence of the
934 officer's attorney or labor representative, and (2) have the right to review
935 recordings from other body-worn recording equipment capturing the
936 officer's image or voice during the incident. Not later than forty-eight
937 hours following an officer's review of a recording under subdivision (1)
938 of this subsection, or if the officer does not review the recording, not
939 later than ninety-six hours following the recorded incident, whichever
940 is earlier, such recording shall be disclosed, upon request, to the public,

941 subject to the provisions of subsection (g) of this section.

942 (g) (1) Except as otherwise provided by any agreement between a law
943 enforcement [agency] unit and the federal government, no police officer
944 shall use body-worn recording equipment or a dashboard camera, if
945 applicable, to intentionally record (A) a communication with other law
946 enforcement [agency] unit personnel, except that which may be
947 recorded as the officer performs his or her duties, (B) an encounter with
948 an undercover officer or informant or an officer performing detective
949 work described in guidelines developed pursuant to subsection (j) of
950 this section, (C) when an officer is on break or is otherwise engaged in a
951 personal activity, (D) a person undergoing a medical or psychological
952 evaluation, procedure or treatment, (E) any person other than a suspect
953 to a crime if an officer is wearing such equipment in a hospital or other
954 medical facility setting, or (F) in a mental health facility, unless
955 responding to a call involving a suspect to a crime who is thought to be
956 present in the facility.

957 (2) No record created using body-worn recording equipment or a
958 dashboard camera of (A) an occurrence or situation described in
959 subparagraphs (A) to (F), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of this subsection,
960 (B) a scene of an incident that involves (i) a victim of domestic or sexual
961 abuse, (ii) a victim of homicide or suicide, or (iii) a deceased victim of an
962 accident, if disclosure could reasonably be expected to constitute an
963 unwarranted invasion of personal privacy in the case of any such victim
964 described in this subparagraph, or (C) a minor, shall be subject to
965 disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, as defined in section
966 1-200, and any such record shall be confidential, except that a record of
967 a minor shall be disclosed if (i) the minor and the parent or guardian of
968 such minor consent to the disclosure of such record, (ii) a police officer
969 is the subject of an allegation of misconduct made by such minor or the
970 parent or guardian of such minor, and the person representing such
971 officer in an investigation of such alleged misconduct requests
972 disclosure of such record for the sole purpose of preparing a defense to
973 such allegation, or (iii) a person is charged with a crime and defense

974 counsel for such person requests disclosure of such record for the sole
975 purpose of assisting in such person's defense and the discovery of such
976 record as evidence is otherwise discoverable.

977 (h) No police officer shall use body-worn recording equipment prior
978 to being trained in accordance with section 7-294s in the use of such
979 equipment and in the retention of data created by such equipment. [,
980 except that any police officer using such equipment prior to October 1,
981 2015, may continue to use such equipment prior to such training.] A law
982 enforcement [agency] unit shall ensure that each police officer such
983 [agency] unit employs receives such training at least annually and is
984 trained on the proper care and maintenance of such equipment.

985 (i) If a police officer is aware that any body-worn recording
986 equipment or dashboard camera is lost, damaged or malfunctioning,
987 such officer shall inform such officer's supervisor in writing as soon as
988 is practicable. Upon receiving such information, the supervisor shall
989 ensure that the body-worn recording equipment or dashboard camera
990 is inspected and repaired or replaced, as necessary. Each police officer
991 shall inspect and test body-worn recording equipment prior to each shift
992 to verify proper functioning, and shall notify such officer's supervisor
993 of any problems with such equipment.

994 (j) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
995 and the Police Officer Standards and Training Council shall jointly
996 maintain guidelines pertaining to the use of body-worn recording
997 equipment and dashboard cameras, including the type of detective
998 work an officer might engage in that should not be recorded, retention
999 of data created by such equipment and dashboard cameras and methods
1000 for safe and secure storage of such data. The guidelines shall not require
1001 a law enforcement unit to store such data for a period longer than one
1002 year, except in the case where the unit knows the data is pertinent to any
1003 ongoing civil, criminal or administrative matter. Each law enforcement
1004 [agency] unit and any police officer and any other employee of such
1005 [agency] unit who may have access to such data shall adhere to such

1006 guidelines. The commissioner and council may update and reissue such
1007 guidelines, as the commissioner and council determine necessary. The
1008 commissioner and council shall, upon issuance of such guidelines or any
1009 update to such guidelines, submit such guidelines in accordance with
1010 the provisions of section 11-4a to the joint standing committees of the
1011 General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary
1012 and public safety.

1013 Sec. 20. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) The Office of Policy and
1014 Management shall, within available resources, administer a grant
1015 program to provide a grant-in-aid to any municipality approved for
1016 such a grant-in-aid by the office, for the costs associated with (1) the
1017 purchase of body-worn recording equipment for use by the sworn
1018 members of such municipality's police department or for use by
1019 constables, police officers or other persons who perform criminal law
1020 enforcement duties under the supervision of a resident state trooper
1021 serving such municipality, and digital data storage devices or services,
1022 provided such equipment, device or service conforms to the minimal
1023 technical specifications approved pursuant to subsection (b) of section
1024 29-6d of the general statutes, and (2) a first-time purchase by such
1025 municipality of one or more dashboard cameras with a remote recorder
1026 or the replacement by such municipality of one or more dashboard
1027 cameras purchased prior to December 31, 2010, with one or more
1028 dashboard cameras with a remote recorder, provided such dashboard
1029 cameras with a remote recorder conform to the minimal technical
1030 specifications approved pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-6d of
1031 the general statutes.

1032 (b) Any municipality may apply for a grant-in-aid pursuant to this
1033 section to the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management on such
1034 form and in such manner as prescribed by the secretary, who may
1035 further prescribe additional technical or procurement requirements as a
1036 condition of receiving such grant-in-aid.

1037 (c) The Office of Policy and Management shall distribute grants-in-

1038 aid pursuant to this section during the fiscal years ending June 30, 2021,
1039 and June 30, 2022. Any such grant-in-aid shall be for up to fifty per cent
1040 of the cost of such purchase of body-worn recording equipment, digital
1041 data storage devices or services or dashboard cameras with a remote
1042 recorder if the municipality is a distressed municipality, as defined in
1043 section 32-9p of the general statutes, or up to thirty per cent of the cost
1044 of such purchase if the municipality is not a distressed municipality,
1045 provided the costs of such digital data storage services covered by a
1046 grant-in-aid shall not be for a period of service that is longer than one
1047 year.

1048 (d) For the purposes of this section, (1) "body-worn recording
1049 equipment" means an electronic recording device that is capable of
1050 recording audio and video; (2) "dashboard camera with a remote
1051 recorder" means a camera that affixes to a dashboard or windshield of a
1052 police vehicle that electronically records video of the view through the
1053 vehicle's windshield and has an electronic audio recorder that may be
1054 operated remotely; and (3) "digital data storage device or service" means
1055 a device or service that retains the data from the recordings made by
1056 body-worn recording equipment using computer data storage.

1057 Sec. 21. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2020*) (a) (1) No law enforcement
1058 official may ask an operator of a motor vehicle to conduct a search of a
1059 motor vehicle or the contents of the motor vehicle that is stopped by a
1060 law enforcement official solely for a motor vehicle violation.

1061 (2) Any search by a law enforcement official of a motor vehicle or the
1062 contents of the motor vehicle that is stopped by a law enforcement
1063 official solely for a motor vehicle violation shall be (A) based on
1064 probable cause, or (B) after having received the unsolicited consent to
1065 such search from the operator of the motor vehicle in written form or
1066 recorded by body-worn recording equipment or a dashboard camera,
1067 each as defined in section 29-6d of the general statutes.

1068 (b) No law enforcement official may ask an operator of a motor

1069 vehicle to provide any documentation or identification other than an
1070 operator's license, motor vehicle registration, insurance identity card or
1071 other documentation or identification directly related to the stop, when
1072 the motor vehicle has been stopped solely for a motor vehicle violation,
1073 unless there exists probable cause to believe that a felony or
1074 misdemeanor offense has been committed or the operator has failed to
1075 produce a valid operator's license.

1076 Sec. 22. Section 54-33b of the general statutes is repealed and the
1077 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2020*):

1078 [The officer serving a search warrant may, if such officer] (a) The
1079 consent of a person given to a law enforcement official to conduct a
1080 search of such person shall not, absent the existence of probable cause,
1081 constitute justification for such law enforcement official to conduct such
1082 search.

