



PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY COMMITTEE BILLS

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ISSUE

Briefly Summarizes bills voted out of The Public Safety and Security committee during the 2016 session.

SB 20: AN ACT CONCERNING CARRYING A FIREARM WHILE INTOXICATED OR UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

This bill lowers, from .10% to .08%, the blood alcohol content (BAC) level that triggers a presumptive violation of the law's prohibition on carrying a loaded firearm while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. It thereby conforms this provision to the BAC level that triggers a presumptive violation of state and federal driving under the influence (DUI) laws.

The bill also makes three changes pertaining to hunting while under the influence of alcohol or drugs or while impaired by alcohol. First, it eliminates the offense of hunting while impaired by alcohol, which under current law is hunting with a BAC of more than .07% but under .10%. Second, it lowers, from .10% to .08%, the BAC level that triggers a presumptive violation of the law's prohibition on hunting while under the influence. In doing so, the bill increases from .07% to .08% the BAC level that triggers a presumptive violation by someone previously convicted of hunting under the influence. Third, the bill sets a new and lower BAC threshold of .02% for anyone under age 21. This conforms this provision to the BAC level that triggers a presumptive violation of the state DUI law for drivers under age 21 ([CGS § 14-227g](#)).



By law, carrying a firearm while under the influence is a class B misdemeanor, punishable by a prison term of up to six months, a fine of up to \$ 1,000, or both. Hunting while under the influence is a class A misdemeanor, punishable by a prison term of up to one year, a fine of up to \$ 2,000, or both. The energy and environmental protection commissioner may indefinitely suspend the hunting license of a person convicted of hunting while intoxicated ([CGS § 53a-217e \(h\)](#)).

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2016

SB 119: AN ACT ESTABLISHING A TASK FORCE TO STUDY HOARDING

This bill establishes a 23-member task force to study hoarding. The task force consists of various agency commissioners; the chief state's attorney; state building inspector; state fire marshal; chief animal control officer; executive director of the Aging Commission; or their designees and 13 members appointed by the governor and the top six legislative leaders.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

SB 120: AN ACT CONCERNING THE AUTHORITY OF DEPUTY FIRE MARSHALS AND FIRE INSPECTORS

This bill gives local fire marshals the authority to delegate to deputy fire marshals or fire inspectors their authority to write citations for fire code violations, just as they may currently delegate their authority to issue orders or permits. The bill also makes technical and conforming changes, mostly clarifying that the inspectors and investigators referred to in the laws concerning the appointment and qualifications of local fire officials are fire code inspectors and fire investigators.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2016

SB 121: AN ACT REPEALING CERTAIN STATUTES RELATED TO MOVING PICTURES

This bill repeals obsolete statutes related to moving pictures, including eliminating, among other things, requirements on how moving picture projectors may be operated, licensing and certificate of approval requirements, the mandatory display of film ratings, and penalties for violations.

By regulation, moving pictures are put on a screen by film, video projectors, spotlights, or other light sources that produce light, but it does not include enclosed projectors with incandescent lamps for projection illumination ([Conn. Agencies Reg., § 29-109-3b\(4\)](#)).

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2016

SB 122: AN ACT CONCERNING SECURITY AT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

This bill requires the Police Officer Standards and Training Council (POST), in consultation with the Connecticut Conference of Independent Colleges, to develop a model training policy for armed security guards who are employed by independent institutions of higher education and not POST-certified. The policy must provide training standards for such guards and identify qualified instructors. Starting July 1, 2017, the institutions must (1) require those guards not certified by POST to complete training that meets or exceeds the model policy's requirements and (2) submit a report to POST every two years on their compliance with and enforcement of the policy.

Starting by January 1, 2018, the bill also requires all higher education institutions and private occupational schools to conduct a safety and security audit of their campuses and campus buildings and structures every five years. They must submit copies of the audits to the emergency services and public protection commissioner.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage for the training policy and October 1, 2016 for the security audits.

