



**House Bill No. 6004**

**July Special Session, Public Act No. 20-1**

**AN ACT CONCERNING POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY.**

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

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 Subsection (a) of section 29-4 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

(a) On and after June 15, 2012, and until July 1, 2013, the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall appoint and maintain a sufficient number of sworn state police personnel to efficiently maintain the operation of the Division of State Police as determined by the commissioner in the commissioner's judgment. On and after July 1, 2013, the commissioner shall appoint and maintain a sufficient number of sworn state police personnel to efficiently maintain the operation of the division as determined by the commissioner in accordance with the recommended standards developed pursuant to subsection (f) of this section. Any sworn state police personnel appointed by the commissioner on or after the effective date of this section, shall be certified by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council under section 7-294d within one year of appointment.

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 Section 29-3a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

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

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 Section 7-294d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

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

(1) To develop and periodically update and revise [a] comprehensive state and municipal police training [plan] plans;

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

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

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

(5) To require that all probationary candidates receive the hours of basic training deemed necessary before being eligible for certification, such basic training to be completed within one year following the

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appointment as a probationary candidate, unless the candidate is granted additional time to complete such basic training by the council;

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

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

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

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

(10) To renew the certification of those police officers who have satisfactorily completed review training programs and submitted to a urinalysis drug test that screens for controlled substances, including, but not limited to, anabolic steroids, the result of which indicated no presence of any controlled substance not prescribed for the officer;

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

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

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once each year;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(20) To develop objective and uniform criteria for recommending any waiver of regulations or granting a waiver of procedures established by the council;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) The council may cancel or revoke any certificate if: (A) The certificate was issued by administrative error, (B) the certificate was obtained through misrepresentation or fraud, (C) the holder falsified any document in order to obtain or renew any certificate, (D) the holder has been convicted of a felony, (E) the holder has been found not guilty of a felony by reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to section 53a-13, (F) the holder has been convicted of a violation of section 21a-279, (G) the holder has been refused issuance of a certificate or similar authorization or has had his or her certificate or other authorization cancelled or revoked by another jurisdiction on grounds which would authorize cancellation or revocation under the provisions of this subdivision, (H) the holder has been found by a law enforcement unit, pursuant to procedures established by such unit, to have used a firearm in an improper manner which resulted in the death or serious physical injury of another person, (I) the holder has been found by a law enforcement unit, pursuant to procedures established by such unit and considering guidance developed under subsection (g) of this section, to have engaged in conduct that undermines public confidence in law

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enforcement, including, but not limited to, discriminatory conduct, falsification of reports or a violation of the Alvin W. Penn Racial Profiling Prohibition Act pursuant to sections 54-1l and 54-1m, provided, when evaluating any such conduct, the council considers such conduct engaged in while the holder is acting in such holder's law enforcement capacity or representing himself or herself to be a police officer to be more serious than such conduct engaged in by a holder not acting in such holder's law enforcement capacity or representing himself or herself to be a police officer; (I) the holder has been found by a law enforcement unit, pursuant to procedures established by such unit, to have used physical force on another person in a manner that is excessive or used physical force in a manner found to not be justifiable after an investigation conducted pursuant to section 51-277a, or [(I)] (K) the holder has been found by a law enforcement unit, pursuant to procedures established by such unit, to have committed any act that would constitute tampering with or fabricating physical evidence in violation of section 53a-155, perjury in violation of section 53a-156 or false statement in violation of section 53a-157b. Whenever the council believes there is a reasonable basis for suspension, cancellation or revocation of the certification of a police officer, police training school or law enforcement instructor, it shall give notice and an adequate opportunity for a hearing prior to such suspension, cancellation or revocation. Such hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54. Any holder aggrieved by the decision of the council may appeal from such decision in accordance with the provisions of section 4-183. The council may cancel or revoke any certificate if, after a de novo review, it finds by clear and convincing evidence (i) a basis set forth in subparagraphs (A) to (G), inclusive, of this subdivision, or (ii) that the holder of the certificate committed an act set forth in subparagraph (H), [or (I)] (I), (J) or (K) of this subdivision. In any such case where the council finds such evidence, but determines that the severity of an act committed by the holder of the certificate does not warrant cancellation or revocation of such holder's certificate, the



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council may suspend such holder's certification for a period of up to forty-five days and may censure such holder of the certificate. Any police officer or law enforcement instructor whose certification is cancelled or revoked pursuant to this section may reapply for certification no sooner than two years after the date on which the cancellation or revocation order becomes final. Any police training school whose certification is cancelled or revoked pursuant to this section may reapply for certification at any time after the date on which such order becomes final.