1083 (b) A law enforcement official serving a search warrant may, if such
1084 official has reason to believe that any of the property described in the
1085 warrant is concealed in the garments of any person in or upon the place
1086 or thing to be searched, search the person for the purpose of seizing the
1087 same. When the person to be searched is a woman, the search shall be
1088 made by a [policewoman] female law enforcement official or other
1089 woman assisting in the service of the warrant, or by a woman
1090 designated by the judge or judge trial referee issuing the warrant.

1091 Sec. 23. (*Effective from passage*) The Chief State's Attorney shall, in
1092 consultation with the Chief Court Administrator, prepare a plan to have
1093 a prosecutorial official review each charge in any criminal case before
1094 the case is docketed. Not later than January 1, 2021, the Chief State's
1095 Attorney shall submit such plan to the Office of Policy and Management
1096 and, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general
1097 statutes, to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly
1098 having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary.

1099 Sec. 24. Section 53a-180 of the general statutes is repealed and the

1100 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2020*):

1101 (a) A person is guilty of falsely reporting an incident in the first
1102 degree when, knowing the information reported, conveyed or
1103 circulated to be false or baseless, such person: (1) Initiates or circulates
1104 a false report or warning of an alleged occurrence or impending
1105 occurrence of a fire, explosion, catastrophe or emergency under
1106 circumstances in which it is likely that public alarm or inconvenience
1107 will result; (2) reports, by word or action, to any official or quasi-official
1108 agency or organization having the function of dealing with emergencies
1109 involving danger to life or property, an alleged occurrence or
1110 impending occurrence of a fire, explosion or other catastrophe or
1111 emergency which did not in fact occur or does not in fact exist; [or] (3)
1112 violates subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection with intent to cause a
1113 large scale emergency response; or (4) violates subdivision (1), (2) or (3)
1114 of this subsection with specific intent to falsely report another person or
1115 group of persons because of the actual or perceived race, religion,
1116 ethnicity, disability, sex, sexual orientation or gender identity or
1117 expression of such other person or group of persons. For purposes of
1118 this section, "large scale emergency response" means an on-site response
1119 to any such reported incident by five or more first responders, and "first
1120 responder" means any peace officer or firefighter or any ambulance
1121 driver, emergency medical responder, emergency medical technician or
1122 paramedic, as those terms are defined in section 19a-175.

1123 (b) Falsely reporting an incident in the first degree is a (1) class D
1124 felony for a violation of subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of this
1125 section, or (2) class C felony for a violation of subdivision (4) of
1126 subsection (a) of this section.

1127 (c) In addition to any sentence imposed pursuant to subsection (b) of
1128 this section, if (1) a person is convicted of an offense in violation of
1129 subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of this section that resulted in a large
1130 scale emergency response, (2) any agency or department of the state or
1131 political subdivision of the state requests financial restitution for costs

1132 associated with such emergency response, and (3) the court finds that
1133 the agency or department of the state or political subdivision of the state
1134 incurred costs associated with such emergency response as a result of
1135 such offense, the court shall order the offender to make financial
1136 restitution under terms that the court determines are appropriate. In
1137 determining the appropriate terms of financial restitution, the court
1138 shall consider: (A) The financial resources of the offender and the
1139 burden restitution will place on other obligations of the offender; (B) the
1140 offender's ability to pay based on installments or other conditions; (C)
1141 the rehabilitative effect on the offender of the payment of restitution and
1142 the method of payment; and (D) other circumstances, including the
1143 financial burden and impact on the agency or department of the state or
1144 political subdivision of the state, that the court determines make the
1145 terms of restitution appropriate. If the court determines that the current
1146 financial resources of the offender or the offender's current ability to pay
1147 based on installments or other conditions are such that no appropriate
1148 terms of restitution can be determined, the court may forego setting
1149 such terms. The court shall articulate its findings on the record with
1150 respect to each of the factors set forth in subparagraphs (A) to (D),
1151 inclusive, of this subsection. Restitution ordered by the court pursuant
1152 to this subsection shall be based on easily ascertainable damages for
1153 actual expenses associated with such emergency response. Restitution
1154 ordered by the court pursuant to this subsection shall be imposed or
1155 directed by a written order of the court containing the amount of actual
1156 expenses associated with such emergency response, as ascertained by
1157 the court. The order of the court shall direct that a certified copy of the
1158 order be delivered by certified mail to the agency or department of the
1159 state or political subdivision of the state. Such order is enforceable in the
1160 same manner as an order pursuant to subsection (c) of section 53a-28.

1161 Sec. 25. Section 53a-180a of the general statutes is repealed and the
1162 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2020*):

1163 (a) A person is guilty of falsely reporting an incident resulting in
1164 serious physical injury or death when such person commits the crime of

1165 (1) falsely reporting an incident in the first degree as provided in
1166 subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of section 53a-180, [or] (2)
1167 falsely reporting an incident in the second degree as provided in
1168 subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of section 53a-180c, or (3)
1169 falsely reporting an incident in the first degree as provided in
1170 subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of section 53a-180 or falsely reporting
1171 an incident in the second degree as provided in subdivision (4) of
1172 subsection (a) of section 53a-180c, and such false report described in
1173 subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of this subsection results in the serious physical
1174 injury or death of another person.

1175 (b) Falsely reporting an incident resulting in serious physical injury
1176 or death is a (1) class C felony for a violation of subdivision (1) or (2) of
1177 subsection (a) of this section, or (2) class B felony for a violation of
1178 subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of this section.

1179 Sec. 26. Section 53a-180b of the general statutes is repealed and the
1180 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2020*):

1181 (a) A person is guilty of falsely reporting an incident concerning
1182 serious physical injury or death when such person commits the crime of
1183 falsely reporting an incident in the second degree as provided in (1)
1184 subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of section 53a-180c, or (2)
1185 subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of section 53a-180c, and such false
1186 report described in subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection is of the
1187 alleged occurrence or impending occurrence of the serious physical
1188 injury or death of another person.

1189 (b) Falsely reporting an incident concerning serious physical injury
1190 or death is a (1) class D felony for a violation of subdivision (1) of
1191 subsection (a) of this section, or (2) class C felony for a violation of
1192 subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of this section.

1193 Sec. 27. Section 53a-180c of the general statutes is repealed and the
1194 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2020*):

1195 (a) A person is guilty of falsely reporting an incident in the second
1196 degree when, knowing the information reported, conveyed or
1197 circulated to be false or baseless, such person gratuitously reports to a
1198 law enforcement officer or agency (1) the alleged occurrence of an
1199 offense or incident which did not in fact occur, (2) an allegedly
1200 impending occurrence of an offense or incident which in fact is not
1201 about to occur, [or] (3) false information relating to an actual offense or
1202 incident or to the alleged implication of some person therein, or (4)
1203 violates subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of this subsection with specific intent
1204 to falsely report another person or group of persons because of the
1205 actual or perceived race, religion, ethnicity, disability, sex, sexual
1206 orientation or gender identity or expression of such other person or
1207 group of persons.

1208 (b) Falsely reporting an incident in the second degree is a (1) class A
1209 misdemeanor for a violation of subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection
1210 (a) of this section, or (2) class E felony for a violation of subdivision (4)
1211 of subsection (a) of this section.

1212 Sec. 28. Section 53a-180d of the general statutes is repealed and the
1213 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2020*):

1214 (a) A person is guilty of misuse of the emergency 9-1-1 system when
1215 such person (1) dials or otherwise causes E 9-1-1 to be called for the
1216 purpose of making a false alarm or complaint, [or] (2) purposely reports
1217 false information which could result in the dispatch of emergency
1218 services, or (3) violates subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection with
1219 specific intent to make a false alarm or complaint or report false
1220 information about another person or group of persons because of the
1221 actual or perceived race, religion, ethnicity, disability, sex, sexual
1222 orientation or gender identity or expression of such other person or
1223 group of persons.

1224 (b) Misuse of the emergency 9-1-1 system is a (1) class B misdemeanor
1225 for a violation of subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of this section,

1226 or (2) class A misdemeanor for a violation of subdivision (3) of
1227 subsection (a) of this section.

1228 Sec. 29. Section 53a-22 of the 2020 supplement to the general statutes
1229 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective April*
1230 *1, 2021*):

1231 (a) (1) For purposes of this section, a reasonable belief that a person
1232 has committed an offense means a reasonable belief in facts or
1233 circumstances which if true would in law constitute an offense. If the
1234 believed facts or circumstances would not in law constitute an offense,
1235 an erroneous though not unreasonable belief that the law is otherwise
1236 does not render justifiable the use of physical force to make an arrest or
1237 to prevent an escape from custody.