SB 234: AN ACT CONCERNING THE LOCATION OF A FIREARMS TRAINING FACILITY

This bill limits the location of state firearm training facilities (gun ranges), and it prohibits the construction of any gun range unless specified conditions are met. Among other things, any gun range constructed on land the state bought or leased (1) before the bill's effective date cannot be sited on public land and (2) after the bill's effective date must be approved in a municipal referendum. Under the bill, "public land" means a state park, state forest, municipal park, or other public land open to the public for recreation.

The bill requires the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP), in consultation with the Department of Administrative Services (DAS), to conduct a study to find a suitable replacement for the Simsbury gun range. And it prohibits DESPP from proceeding with an environmental impact evaluation for any gun range property until the department submits the report to the Public Safety and Security Committee.

The bill requires any state agency that constructs or expands a gun range to incorporate noise reduction methods such as installing baffles to reduce or redirect sound waves. It allows DAS, in consultation with the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, to adopt implementing regulations that may address the size, location, construction, and type of baffles, among other things.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

SB 235: AN ACT CONCERNING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A FIREARMS TRAINING FACILITY

This bill limits where a state agency may locate a firearms training facility (gun range) and requires the state to make a payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) to the host municipality.

Specifically, the bill requires any state agency constructing a gun range after June 30, 2016 to buy 30 acres of land for the facility and at least 300 contiguous acres, which the agency must convey to the host municipality for open space use. The land reverts to the state if the municipality does not use it as open space, relinquishes ownership, or leases any of it. The state must provide a PILOT grant to the municipality for the 300-acre parcel equal to 60% of the tax that would have been paid on the property.

The bill requires a reduction in the appropriation to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection in the fiscal year following any fiscal year in which a municipality receives a PILOT grant, by an amount equal to the grant.

The bill requires state gun ranges to incorporate noise reduction methods such as installing baffles to reduce or redirect sound waves. It allows the Department of Administrative Services, in consultation with the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, to adopt implementing regulations that may address the size, location, construction, and type of baffles, among other things.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2016

SB 236: AN ACT EXTENDING THE SCHOOL SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE COMPETITIVE GRANT PROGRAM

This bill extends the sunset date for the school security infrastructure grant program by one year, from June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2017. The program provides grants to develop or improve security infrastructure in schools, based on the results of school building security assessments conducted under the supervision of local law enforcement agencies. ([PA 13-3](#) extended the sunset date from June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2016.)

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

SB 240: AN ACT ELIMINATING THE REQUIREMENT FOR A FENCE AROUND A SPLASH PAD OR SPRAY PARK

This bill prohibits regulations governing the safety of public pools from requiring fences around splash pads or spray parks. The same prohibition applies, under existing law, to naturally formed ponds converted to public pools, provided they retain sloping sides common to natural ponds and are on fenced-in property.

By law, splash pads and spray parks are classified as special purpose public pools ([CGS § 19a-36\(c\)\(2\)\(E\)](#)). State regulations require such pools to meet the same design requirements as public pools, which include a fence or other barrier ([Conn Agencies Reg., § 19-13-B33b\(b\) & \(f\)](#)).

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2016

SB 357: AN ACT CONCERNING GAMING

This bill makes technical changes in gaming-related statutes.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

SB 388: AN ACT CONCERNING THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES' RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE ADOPTION OF THE STATE BUILDING AND FIRE CODES

This bill removes the process for adopting the state building and fire codes from the Uniform Administrative Procedure Act (UAPA), which establishes procedures that agencies must follow when performing certain administrative functions such as adopting regulations. Under the UAPA, a new or amended regulation is not valid until it has (1) been properly noticed, (2) had a public comment period, (3) been approved by the attorney general and the Legislative Regulation Review Committee, and (4) been properly filed with the Office of the Secretary of the State.

The bill says that the adoption of the fire and building codes and any amendments to them cannot be required to comply with UAPA's regulation-making process. It instead establishes a different adoption process for these codes, which involves the Codes and Standards Committee and the State Fire Prevention Code Advisory Committee. The former committee works with the state building inspector and state fire marshal to adopt and enforce the state building and fire codes ([CGS § 29-251](#)); the latter advises the state fire marshal on the adoption and administration of the fire prevention code ([CGS § 29-291a](#)).

Before a code is adopted, the bill requires that the Codes and Standards Committee, in the case of the building code, and the Fire Prevention Code Advisory Committee, in the case of the fire prevention and fire safety codes, post the following information in a conspicuous place on the Department of Administrative Services' website:

1. code changes, amendments, and repealers and provide an opportunity for public comment;
2. public comments received before the codes are adopted; and
3. one document that compiles and shows proposed changes, additions, or repealers and dates of approval.

The bill requires the state building inspector and state fire marshal to take appropriate steps to advise the public on how to obtain copies of the applicable code.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

HB 5272: AN ACT CONCERNING CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTION AND WARNING EQUIPMENT IN BUSINESSES AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

By January 1, 2017, this bill requires certain businesses to install carbon monoxide (CO) detectors in their regular business place unless the place does not have a fireplace, fuel-burning appliance, or attached garage. The detectors may be battery-operated and must be (1) able to sense CO and provide a suitable alarm to warn occupants when activated, (2) readily available for retail sale and installed according to the manufacturer's instructions, and (3) tested and certified under the American National Standards Institute or Underwriters Laboratories' standards.

The bill applies to businesses that pay any of the following taxes: insurance and health care, corporation business, air carrier, railroad company, utility company, community antenna TV system and one-way satellite transmission business, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, limited partnership, and S corporation.

The bill also removes a restriction on the type of detectors that meets the law's requirements for installation in one- and two-family dwellings, thereby allowing any CO detector, not just those capable of sensing CO in parts per million.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2016

HB 5273: AN ACT CONCERNING THE PENALTY FOR ASSAULT OF AN OFF-DUTY POLICE OFFICER

This bill makes assault of a reasonably identifiable off-duty state or local police officer, but not other off-duty peace officers, a class C felony, provided the off-duty officer was not the initial aggressor. A class C felony is punishable by one to 10 years in prison, a fine of up to \$10,000, or both. This is the same penalty, under existing law, for assaulting reasonably identifiable on-duty peace officers to prevent them from performing their duties.

By law, assault of certain public safety personnel, including peace officers, to prevent them from performing their duties, is one of the serious felonies requiring an arrested person to provide a DNA sample if he or she was previously convicted of a felony and did not provide a sample ([CGS § 54-102g](#)).

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2016

HB 5274: AN ACT CONCERNING THE USE OF DRONES

This bill makes it a class C felony, punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years, a fine of up to \$10,000, or both, to use weaponized unmanned aerial vehicles (commonly called drones) unless otherwise authorized by law. It authorizes law enforcement officers to use weaponized drones in limited circumstances (bomb squad exemption), and it restricts when state and municipal police may use non-weaponized drones. It requires state and municipal police to post information on their drone use on their websites or the website of the municipality that they serve and imposes retention and destruction requirements for such information.

The bill makes it a class B felony, punishable by imprisonment for up to 20 years, a fine of up to \$15,000 or both, for anyone to use a drone to pass firearms or explosives inside or outside a correctional facility or humane institution to an inmate he or she knows. Under existing law, it is already a class D felony, punishable by up to five years imprisonment, a fine of up to \$5,000, or both, to use other means to pass these items to an inmate.

The bill allows state agency officers, employees, and agents to use drones in the course of their employment and requires agencies to report annually on their use to the Office of Policy and Management.

The bill specifies that, for purposes of voyeurism crimes, a victim is "not in plain view" when the view is not otherwise obtainable and it is made possible by using a (1) drone or (2) technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities.

The bill prohibits municipalities, except as state or federal law provides, from enacting any ordinance that regulates, restricts, prohibits, licenses, or affects the ownership, possession, operation, purchase, or sale of drones.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage for the provision barring municipalities from enacting laws governing drones; August 1, 2016 for the provision on weaponized drones; and October 1, 2016 for the remaining provisions.

HB 5277: AN ACT EXTENDING THE MUNICIPAL PROPERTY TAX RELIEF TO RETIRED VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTERS

This bill extends an optional municipal property tax relief program for certain non-retired volunteer personnel, including volunteer firefighters, to retired volunteer firefighters, making them the only group of retirees eligible to get this benefit. By law, the relief may take the form of a tax (1) abatement of up to \$1,000 in property taxes due in any fiscal year or (2) exemption applicable to the assessed value of real or personal property up to \$1 million divided by the mill rate (expressed as a whole number per \$1,000 of assessed value) at the time of assessment.