1238 (2) A peace officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b
1239 or authorized official of the Department of Correction or the Board of
1240 Pardons and Paroles who is effecting an arrest pursuant to a warrant or
1241 preventing an escape from custody is justified in using the physical
1242 force prescribed in subsections (b), (c) and [(c)] (d) of this section unless
1243 such warrant is invalid and is known by such officer to be invalid.

1244 (b) Except as provided in subsection (a) or (d) of this section, a peace
1245 officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b or authorized
1246 official of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and
1247 Paroles is justified in using physical force upon another person when
1248 and to the extent that he or she reasonably believes such use to be
1249 necessary to: (1) Effect an arrest or prevent the escape from custody of a
1250 person whom he or she reasonably believes to have committed an
1251 offense, unless he or she knows that the arrest or custody is
1252 unauthorized; or (2) defend himself or herself or a third person from the
1253 use or imminent use of physical force while effecting or attempting to
1254 effect an arrest or while preventing or attempting to prevent an escape.

1255 (c) [A] (1) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, a peace
1256 officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b or authorized

1257 official of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and
1258 Paroles is justified in using deadly physical force upon another person
1259 for the purposes specified in subsection (b) of this section only when
1260 [he] his or her actions are objectively reasonable under the
1261 circumstances, and:

1262 (A) He or she reasonably believes such use to be necessary to [:(1)
1263 Defend] defend himself or herself or a third person from the use or
1264 imminent use of deadly physical force; or [(2) (A)]

1265 (B) He or she (i) has exhausted the reasonable alternatives to the use
1266 of deadly physical force, (ii) reasonably believes that the force employed
1267 creates no substantial risk of injury to a third party, and (iii) reasonably
1268 believes such use of force to be necessary to (I) effect an arrest of a person
1269 whom he or she reasonably believes has committed or attempted to
1270 commit a felony which involved the infliction [or threatened infliction]
1271 of serious physical injury, or [(B)] (II) prevent the escape from custody
1272 of a person whom he or she reasonably believes has committed a felony
1273 which involved the infliction [or threatened infliction] of serious
1274 physical injury and if, where feasible under this subdivision, he or she
1275 has given warning of his or her intent to use deadly physical force.

1276 (2) For purposes of evaluating whether actions of a peace officer,
1277 special policeman appointed under section 29-18b or authorized official
1278 of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles are
1279 reasonable under subdivision (1) of this subsection, factors to be
1280 considered include, but are not limited to, whether (A) the person upon
1281 whom deadly physical force was used possessed or appeared to possess
1282 a deadly weapon, (B) the peace officer, special policeman appointed
1283 under section 29-18b or authorized official of the Department of
1284 Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles engaged in reasonable
1285 deescalation measures prior to using deadly physical force, and (C) any
1286 conduct of the peace officer, special policeman appointed under section
1287 29-18b or authorized official of the Department of Correction or the
1288 Board of Pardons and Paroles led to an increased risk of an occurrence

1289 of the situation that precipitated the use of such force.

1290 (d) A peace officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b
1291 or authorized official of the Department of Correction or the Board of
1292 Pardons and Paroles is justified in using a chokehold or other method
1293 of restraint applied to the neck area or that otherwise impedes the ability
1294 to breathe or restricts blood circulation to the brain of another person
1295 for the purposes specified in subsection (b) of this section only when he
1296 or she reasonably believes such use to be necessary to defend himself or
1297 herself from the use or imminent use of deadly physical force.

1298 ~~[(d)]~~ ~~(e)~~ Except as provided in subsection ~~[(e)]~~ ~~(f)~~ of this section, a
1299 person who has been directed by a peace officer, special policeman
1300 appointed under section 29-18b or authorized official of the Department
1301 of Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles to assist such peace
1302 officer, special policeman or official to effect an arrest or to prevent an
1303 escape from custody is justified in using reasonable physical force when
1304 and to the extent that he or she reasonably believes such to be necessary
1305 to carry out such peace officer's, special policeman's or official's
1306 direction.

1307 ~~[(e)]~~ ~~(f)~~ A person who has been directed to assist a peace officer,
1308 special policeman appointed under section 29-18b or authorized official
1309 of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles
1310 under circumstances specified in subsection ~~[(d)]~~ ~~(e)~~ of this section may
1311 use deadly physical force to effect an arrest or to prevent an escape from
1312 custody only when: (1) He or she reasonably believes such use to be
1313 necessary to defend himself or herself or a third person from what he or
1314 she reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of deadly physical
1315 force; or (2) he or she is directed or authorized by such peace officer,
1316 special policeman or official to use deadly physical force, unless he or
1317 she knows that the peace officer, special policeman or official himself or
1318 herself is not authorized to use deadly physical force under the
1319 circumstances.

1320 [(f)] (g) A private person acting on his or her own account is justified
1321 in using reasonable physical force upon another person when and to the
1322 extent that he or she reasonably believes such use to be necessary to
1323 effect an arrest or to prevent the escape from custody of an arrested
1324 person whom he or she reasonably believes to have committed an
1325 offense and who in fact has committed such offense; but he or she is not
1326 justified in using deadly physical force in such circumstances, except in
1327 defense of person as prescribed in section 53a-19.

1328 Sec. 30. Section 7-282e of the 2020 supplement to the general statutes
1329 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
1330 *October 1, 2020*):

1331 (a) (1) Any police officer, as defined in section 7-294a, who while
1332 acting in such officer's law enforcement capacity, witnesses another
1333 police officer use what the witnessing officer objectively knows to be
1334 unreasonable, excessive or illegal use of force, shall intervene and
1335 attempt to stop such other police officer from using such force. Any such
1336 police officer who fails to intervene in such an incident may be
1337 prosecuted and punished for the same acts in accordance with the
1338 provisions of section 53a-8 as the police officer who used unreasonable,
1339 excessive or illegal force. The provisions of this subdivision do not apply
1340 to any witnessing officer who is operating in an undercover capacity at
1341 the time he or she witnesses another officer use unreasonable, excessive
1342 or illegal force.

1343 (2) Any police officer who witnesses another police officer use what
1344 the witnessing officer objectively knows to be unreasonable, excessive
1345 or illegal use of force or is otherwise aware of such use of force by
1346 another police officer shall report, as soon as is practicable, such use of
1347 force to the law enforcement unit, as defined in section 7-294a, that
1348 employs the police officer who used such force. Any police officer
1349 required to report such an incident who fails to do so may be prosecuted
1350 and punished in accordance with the provisions of sections 53a-165 to
1351 53a-167, inclusive.

1352 (3) No law enforcement unit employing a police officer who
1353 intervenes in an incident pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection
1354 or reports an incident pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection may
1355 take any retaliatory personnel action or discriminate against such officer
1356 because such police officer made such report and such intervening or
1357 reporting police officer shall be protected by the provisions of section 4-
1358 61dd or section 31-51m, as applicable.

1359 [(a)] (b) Each law enforcement unit [, as defined in section 7-294a,]
1360 shall create and maintain a record detailing any incident (1) reported
1361 pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of this section, or (2)
1362 otherwise made known to the law enforcement unit during which a
1363 police officer [, as defined in section 7-294a, (1)] (A) uses physical force
1364 that is likely to cause serious physical injury, as defined in section 53a-
1365 3, to another person or the death of another person, including, but not
1366 limited to, (i) striking another person with an open or closed hand,
1367 elbow, knee, club or baton, kicking another person, or using pepper
1368 spray, [or an electroshock] an electronic defense weapon, as defined in
1369 section 53a-3, or less lethal projectile on another person, [or] (ii) using a
1370 chokehold or other method of restraint applied to the neck area or that
1371 otherwise impedes the ability to breathe or restricts blood circulation to
1372 the brain of another person, [(2)] or (iii) using any other form of physical
1373 force designated by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council,
1374 (B) discharges a firearm, except during a training exercise or in the
1375 course of dispatching an animal, or [(3)] (C) engages in a pursuit, as
1376 defined in subsection (a) of section 14-283a. Such record shall include,
1377 but not be limited to: The name of the police officer, the time and place
1378 of the incident, a description of what occurred during the incident and,
1379 to the extent known, the names of the victims and witnesses present at
1380 such incident.