By law, a town's legislative body may provide, by ordinance, property tax relief to volunteer fire police officers, active members of a volunteer underwater search and rescue team, nonsalaried local emergency management directors and volunteer firefighters, emergency medical technicians, paramedics, ambulance drivers, civil preparedness staff members, and active members of a canine search and rescue team. The bill allows the ordinance to authorize interlocal agreements for providing

the tax relief to firefighters who volunteered in a different municipality than the one where they now live. A similar provision under existing law applies to active volunteers.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2016

HB 5279: AN ACT CONCERNING OATHS TAKEN BY PERSONS EMPLOYED OR ASSOCIATED WITH CIVIL PREPAREDNESS ORGANIZATIONS

This bill reduces, from annually to every two years, the frequency with which anyone appointed to serve in a town's civil preparedness organization must take the following loyalty oath:

I, ..., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the state of Connecticut, against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties upon which I am about to enter.

By law, each town must establish or join with other towns to establish a local civil preparedness organization in accordance with the state civil preparedness plan and program. The organization performs civil preparedness functions within its territorial limits.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2016

HB 5281: AN ACT CONCERNING NOTIFICATION TO THE POLICE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING COUNCIL

This bill requires law enforcement units to inform the Police Officer Standards and Training Council about any former officer who was dismissed, or resigned or retired during an investigation, for malfeasance or serious misconduct calling into question his or her fitness to serve, if they know that the officer is applying for a police job with another law enforcement unit. Existing law already requires them to inform the law enforcement unit to which the person is applying for a job.

For purposes of the law and the bill, (1) "malfeasance" has its common meaning and (2) "serious misconduct" means an officer's improper or illegal actions connected with official duties that could cause a miscarriage of justice or discrimination, such as a felony conviction, evidence fabrication, repeated use of excessive force, bribe acceptance, or fraud. The bill does not apply to an officer exonerated of all malfeasance or serious misconduct allegations.

The bill, like existing law, applies to state, municipal, or other government entities whose primary functions include enforcing criminal or traffic laws; preserving public order; protecting life and property; or preventing, detecting, or investigating crime. It also applies to the Mashantucket Pequot and Mohegan tribes' police departments.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2016

HB 5406: AN ACT PERMITTING PUBLIC SAFETY PERSONNEL TO USE BLUE LIGHTS

This bill changes, from green to blue, the color of the light that active members of a volunteer ambulance association or company may use on a vehicle they operate on the way to or at an emergency scene requiring their services. Others who may use blue lights, including flashing blue lights, under current law and in similar circumstances, are active members of a volunteer fire department or company or an organized civil preparedness auxiliary fire company.

The bill reduces the number of colored lights authorized for public safety vehicle use by eliminating green lights, which are currently authorized only for members of a volunteer ambulance association or company.

As is currently the case for green light users, blue light users must, by law, get a permit from the chief executive officer of the pertinent department, company, or association. The chief executive officer must keep on file, on forms provided by the motor vehicles commissioner, the names and addresses of members authorized to use flashing lights, and the documentation must designate the registration number of the motor vehicle authorized to use such lights.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2016

HB 5407: AN ACT CONCERNING THE DIVISION OF STATE-WIDE EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS

This bill requires the Division of State-Wide Emergency Telecommunications (DSET) within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) to implement a "next generation 9-1-1 telecommunication system" ("Next Gen. 9-1-

1") as part of the statewide enhanced emergency 9-1-1 program. DSET must also coordinate and assist in statewide planning for the new system, which must (1) have enhanced 9-1-1 ("E 9-1-1,") service capabilities and (2) allow users to reach public safety answering points (PSAP) by transmitting text messages, images, or videos. PSAPs are 24-hour facilities that receive 9-1-1 calls and dispatch emergency response services (e.g., fire and police) or transfer the calls to other public safety agencies.