1381 [(b)] (c) Not later than February 1, [2020] 2021, and annually
1382 thereafter, each law enforcement unit shall prepare and submit a report
1383 concerning incidents described in subsection [(a)] (b) of this section
1384 during the preceding calendar year to the Criminal Justice Policy and

1385 Planning Division within the Office of Policy and Management. Such
1386 report shall include [(1) the records described in subsection (a) of this
1387 section, (2) summarized data compiled from such records, and (3)] the
1388 records described in subsection (b) of this section and shall be submitted
1389 electronically using a standardized method and form disseminated
1390 jointly by the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division within the
1391 Office of Policy and Management and the Police Officer Standards and
1392 Training Council. The standardized method and form shall allow
1393 compilation of statistics on each use of force incident, including, but not
1394 limited to, [(A)] (1) the race and gender of such person upon whom force
1395 was used, provided the identification of such characteristics shall be
1396 based on the observation and perception of the police officer, [(B)] (2)
1397 the number of times force was used on such person, and [(C)] (3) any
1398 injury suffered by such person against whom force was used. The
1399 Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division within the Office of Policy
1400 Management and the Police Officer Standards and Training Council
1401 may revise the standardized method and form and disseminate such
1402 revisions to law enforcement units. Each law enforcement unit shall,
1403 prior to submission of any such report pursuant to this subsection,
1404 redact any information from such report that may identify a minor,
1405 witness or victim.

1406 (d) The Office of Policy and Management shall, within available
1407 appropriations, review the use of force incidents reported pursuant to
1408 this section. Not later than December 1, 2021, and annually thereafter,
1409 the office shall report, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-
1410 4a, the results of any such review, including any recommendations, to
1411 the Governor, the chairpersons and ranking members of the joint
1412 standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of
1413 matters relating to the judiciary and public safety.

1414 Sec. 31. Subsection (c) of section 29-161h of the general statutes is
1415 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
1416 *1, 2020*):

1417 (c) No license shall be issued to any person who has been (1)
1418 convicted of any felony, (2) convicted of any misdemeanor under
1419 section 21a-279, 53a-58, 53a-61, 53a-61a, 53a-62, 53a-63, 53a-96, 53a-175,
1420 53a-176, 53a-178 or 53a-181d, or equivalent conviction in another
1421 jurisdiction, within the past seven years, (3) convicted of any offense
1422 involving moral turpitude, [or] (4) discharged from military service
1423 under conditions that demonstrate questionable moral character, or (5)
1424 decertified as a police officer or otherwise had his or her certification
1425 canceled, revoked or refused renewal pursuant to subsection (c) of
1426 section 7-294d.

1427 Sec. 32. Section 29-161q of the general statutes is repealed and the
1428 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2020*):

1429 (a) Any security service or business may employ as many security
1430 officers as such security service or business deems necessary for the
1431 conduct of the business, provided such security officers are of good
1432 moral character and at least eighteen years of age.

1433 (b) No person hired or otherwise engaged to perform work as a
1434 security officer, as defined in section 29-152u, shall perform the duties
1435 of a security officer prior to being licensed as a security officer by the
1436 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, except as
1437 provided in subsection (h) of this section. Each applicant for a license
1438 shall complete a minimum of eight hours training in the following areas:
1439 Basic first aid, search and seizure laws and regulations, use of force,
1440 basic criminal justice and public safety issues. The commissioner shall
1441 waive such training for any person who, while serving in the armed
1442 forces or the National Guard, or if such person is a veteran, within two
1443 years of such person's discharge from the armed forces, presents proof
1444 that such person has completed military training that is equivalent to
1445 the training required by this subsection, and, if applicable, such person's
1446 military discharge document or a certified copy thereof. For the
1447 purposes of this subsection, "veteran" means any person who was
1448 discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable from

1449 active service in the armed forces, "armed forces" has the same meaning
1450 as provided in section 27-103, and "military discharge document" has
1451 the same meaning as provided in section 1-219. The training shall be
1452 approved by the commissioner in accordance with regulations adopted
1453 pursuant to section 29-161x. The commissioner may not grant a license
1454 to any person who has been decertified as a police officer or otherwise
1455 had his or her certification canceled, revoked or refused renewal
1456 pursuant to subsection (c) of section 7-294d.

1457 (1) On and after October 1, 2008, no person or employee of an
1458 association, corporation or partnership shall conduct such training
1459 without the approval of the commissioner except as provided in
1460 subdivision (2) of this subsection. Application for such approval shall
1461 be submitted on forms prescribed by the commissioner and
1462 accompanied by a fee of forty dollars. Such application shall be made
1463 under oath and shall contain the applicant's name, address, date and
1464 place of birth, employment for the previous five years, education or
1465 training in the subjects required to be taught under this subsection, any
1466 convictions for violations of the law and such other information as the
1467 commissioner may require by regulation adopted pursuant to section
1468 29-161x to properly investigate the character, competency and integrity
1469 of the applicant. No person shall be approved as an instructor for such
1470 training who has been convicted of a felony, a sexual offense or a crime
1471 of moral turpitude or who has been denied approval as a security
1472 service licensee, a security officer or instructor in the security industry
1473 by any licensing authority, or whose approval has been revoked or
1474 suspended. The term for such approval shall not exceed two years. Not
1475 later than two business days after a change of address, any person
1476 approved as an instructor in accordance with this section shall notify the
1477 commissioner of such change and such notification shall include both
1478 the old and new addresses.

1479 (2) If a security officer training course described in this subsection is
1480 approved by the commissioner on or before September 30, 2008, the
1481 instructor of such course shall have until April 1, 2009, to apply for

1482 approval as an instructor in accordance with subdivision (1) of this
1483 subsection.

1484 (3) Each person approved as an instructor in accordance with this
1485 section may apply for the renewal of such approval on a form approved
1486 by the commissioner, accompanied by a fee of forty dollars. Such form
1487 may require the disclosure of any information necessary for the
1488 commissioner to determine whether the instructor's suitability to serve
1489 as an instructor has changed since the issuance of the prior approval.
1490 The term of such renewed approval shall not exceed two years.

1491 (c) Not later than two years after successful completion of the training
1492 required pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, or the waiver of such
1493 training, the applicant may submit an application for a license as a
1494 security officer on forms furnished by the commissioner and, under
1495 oath, shall give the applicant's name, address, date and place of birth,
1496 employment for the previous five years, experience in the position
1497 applied for, including military training and weapons qualifications, any
1498 convictions for violations of the law and such other information as the
1499 commissioner may require, by regulation, to properly investigate the
1500 character, competency and integrity of the applicant. The commissioner
1501 shall require any applicant for a license under this section to submit to
1502 state and national criminal history records checks conducted in
1503 accordance with section 29-17a. Each applicant shall submit with the
1504 application two sets of his or her fingerprints on forms specified and
1505 furnished by the commissioner, two full-face photographs, two inches
1506 wide by two inches high, taken not earlier than six months prior to the
1507 date of application, and a one-hundred-dollar licensing fee, made
1508 payable to the state. Any applicant who received a waiver as provided
1509 in subsection (b) of this section shall be exempt from payment of such
1510 licensing fee. Subject to the provisions of section 46a-80, no person shall
1511 be approved for a license who has been convicted of a felony, any sexual
1512 offense or any crime involving moral turpitude, or who has been
1513 refused a license under the provisions of sections 29-161g to 29-161x,
1514 inclusive, for any reason except minimum experience, or whose license,

1515 having been granted, has been revoked or is under suspension. Upon
1516 being satisfied of the suitability of the applicant for licensure, the
1517 commissioner may license the applicant as a security officer. Such
1518 license shall be renewed every five years for a one-hundred-dollar fee.
1519 The commissioner shall send a notice of the expiration date of such
1520 license to the holder of such license, by first class mail, not less than
1521 ninety days before such expiration, and shall enclose with such notice
1522 an application for renewal. The security officer license shall be valid for
1523 a period of ninety days after its expiration date unless the license has
1524 been revoked or is under suspension pursuant to section 29-161v. An
1525 application for renewal filed with the commissioner after the expiration
1526 date shall be accompanied by a late fee of twenty-five dollars. The
1527 commissioner shall not renew any license that has been expired for more
1528 than ninety days.

1529 (d) Upon the security officer's successful completion of training and
1530 licensing by the commissioner, or immediately upon hiring a licensed
1531 security officer, the security service employing such security officer
1532 shall apply to register such security officer with the commissioner on
1533 forms provided by the commissioner. Such application shall be
1534 accompanied by payment of a forty-dollar application fee payable to the
1535 state. The Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency
1536 Services and Public Protection shall keep on file the completed
1537 registration form and all related material. An identification card with
1538 the name, date of birth, address, full-face photograph, physical
1539 descriptors and signature of the applicant shall be issued to the security
1540 officer, and shall be carried by the security officer at all times while
1541 performing the duties associated with the security officer's employment.
1542 Registered security officers, in the course of performing their duties,
1543 shall present such card for inspection upon the request of a law
1544 enforcement officer.

1545 (e) The security service shall notify the commissioner not later than
1546 five days after the termination of employment of any registered
1547 employee.

1548 (f) Any fee or portion of a fee paid pursuant to this section shall not
1549 be refundable.

1550 (g) No person, firm or corporation shall employ or otherwise engage
1551 any person as a security officer, as defined in section 29-152u, unless
1552 such person (1) is a licensed security officer, or (2) meets the
1553 requirements of subsection (h) of this section.

1554 (h) During the time that an application for a license as a security
1555 officer is pending with the commissioner, the applicant may perform the
1556 duties of security officer, provided (1) the security service employing
1557 the applicant conducts, or has a consumer reporting agency regulated
1558 under the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act conduct, a state and national
1559 criminal history records check and determines the applicant meets the
1560 requirements of subsection (c) of this section to be a security officer,
1561 [and] (2) the applicant (A) successfully completed the training required
1562 pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, or obtained a waiver of such
1563 training, and (B) performs the duties of a security officer under the direct
1564 on-site supervision of a licensed security officer with at least one year of
1565 experience as a licensed security officer, and (3) the applicant has not
1566 been decertified as a police officer or otherwise had his or her
1567 certification canceled, revoked or refused renewal pursuant to
1568 subsection (c) of section 7-294d. The applicant shall not perform such
1569 duties at a public or private preschool, elementary or secondary school
1570 or at a facility licensed and used exclusively as a child care center, as
1571 described in subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 19a-77. The
1572 applicant shall cease to perform such duties pursuant to this subsection
1573 when the commissioner grants or denies the pending application for a
1574 security license under this section.

1575 (i) Any person, firm or corporation that violates any provision of
1576 subsection (b), (d), (e), (g) or (h) of this section shall be fined seventy-
1577 five dollars for each offense. Each distinct violation of this section shall
1578 be a separate offense and, in the case of a continuing violation, each day
1579 thereof shall be deemed a separate offense.

1580 Sec. 33. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) There is established the
1581 Office of the Inspector General that shall be an independent office
1582 within the Division of Criminal Justice. Not later than October 1, 2020,
1583 the Criminal Justice Commission established pursuant to section 51-
1584 275a of the general statutes shall nominate a deputy chief state's attorney
1585 from within the division as Inspector General who, subject to
1586 appointment by the General Assembly pursuant to subsection (c) or (d)
1587 of this section, shall lead the Office of the Inspector General. The office
1588 shall: (1) Conduct investigations of peace officers in accordance with
1589 section 51-277a of the general statutes; (2) prosecute any case in which
1590 the Inspector General determines a peace officer used force found to not
1591 be justifiable pursuant to section 53a-22 of the general statutes or where
1592 a police officer or correctional officer fails to intervene in any such
1593 incident or to report any such incident, as required under subsection (a)
1594 of section 7-282e of the general statutes or section 42 of this act, as
1595 applicable; and (3) make recommendations to the Police Officer
1596 Standards and Training Council established under section 7-294b of the
1597 general statutes concerning censure and suspension, renewal,
1598 cancelation or revocation of a peace officer's certification.

1599 (b) The Inspector General shall serve a term of four years. On or
1600 before the date of the expiration of the term of the Inspector General or
1601 upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the Office of the Inspector General
1602 for any reason, the Criminal Justice Commission shall nominate a
1603 deputy chief state's attorney from within the Division of Criminal
1604 Justice to fill that vacancy. The commission shall not be precluded from
1605 renominating an individual who has previously served as Inspector
1606 General. The Inspector General shall, upon nomination by the
1607 commission, be appointed by the General Assembly pursuant to
1608 subsection (c) or (d) of this section.

1609 (c) Each nomination made by the Criminal Justice Commission to the
1610 General Assembly for Inspector General shall be referred, without
1611 debate, to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having
1612 cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary, which shall report on the

1613 nomination not later than thirty legislative days from the time of
1614 reference, but no later than seven legislative days before the adjourning
1615 of the General Assembly. An appointment by the General Assembly of
1616 an Inspector General shall be by concurrent resolution. The action on
1617 the passage of each such resolution in the House and in the Senate shall
1618 be by vote taken on the electrical roll-call device. The commission shall,
1619 not later than five days after receiving notice that a nomination for
1620 Inspector General has failed to be approved by the affirmative
1621 concurrent action of both houses of the General Assembly, make
1622 another nomination for Inspector General.

1623 (d) No vacancy in the position of Inspector General shall be filled by
1624 the Criminal Justice Commission when the General Assembly is not in
1625 session unless, prior to such filling, the commission submits the name
1626 of the proposed vacancy appointee to the joint standing committee of
1627 the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the
1628 judiciary. Within forty-five days, the committee on the judiciary may,
1629 upon the call of either chairman, hold a special meeting for the purpose
1630 of approving or disapproving such proposed vacancy appointee by
1631 majority vote. Failure of the committee to act on such proposed vacancy
1632 appointee within such forty-five-day period shall be deemed to be an
1633 approval. Any appointment made pursuant to this subsection shall be
1634 in effect until the sixth Wednesday of the next regular session of the
1635 General Assembly, and until a successor is appointed.

1636 (e) A deputy chief state's attorney nominated for the position of
1637 Inspector General by the Criminal Justice Commission shall serve as
1638 interim Inspector General pending appointment by the General
1639 Assembly.

1640 (f) An Inspector General may be removed or otherwise disciplined
1641 only in accordance with section 51-278b of the general statutes.

1642 (g) The Inspector General may issue subpoenas to municipalities, law
1643 enforcement units, as defined in section 7-294 of the general statutes, the

1644 Department of Correction and any employee or former employee of the
1645 municipality, unit or department (1) requiring the production of reports,
1646 records or other documents concerning an investigation described in
1647 subsection (a) of this section that is undertaken by the Inspector General,
1648 and (2) compelling the attendance and testimony of any person having
1649 knowledge pertinent to such investigation.

1650 (h) A chief of police of a municipality, the Commissioner of
1651 Emergency Services and Public Protection or the Commissioner of
1652 Correction may refer and the Inspector General shall accept any such
1653 referral of an incident described in subsection (a) of this section for
1654 purposes of an investigation.

1655 (i) The Office of the Inspector General shall be at a location that is
1656 separate from the locations of the Office of the Chief State's Attorney or
1657 any of the state's attorneys for the judicial districts.

1658 (j) The Inspector General may employ necessary staff to fulfil the
1659 duties of the Office of the Inspector General described in subsection (a)
1660 of this section. Such staff shall be selected from staff of the Division of
1661 Criminal Justice by the Inspector General and shall include, but not be
1662 limited to, an assistant state's attorney or a deputy assistant state's
1663 attorney, an inspector and administrative staff. As needed by and upon
1664 request of the Inspector General, the Office of the Chief State's Attorney
1665 shall ensure assistance from additional assistant state's attorneys or
1666 deputy assistant state's attorneys, inspectors and administrative staff.

1667 (k) The Inspector General and any staff employed by the Office of the
1668 Inspector General, who is not in a bargaining unit established pursuant
1669 to sections 5-270 to 5-280, inclusive, of the general statutes, shall, upon
1670 completion of employment with the office of the Inspector General be
1671 transferred back to the Division of Criminal Justice into a position
1672 equivalent or comparable to the position such person held in the
1673 division prior to being employed by the Office of the Inspector General.
1674 Upon such transfer back to the division, such person shall be

1675 compensated at the same level such person was compensated
1676 immediately prior to being transferred back to the division.

1677 Sec. 34. Section 51-277a of the 2020 supplement to the general statutes
1678 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
1679 *October 1, 2020*):

1680 (a) (1) Whenever a peace officer, in the performance of such officer's
1681 duties, uses physical force upon another person and such person dies as
1682 a result thereof or uses deadly force, as defined in section 53a-3, upon
1683 another person, the [Division of Criminal Justice shall cause an
1684 investigation to be made and shall have the responsibility of
1685 determining] Inspector General shall investigate and determine
1686 whether the use of physical force by the peace officer was [appropriate]
1687 justifiable under section 53a-22.

1688 (2) (A) Except as provided under subdivision (1) of this subsection,
1689 whenever a person dies in the custody of a peace officer or law
1690 enforcement agency, the Inspector General shall investigate and
1691 determine whether physical force was used by a peace officer upon the
1692 deceased person, and if so, whether the use of physical force by the
1693 peace officer was justifiable under section 53a-22. If the Inspector
1694 General determines the deceased person died as a result of a possible
1695 criminal action not involving the use of force by a peace officer, the
1696 Inspector General shall refer such case to the Division of Criminal Justice
1697 for potential prosecution.