The bill requires (1) municipalities to submit proposals for new PSAPs, and PSAPs to submit proposals for changes to an existing PSAP, to DSET for approval prior to implementation and (2) each PSAP to begin annually certifying to DSET, by January 1, 2017, that the information in the 9-1-1 service utilization plan is accurate. It requires the DESPP commissioner to adopt regulations concerning the content of a 9-1-1 service utilization plan.

Under the bill, telephone companies and certain voice over Internet protocol (VOIP) service providers must provide certain features to implement the Next Gen. 9-1-1 system.

The bill allows DSET to amend the technical and operational standards for private safety answering points that use the E 9-1-1 network. By law, DSET adopts these standards after consulting with private companies, corporations, or institutions. The standards are subject to the E 9-1-1 Commission's review and approval.

The bill allows people who are not physically disabled to connect a DSET-approved automatic alarm or other automatic alerting device to a telephone company's network. Under current law, only people who are physically disabled may do so. The alarm or alerting device automatically dials 9-1-1 and provides a prerecorded message to directly access emergency services.

The bill extends current law's immunity for releasing certain subscriber information or equipment failure to more people.

Finally, the bill (1) replaces obsolete references to "Office of State-Wide Telecommunications" with DSET and (2) makes other technical and conforming changes.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2016

HB 5408: AN ACT CONCERNING THE PRESENTATION OF A CARRY PERMIT

This bill requires the holder of a gun permit to show it to any law enforcement officer who sees him or her openly carrying a handgun and asks to see the permit. It removes the requirement that the officer base the request on the officer's reasonable suspicion of a crime and the need to verify the permit's validity or the permittee's identity. By law, a permittee must carry the permit on his or her person when carrying a handgun.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2016

HB 5409: AN ACT CONCERNING APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR A TEMPORARY STATE PERMIT TO CARRY A PISTOL OR A REVOLVER

This bill limits the application forms for a temporary state gun permit to forms prescribed by the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) under law, and it prescribes the documentation that, when submitted, triggers the eight-week period a permit-issuing official normally has to process the permit. Under current law, the deadline is triggered after a "sufficient application," which current law does not define.

The bill prohibits an official issuing a temporary state gun permit from modifying the gun permit application form, prescribed by the DESPP commissioner, or supplementing it with other forms or requests for additional information from the applicant not otherwise required by law.

The bill requires applicants to submit the following, in addition to the completed and notarized application forms:

1. two sets of fingerprints to be processed in accordance with the state law governing the collection of fingerprints for gun permit applications;
2. a certificate of successful completion of a safety or training course in handgun use signed by an instructor certified by the state or the National Rifle Association; and
3. for U.S. citizens, a birth certificate, naturalization certificate, or valid U.S. passport; and, for aliens, a permanent resident card, a valid visa, or an employment authorization form.

Current law does not specify what applicants must submit.

Under a separate law, unchanged by the bill, local permit-issuing officials must still find an applicant suitable to carry handguns before they can issue a permit ([CGS § 29-29](#)).

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2016

HB 5410: AN ACT INCREASING THE PENALTY FOR REFUSING TO SUBMIT TO THE TAKING OF FINGERPRINTS, A PHOTOGRAPH OR A PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

By law, people arrested for crimes involving moral turpitude (which the law does not define), must “submit” to the taking of their fingerprints, photograph, and physical description for inclusion in a state criminal database. Under current law, the penalty for refusing or neglecting to comply is a fine of up to \$100. This bill requires that the refusal to comply be knowing and intentional to qualify as a violation and increases the penalty to a class E felony, which is punishable by imprisonment for up to three years, a fine of up to \$3,500, or both. It eliminates as a violation noncompliance based on neglect.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2016

HB 5544: AN ACT CONCERNING THE CONSOLIDATION OF PUBLIC SAFETY ANSWERING POINTS

This bill incentivizes public safety answering points (PSAPs) that serve under 40,000 people or annually receive and process fewer than 12,000 9-1-1 calls (nonregionalized PSAP) to be a part of a regional emergency telecommunications center or a multitown PSAP (regionalized PSAP). As under existing law, PSAPs are 24-hour facilities that receive 9-1-1 calls and dispatch emergency response services (e.g., fire and police) or transfer the calls to other public safety agencies. Under the bill, a 9-1-1 call means a voice, text message, video, or image communication routed to a PSAP by dialing or accessing the digits 9-1-1.