1698 (B) Except as provided under subdivision (1) of this subsection or
1699 subparagraph (A) of subdivision (2) of this subsection, whenever a
1700 person dies in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction, the
1701 Inspector General shall investigate and determine whether the deceased
1702 person died as a result of a possible criminal action, and if so, refer such
1703 case to the Division of Criminal Justice for potential prosecution.

1704 (3) The [division] Inspector General shall request the appropriate law
1705 enforcement agency to provide such assistance as is necessary to

1706 determine the circumstances of [the] an incident investigated under
1707 subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection.

1708 [(2) On and after January 1, 2020, whenever] (4) Whenever a peace
1709 officer, in the performance of such officer's duties, uses physical force
1710 upon another person and such person dies as a result thereof, the
1711 [Division of Criminal Justice shall cause a preliminary status report to
1712 be completed] Inspector General shall complete a preliminary status
1713 report that shall include, but need not be limited to, (A) the name of the
1714 deceased person, (B) the gender, race, ethnicity and age of the deceased
1715 person, (C) the date, time and location of the injury causing such death,
1716 (D) the law enforcement agency involved, (E) the status on the
1717 toxicology report, if available, and (F) the death certificate, if available.
1718 The [division] Inspector General shall complete the report and submit a
1719 copy of such report not later than five business days after the cause of
1720 the death is available in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a
1721 to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having
1722 cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary and public safety.

1723 [(b) In causing an investigation to be made pursuant to subdivision
1724 (1) of subsection (a) of this section, the Chief State's Attorney shall, (1)
1725 as provided in section 51-281, designate a prosecutorial official from a
1726 judicial district other than the judicial district in which the incident
1727 occurred to conduct the investigation, or (2) as provided in subsection
1728 (a) of section 51-285, appoint a special assistant state's attorney or special
1729 deputy assistant state's attorney to conduct the investigation. The Chief
1730 State's Attorney shall, upon the request of such prosecutorial official or
1731 special prosecutor, appoint a special inspector or special inspectors to
1732 assist in such investigation.]

1733 [(c)] (b) Upon the conclusion of the investigation of the incident, the
1734 [Division of Criminal Justice] Inspector General shall file a report with
1735 the Chief State's Attorney which shall contain the following: (1) The
1736 circumstances of the incident, (2) a determination of whether the use of
1737 physical force by the peace officer was [appropriate] justifiable under

1738 section 53a-22, and (3) any future action to be taken by the [division]
1739 Office of the Inspector General as a result of the incident. The Chief
1740 State's Attorney shall provide a copy of the report to the chief executive
1741 officer of the municipality in which the incident occurred and to the
1742 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection or the chief
1743 of police of such municipality, as the case may be, and shall make such
1744 report available to the public on the [division's] Division of Criminal
1745 Justice's Internet web site not later than forty-eight hours after the copies
1746 are provided to the chief executive officer and the commissioner or chief
1747 of police.

1748 (c) The Office of the Inspector General shall prosecute any case in
1749 which the Inspector General determines that the use of force by a peace
1750 officer was not justifiable under section 53a-22, and any failure to
1751 intervene in any such incident or to report any such incident, as required
1752 under subsection (a) of section 7-282e or section 42 of this act.

1753 Sec. 35. Section 51-281 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1754 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2020*):

1755 The Chief State's Attorney and each deputy chief state's attorney,
1756 state's attorney, assistant state's attorney and deputy assistant state's
1757 attorney, including the deputy chief state's attorney acting as the
1758 Inspector General and any state's attorney, assistant state's attorney or
1759 deputy assistant state's attorney operating under the direction of the
1760 Office of the Inspector General established under section 33 of this act,
1761 shall be qualified to act in any judicial district in the state and in
1762 connection with any matter regardless of the judicial district where the
1763 offense took place, and may be assigned to act in any judicial district at
1764 any time on designation by the Chief State's Attorney or the Inspector
1765 General, as applicable.

1766 Sec. 36. Section 19a-406

1767 (a) The Chief Medical Examiner shall investigate all human deaths in
1768 the following categories: (1) Violent deaths, whether apparently

1769 homicidal, suicidal or accidental, including but not limited to deaths
1770 due to thermal, chemical, electrical or radiational injury and deaths due
1771 to criminal abortion, whether apparently self-induced or not; (2) sudden
1772 or unexpected deaths not caused by readily recognizable disease; (3)
1773 deaths under suspicious circumstances; (4) deaths of persons whose
1774 bodies are to be cremated, buried at sea or otherwise disposed of so as
1775 to be thereafter unavailable for examination; (5) deaths related to disease
1776 resulting from employment or to accident while employed; (6) deaths
1777 related to disease which might constitute a threat to public health; and
1778 (7) any other death, not clearly the result of natural causes, that occurs
1779 while the deceased person is in the custody of a peace officer or a law
1780 enforcement agency or the Commissioner of Correction. The Chief
1781 Medical Examiner may require autopsies in connection with deaths in
1782 the preceding categories when it appears warranted for proper
1783 investigation and, in the opinion of the Chief Medical Examiner, the
1784 Deputy Chief Medical Examiner, an associate medical examiner or an
1785 authorized assistant medical examiner, an autopsy is necessary. The
1786 autopsy shall be performed at the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
1787 or by a designated pathologist at a community hospital. Where
1788 indicated, the autopsy shall include toxicologic, histologic,
1789 microbiologic and serologic examinations. If a medical examiner has
1790 reason to suspect that a homicide has been committed, the autopsy shall
1791 be performed at the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner or by a
1792 designated pathologist in the presence of at least one other designated
1793 pathologist if such other pathologist is immediately available. A
1794 detailed description of the findings of all autopsies shall be written or
1795 dictated during their progress. The findings of the investigation at the
1796 scene of death, the autopsy and any toxicologic, histologic, serologic and
1797 microbiologic examinations and the conclusions drawn therefrom shall
1798 be filed in the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

1799 (b) The Chief Medical Examiner shall designate pathologists who are
1800 certified by the Department of Public Health to perform autopsies in
1801 connection with the investigation of any deaths in the categories listed

1802 in subsection (a) of this section. Any deputy chief state's attorney, state's
1803 attorney or assistant state's attorney, including from the Office of the
1804 Inspector General pursuant to section 33 of this act, shall have the right
1805 to require an autopsy by a pathologist so designated in any case in
1806 which there is a suspicion that death resulted from a criminal act. The
1807 official requiring said autopsy shall make a reasonable effort to notify
1808 whichever one of the following persons, eighteen years of age or older,
1809 assumes custody of the body for purposes of burial: Father, mother,
1810 husband, wife, child, guardian, next of kin, friend or any person charged
1811 by law with the responsibility for burial, that said autopsy has been
1812 required, however performance of said autopsy need not be delayed
1813 pending such notice.

1814 (c) If there are no other circumstances which would appear to require
1815 an autopsy and if the investigation of the circumstances and
1816 examination of the body enable the Chief Medical Examiner, the Deputy
1817 Chief Medical Examiner, an associate medical examiner or an
1818 authorized assistant medical examiner to conclude with reasonable
1819 certainty that death occurred from natural causes or obvious traumatic
1820 injury, the medical examiner in charge shall certify the cause of death
1821 and file a report of his findings in the Office of the Chief Medical
1822 Examiner.

1823 Sec. 37. Section 19a-407 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1824 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2020*):

1825 (a) All law enforcement officers, state's attorneys, prosecuting
1826 attorneys, employees of the Department of Correction, other officials,
1827 physicians, funeral directors, embalmers and other persons shall
1828 promptly notify the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner of any death
1829 coming to their attention which is subject to investigation by the Chief
1830 Medical Examiner under this chapter, shall assist in making dead bodies
1831 and related evidence available to that office for investigations and
1832 postmortem examinations, including autopsies, and shall cooperate
1833 fully with said office in making the investigations and examinations

1834 herein provided for. In conducting such investigations or examinations,
1835 the Chief Medical Examiner may issue subpoenas requiring the
1836 production of medical reports, records or other documents concerning
1837 the death under investigation and compelling the attendance and
1838 testimony of any person having pertinent knowledge of such death.

1839 (b) In cases of apparent homicide or suicide, or of accidental death,
1840 the cause of which is obscure, or any other death, not clearly the result
1841 of natural causes, that occurs while the deceased person is in the custody
1842 of a peace officer or a law enforcement agency or the Commissioner of
1843 Correction, the scene of the event shall not be disturbed until authorized
1844 by the Chief Medical Examiner or his or her authorized representative.
1845 Upon receipt of notification of a death as provided herein, the Chief
1846 Medical Examiner or his or her authorized representative shall view and
1847 take charge of the body without delay.