By July 1, 2018, the bill requires a nonregionalized PSAP to inform the Office of State-Wide Emergency Telecommunications (OSET), which is a division within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP), whether it intends to become part of a regionalized PSAP by July 1, 2020 or remain an individual PSAP. If a PSAP chooses to regionalize, it must provide written notice identifying the intended PSAP partner or partners.

Under the bill, a nonregionalized PSAP that decides not to regionalize, beginning FY 21 and each fiscal year after, will not be eligible to receive funds from the Enhanced 9-1-1 Telecommunications Fund. Beginning on the same date, nonregionalized

PSAPs must reimburse OSET for certain equipment and training costs. OSET must, within 30 days of receiving such money, deposit it in the Enhanced 9-1-1 Telecommunications Fund. By law, the fund is used for expenses, as determined by the DESPP commissioner, associated with the enhanced emergency 9-1-1 program.

By December 31, 2016 and annually thereafter, any two or more municipalities establishing a regionalized PSAP may apply to the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) secretary, in a manner and form he prescribes, for a grant to fund operating costs associated with transitioning from an existing PSAP to a regionalized PSAP.

Finally, the bill specifies that a (1) regionalized PSAP is a municipal employer for collective bargaining purposes and (2) decision by a municipal employer to join a regionalized PSAP is generally not subject to collective bargaining, except for a decision that impacts wages, hours, and other conditions of employment.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2018, except the OPM grant provision, which is effective on October 1, 2016.

HB 5545: AN ACT CONCERNING THE APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE STATE BUILDING CODE TO FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

This bill allows town and county fairs, local festivals, and similar mass gatherings authorized or approved by the host municipality to place portable structures under or within a space located 15 feet horizontally and extending vertically to grade of conductors operating in excess of 600 volts. This practice is prohibited by the National Electric Code (NFPA 70 § 525.5 (B)(2)), which the state has adopted as part of the State Building Code.

The bill defines "portable structures" as units designed to be moved, including amusement rides, attractions, concessions, tents, trailers, trucks, and similar units.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

HB 5546: AN ACT CONCERNING CHARITABLE GAMES

This bill allows, rather than requires, the Department of Consumer Protection commissioner to compare the post-event verified statement an organization submits after holding a bazaar or raffle with the original application. By law, a post-event verified statement includes certain information on the event's results (e.g., gross receipts and expense incurred).

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2016

HB 5547: AN ACT CONCERNING THE TRAINING CURRICULUM AND EDUCATION OF POLICE OFFICERS.

This bill requires the Institute for Municipal and Regional Policy at Central Connecticut State University to assess and make recommendations for police training in the state relative to recognized national best practices. The institute must work in consultation with the coordinators of police basic training programs conducted or administered by the State Police, Police Officer Standards and Training Council, and municipal police departments. It must submit its report to the Office of Policy and Management by February 1, 2017.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

HB 5548: AN ACT CONCERNING RESTRICTIONS ON THE TRANSPORT OF MOBILE AND MODULAR HOMES

This bill increases a vehicle's allowable width and length before it needs an oversized vehicle permit. With regard to vehicles within certain dimensions, the bill (1) eliminates existing law's mandatory escort requirement and (2) limits travel to certain days and hours.

The bill also eliminates specific permitting requirements for transporting mobile homes, modular homes, house trailers, or sectional houses and instead requires vehicles transporting such structures to obtain a permit for oversized vehicles.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2016

HB 5549: AN ACT CONCERNING THE CODES AND STANDARDS COMMITTEE

This bill expands the membership of the Codes and Standards Committee, from 21 to 23, by increasing the number of local fire marshals from two to four.

This committee works with the state building inspector and state fire marshal to adopt and enforce the state building and fire codes ([CGS § 29-251](#)). Each committee member, other than the public members, must have at least 10 years practical experience in his or her profession or business.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2016

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