1848 (c) In conducting his or her investigation, the Chief Medical Examiner
1849 or his or her authorized representative shall have access to any objects,
1850 writings or other articles of property in the custody of any law
1851 enforcement official which in the Chief Medical Examiner's opinion may
1852 be useful in establishing the cause or manner of death. Upon the Chief
1853 Medical Examiner's request, a law enforcement official having custody
1854 of such articles shall deliver them to the Chief Medical Examiner, along
1855 with copies of any reports of the analysis of such articles by such law
1856 enforcement official. The Chief Medical Examiner shall analyze such
1857 articles and return them to the official from whom they were obtained.
1858 When such articles are no longer required to be kept for the purposes of
1859 justice, the law enforcement official who has custody of them shall
1860 deliver them to the person or persons entitled to their custody. If such
1861 articles are not claimed by such person or persons entitled thereto
1862 within one year after the date of death, such articles may be disposed of
1863 by the law enforcement official as provided in section 54-36.

1864 (d) Any person who wilfully fails to comply with any provision of
1865 this section shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or

1866 imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

1867 Sec. 38. Section 7-282d of the general statutes is repealed and the
1868 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2020*):

1869 No municipal police department may impose any quota with respect
1870 to the issuance of citations to pedestrians or summonses for motor
1871 vehicle violations upon any policeman in such department. Nothing in
1872 this section shall prohibit such department from using data concerning
1873 the issuance of such citations or summonses in the evaluation of an
1874 individual's work performance provided such data is not the exclusive
1875 means of evaluating such performance. As used in this section, "quota"
1876 means a specified number of citations issued to pedestrians or
1877 summonses for motor vehicle violations to be issued within a specified
1878 period of time.

1879 Sec. 39. Section 29-2b of the general statutes is repealed and the
1880 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2020*):

1881 The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall
1882 not impose any quota with respect to the issuance of citations to
1883 pedestrians or summonses for motor vehicle violations upon any
1884 policeman in said department. Nothing in this section shall prohibit said
1885 department from using data concerning the issuance of such citations or
1886 summonses in the evaluation of an individual's work performance,
1887 provided such data is not the exclusive means of evaluating such
1888 performance. As used in this section, "quota" means a specified number
1889 of citations issued to pedestrians or summonses for motor vehicle
1890 violations to be issued within a specified period of time.

1891 Sec. 40. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) For purposes of this section:

1892 (1) "Law enforcement agency" means the Division of State Police
1893 within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or
1894 any municipal police department; and

1895 (2) "Controlled equipment" means military designed equipment
1896 classified by the United States Department of Defense as part of the
1897 federal 1033 program that is (A) a controlled firearm, ammunition,
1898 bayonet, grenade launcher, grenade, including stun and flash-bang, or
1899 an explosive, (B) a controlled vehicle, highly mobile multi-wheeled
1900 vehicle, mine-resistant ambush-protected vehicle, truck, truck dump,
1901 truck utility or truck carryall, (C) a drone that is armored or
1902 weaponized, (D) controlled aircraft that is combat configured or combat
1903 coded or has no established commercial flight application, (E) a silencer,
1904 (F) a long-range acoustic device, or (G) an item in the federal supply
1905 class of banned items.

1906 (b) On and after the effective date of this section, no law enforcement
1907 agency may acquire controlled equipment.

1908 (c) Not later than December 31, 2020, each law enforcement agency
1909 shall report, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the
1910 general statutes, to the joint standing committees of the General
1911 Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary and
1912 public safety its inventory of controlled equipment possessed on the
1913 effective date of this section. As part of such report, the agency shall
1914 include the use or proposed use of each item in its inventory and
1915 whether such use or proposed use is necessary for the operation and
1916 safety of the department or is for relief or rescue efforts in the case of a
1917 natural disaster or for other public safety purposes.

1918 (d) (1) The office of the Governor and the Commissioner of
1919 Emergency Services and Public Protection may order a law enforcement
1920 agency to lawfully sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of controlled
1921 equipment they jointly find is unnecessary for public protection. A
1922 municipal police department may request the office of the Governor and
1923 the commissioner to reconsider such order. The office of the Governor
1924 and the commissioner may jointly amend or rescind such order if the
1925 police department has held a public hearing in the municipality it serves
1926 concerning the proposed request for reconsideration and the

1927 department demonstrates in its request for reconsideration that the use
1928 or proposed use of the controlled equipment is necessary for the
1929 operation and safety of the department or is for relief or rescue efforts
1930 in the case of a natural disaster or for other public safety purposes.

1931 (2) The office of the Governor and the Commissioner of Emergency
1932 Services and Public Protection shall notify the joint standing committees
1933 of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the
1934 judiciary and public safety of controlled equipment that is ordered to be
1935 sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of pursuant to subdivision (1) of
1936 this subsection.

1937 (e) No law enforcement agency that is permitted to retain controlled
1938 equipment may use any such equipment for crowd management or
1939 intimidation tactics.

1940 Sec. 41. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2021, and applicable to any cause of action*
1941 *arising from an incident committed on or after July 1, 2021*):

1942 (a) As used in this section:

1943 (1) "Law enforcement unit" has the same meaning as provided in
1944 section 7-294a of the general statutes; and

1945 (2) "Police officer" has the same meaning as provided in section 7-
1946 294a of the general statutes.

1947 (b) No police officer, acting alone or in conspiracy with another, shall
1948 deprive any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws
1949 of this state, or of the equal privileges and immunities under the laws of
1950 this state, including, without limitation, the protections, privileges and
1951 immunities guaranteed under article first of the Constitution of the
1952 state.

1953 (c) Any person aggrieved by a violation of subsection (b) of this
1954 section may bring a civil action for equitable relief or damages in the
1955 Superior Court. A civil action brought for damages shall be triable by

1956 jury.

1957 (d) In any civil action brought under this section, governmental
1958 immunity shall only be a defense to a claim for damages when, at the
1959 time of the conduct complained of, the police officer had an objectively
1960 good faith belief that such officer's conduct did not violate the law.
1961 There shall be no interlocutory appeal of a trial court's denial of the
1962 application of the defense of governmental immunity. Governmental
1963 immunity shall not be a defense in a civil action brought solely for
1964 equitable relief.

1965 (e) In an action under this section, each municipality or law
1966 enforcement unit shall protect and save harmless any such police officer
1967 from financial loss and expense, including legal fees and costs, if any,
1968 arising out of any claim, demand or suit instituted against such officer
1969 by reason of any act undertaken by such officer while acting in the
1970 discharge of the officer's duties. In the event such officer has a judgment
1971 entered against him or her for a malicious, wanton or wilful act in a
1972 court of law, such municipality shall be reimbursed by such officer for
1973 expenses it incurred in providing such defense and shall not be held
1974 liable to such officer for any financial loss or expense resulting from such
1975 act.

1976 (f) In any civil action brought under this section, if the court finds that
1977 a violation of subsection (b) of this section was deliberate, wilful or
1978 committed with reckless indifference, the plaintiff may be awarded
1979 costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

1980 (g) A civil action brought pursuant to this section shall be commenced
1981 not later than one year after the date on which the cause of action
1982 accrues. Any notice of claim provision set forth in the general statutes,
1983 including, but not limited to, the provisions of subsection (d) of section
1984 7-101a of the general statutes and subsection (a) of section 7-465 of the
1985 general statutes shall not apply to an action brought under this section.

1986 Sec. 42. (*Effective from passage*) On or before January 1, 2021, the task

1987 force established to study police transparency and accountability,
1988 pursuant to section 6 of public act 19-90, shall report in accordance with
1989 the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes to the joint
1990 standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of
1991 matters relating to the judiciary on any recommendations related to the
1992 implementation of section 41 of this act and the anticipated impact that
1993 the implementation of said section 41 will have on the ability of a police
1994 officer or municipality to obtain liability insurance.

1995 Sec. 43. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2020*) (a) Any correction officer
1996 who witnesses another correction officer use what the witnessing
1997 correction officer objectively knows to be excessive or illegal use of force
1998 shall intervene and attempt to stop such other correction officer from
1999 using such force. Any correction officer who fails to intervene in such
2000 an incident may be prosecuted and punished in accordance with the
2001 provisions of section 53a-8 of the general statutes for the same acts as
2002 the correction officer who used unreasonable, excessive or illegal force.

2003 (b) Any correction officer who witnesses another correction officer
2004 use what the witnessing correction officer objectively knows to be
2005 unreasonable, excessive or illegal use of force or is otherwise aware of
2006 such use of force by another correction officer shall report, as soon as is
2007 practicable, such use of force to the witnessing correction officer's
2008 immediate supervisor. Such supervisor shall immediately report such
2009 use of force to the immediate supervisor of the correction officer who is
2010 reported to have used such force. Any correction officer required to
2011 report such an incident who fails to do so may be prosecuted and
2012 punished in accordance with the provisions of sections 53a-165 to 53a-
2013 167, inclusive, of the general statutes.

2014 (c) The Department of Correction or any employee of the department
2015 shall not take any retaliatory personnel action or discriminate against a
2016 correction officer because such correction officer intervened in an
2017 incident pursuant to subsection (a) of this section or reported an incident
2018 pursuant to subsection (b) of this section. Such intervening or reporting

2019 correction officer shall be protected by the provisions of section 4-61dd
2020 of the general statutes.

2021 Sec. 44. Section 7-294ee of the general statutes is repealed and the
2022 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

2023 (a) [The] Until December 31, 2024, the Police Officer Standards and
2024 Training Council, established under section 7-294b, and the
2025 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection or the
2026 commissioner's designee, shall [, within available appropriations,]
2027 jointly develop, adopt and revise, as necessary, minimum standards and
2028 practices for the administration and management of law enforcement
2029 units, as defined in section 7-294a. Such minimum standards and
2030 practices shall be based upon standards established by the International
2031 Association of Chiefs of Police and the Commission on Accreditation for
2032 Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., and shall include, but need not be
2033 limited to, standards and practices regarding bias-based policing, use of
2034 force, response to crimes of family violence, use of body-worn recording
2035 equipment, complaints that allege misconduct by police officers, use of
2036 electronic defense weapons, eyewitness identification procedures,
2037 notifications in death and related events and pursuits by police officers.
2038 The council shall post such minimum standards and practices on the
2039 council's Internet web site and disseminate such standards and practices
2040 to law enforcement units. The council and commissioner or the
2041 commissioner's designee shall jointly develop a process to review a law
2042 enforcement unit's compliance with such minimum standards and
2043 practices and issue a certificate of compliance with law enforcement
2044 standards and practices to a law enforcement unit that meets or exceeds
2045 such standards and practices.

2046 (b) On and after January 1, 2019, and until December 31, 2024, each
2047 law enforcement unit shall adopt and maintain (1) the minimum
2048 standards and practices developed by the council pursuant to
2049 subsection (a) of this section, or (2) a higher level of accreditation
2050 standards developed by the council or the Commission on Accreditation

2051 for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc.

2052 (c) On and after January 1, 2025, each law enforcement unit shall
2053 obtain and maintain accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation
2054 for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. If a law enforcement unit fails to
2055 obtain or maintain such accreditation, the council shall work with the
2056 law enforcement unit to obtain and maintain such accreditation.

2057 ~~[(c)]~~ (d) No civil action may be brought against a law enforcement
2058 unit for damages arising from the failure of the law enforcement unit to
2059 (1) adopt and maintain such minimum standards and practices or a
2060 higher level of accreditation standards pursuant to subsection (b) of this
2061 section, or (2) obtain and maintain accreditation by the Commission on
2062 Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., pursuant to
2063 subsection (c) of this section.

2064 Sec. 45. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) For the purposes described
2065 in subsection (b) of this section, the State Bond Commission shall have
2066 the power from time to time to authorize the issuance of bonds of the
2067 state in one or more series and in principal amounts not exceeding in
2068 the aggregate four million dollars.

2069 (b) The proceeds of the sale of such bonds, to the extent of the amount
2070 stated in subsection (a) of this section, shall be used by the Office of
2071 Policy and Management for the purpose of providing grants-in-aid to
2072 municipalities for the program established under section 20 of this act.

2073 (c) All provisions of section 3-20 of the general statutes, or the exercise
2074 of any right or power granted thereby, that are not inconsistent with the
2075 provisions of this section are hereby adopted and shall apply to all
2076 bonds authorized by the State Bond Commission pursuant to this
2077 section. Temporary notes in anticipation of the money to be derived
2078 from the sale of any such bonds so authorized may be issued in
2079 accordance with section 3-20 of the general statutes and from time to
2080 time renewed. Such bonds shall mature at such time or times not
2081 exceeding twenty years from their respective dates as may be provided

2082 in or pursuant to the resolution or resolutions of the State Bond
2083 Commission authorizing such bonds. None of such bonds shall be
2084 authorized except upon a finding by the State Bond Commission that
2085 there has been filed with it a request for such authorization that is signed
2086 by or on behalf of the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management
2087 and states such terms and conditions as said commission, in its
2088 discretion, may require. Such bonds issued pursuant to this section shall
2089 be general obligations of the state and the full faith and credit of the state
2090 of Connecticut are pledged for the payment of the principal of and
2091 interest on such bonds as the same become due, and accordingly and as
2092 part of the contract of the state with the holders of such bonds,
2093 appropriation of all amounts necessary for punctual payment of such
2094 principal and interest is hereby made, and the State Treasurer shall pay
2095 such principal and interest as the same become due.

2096 Sec. 46. Subparagraph (A) of subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of
2097 section 51-278 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is
2098 substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

2099 (b) (1) (A) The Criminal Justice Commission shall appoint (i) two
2100 deputy chief state's attorneys as assistant administrative heads of the
2101 Division of Criminal Justice, one of whom shall be deputy chief state's
2102 attorney for operations and one of whom shall be deputy chief state's
2103 attorney for personnel, finance and administration, who shall assist the
2104 Chief State's Attorney in his duties, and (ii) one deputy chief state's
2105 attorney who shall be nominated by the commission to serve as
2106 Inspector General in accordance with section 33 of this act. The term of
2107 office of a deputy chief state's attorney shall be four years from July first
2108 in the year of appointment and until the appointment and qualification
2109 of a successor unless sooner removed by the Criminal Justice
2110 Commission. The Criminal Justice Commission shall designate one
2111 deputy chief state's attorney appointed under subparagraph (A)(i) of
2112 this subsection who shall, in the absence or disqualification of the Chief
2113 State's Attorney, exercise the powers and duties of the Chief State's
2114 Attorney until such Chief State's Attorney resumes his duties. For the

2115 purposes of this subparagraph, the Criminal Justice Commission means
2116 the members of the commission other than the Chief State's Attorney.
2117 (B) The Criminal Justice Commission shall appoint a state's attorney for
2118 each judicial district, who shall act therein as attorney on behalf of the
2119 state. The Criminal Justice Commission shall also appoint, from
2120 candidates recommended by the appropriate state's attorney and
2121 deemed qualified by the commission, as many assistant state's attorneys
2122 and deputy assistant state's attorneys on a full-time or part-time basis
2123 for each judicial district as the criminal business of the court, in the
2124 opinion of the Chief State's Attorney, may require, and the commission
2125 shall also appoint, from candidates recommended by the Chief State's
2126 Attorney and deemed qualified by the commission, as many assistant
2127 state's attorneys and deputy assistant state's attorneys as are necessary,
2128 in the opinion of the Chief State's Attorney, to assist the Chief State's
2129 Attorney. Assistant state's attorneys and deputy assistant state's
2130 attorneys, respectively, shall assist the state's attorneys for the judicial
2131 districts and the Chief State's Attorney in all criminal matters and, in the
2132 absence from the district or disability of the state's attorney or at his
2133 request, shall have and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties
2134 of state's attorney. At least three such assistant state's attorneys or
2135 deputy assistant state's attorneys shall be designated by the Chief State's
2136 Attorney to handle all prosecutions in the state of housing matters
2137 deemed to be criminal. Any assistant or deputy assistant state's attorney
2138 so designated should have a commitment to the maintenance of decent,
2139 safe and sanitary housing and, to the extent practicable, shall handle
2140 housing matters on a full-time basis. At least one assistant state's
2141 attorney shall be designated by the Chief State's Attorney to handle all
2142 prosecutions in the state of environmental matters deemed to be
2143 criminal. Any assistant state's attorney so designated should have a
2144 commitment to protecting the environment and, to the extent
2145 practicable, shall handle environmental matters on a full-time basis. (C)
2146 The Chief State's Attorney may promote any assistant state's attorney,
2147 or deputy assistant state's attorney who assists him, and the appropriate
2148 state's attorney may promote any assistant state's attorney or deputy

2149 assistant state's attorney who assists such state's attorney in the judicial
 2150 district.

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>	New section
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
Sec. 29	<i>April 1, 2021</i>	53a-22
Sec. 30	<i>October 1, 2020</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>July 1, 2021, and applicable to any cause of action arising from an incident committed on or after July 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 42	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 43	<i>October 1, 2020</i>	New section
Sec. 44	<i>from passage</i>	7-294ee
Sec. 45	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 46	<i>from passage</i>	51-278(b)(1)(A)