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

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

(f) The provisions of this section shall not apply to (1) [any state police training school or program, (2) any sworn member of the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, (3)] Connecticut National Guard security personnel, when

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acting within the scope of their National Guard duties, who have satisfactorily completed a program of police training conducted by the United States Army or Air Force, [(4)] (2) employees of the Judicial Department, [(5)] (3) municipal animal control officers appointed pursuant to section 22-331, or [(6)] (4) fire police appointed pursuant to section 7-313a. The provisions of this section with respect to renewal of certification upon satisfactory completion of review training programs shall not apply to any chief inspector or inspector in the Division of Criminal Justice who has satisfactorily completed a program of police training conducted by the division. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, any police officer certified in accordance with subsection (a) of this section may accept employment with another police department within this state without repeating minimum basic training.

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

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

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any general statute or special act or local law, ordinance or charter to the contrary, each police officer shall forfeit such officer's appointment and position unless recertified

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by the council according to procedures and within the time frame established by the council. Any sworn member of the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection who is deemed certified under subsection (d) of section 7-294d is required to apply for recertification by the council within the time frame established by the council, unless such member retires from said division within such time frame.

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

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

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

(b) The Police Officer Standards and Training Council, in consultation with the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, the Chief State's Attorney, the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association and the Connecticut Coalition of Police and Correctional Officers, shall adopt, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes, a uniform, state-wide policy for managing crowds by police officers. Such policy shall include a definition of the term

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"crowd" and reflect factors that affect the management of crowds by police officers, including, but not limited to, the size of the crowd, the location where a crowd has gathered, the time of day when a crowd has gathered and the purpose for any such gathering. In addition, the policy shall establish guidelines for managing crowds in a manner that: (1) Protects individual rights and preserves the peace during demonstrations and civil disturbances, (2) addresses the permissible and impermissible uses of force by a police officer and the type and amount of training in crowd management that each police officer shall undergo, and (3) sets forth the documentation required following any physical confrontation between a police officer and a civilian during a crowd management incident.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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access to information pursuant to state law.

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

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

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

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the United States Department of Commerce.

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

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

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

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

(a) There is established a task force to study police transparency and accountability. The task force shall examine: (1) Police officer interactions with individuals who are individuals with a mental, intellectual or physical disability; (2) the merits and feasibility of police officers who conduct traffic stops issuing a receipt to each individual being stopped that includes the reason for the stop and records the demographic information of the person being stopped; [and] (3) strategies that can be utilized by communities to increase the



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recruitment, retention and promotion of minority police officers, as required by section 7-291a of the general statutes; (4) strategies that can be utilized by communities to increase the recruitment, retention and promotion of female police officers; (5) the merits and feasibility of requiring police officers to procure and maintain professional liability insurance as a condition of employment; (6) the merits and feasibility of requiring a municipality to maintain professional liability insurance on behalf of its police officers; (7) the establishment of primary and secondary traffic violations in the general statutes; (8) the establishment of a requirement in the general statutes that any police traffic stop be based on the enforcement of a primary traffic violation; (9) how a police officer executes a warrant to enter a residence without giving audible notice of the police officer's presence, authority and purpose before entering in this state and under the laws of other states, including verification procedures of the address where the warrant is to be executed and any documentation that a police officer should leave for the residents where the warrant was executed; (10) how a professional bondsman under chapter 533 of the general statutes, a surety bail bond agent under chapter 700f of the general statutes or a bail enforcement agent under sections 29-152f to 29-152i, inclusive, of the general statutes take into custody the principal on a bond who has failed to appear in court and for whom a rearrest warrant or a capias has been issued pursuant to section 54-65a of the general statutes, in this state and other states, including what process of address verification is used and whether any documentation is left with a resident where the warrant was executed; (11) whether any of the grounds for revocation or cancellation of a police officer certification under section 7-294d of the general statutes should result in mandatory revocation by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council, as opposed to discretionary revocation; and (12) any other police officer and transparency and accountability issue the task force deems appropriate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) All appointments to the task force shall be made not later than thirty days after the effective date of this section. Any vacancy shall be

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filled by the appointing authority.

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

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

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

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

(a) There shall be a Police Officer Standards and Training Council which shall be within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection. [and which] Until December 31, 2020, the council shall consist of the following members appointed by the Governor: (1) A chief administrative officer of a town or city in Connecticut; (2) the chief elected official or chief executive officer of a town or city in Connecticut with a population under twelve thousand which does not have an organized police department; (3) a member of the faculty of The University of Connecticut; (4) eight members of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association who are holding office or employed as chief of police

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or the highest ranking professional police officer of an organized police department of a municipality within the state; (5) the Chief State's Attorney; (6) a sworn municipal police officer whose rank is sergeant or lower; and (7) five public members. [The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection and the Federal Bureau of Investigation special agent-in-charge in Connecticut or their designees shall be voting ex-officio members of the council. Any nonpublic member of the council shall immediately, upon the termination of such member's holding the office or employment that qualified such member for appointment, cease to be a member of the council. A member appointed to fill a vacancy shall be appointed for the unexpired term of the member whom such member is to succeed in the same manner as the original appointment. The Governor shall appoint a chairperson and the council shall appoint a vice-chairperson and a secretary from among the members. The members of the council shall serve without compensation but shall be entitled to actual expenses involved in the performance of their duties.]

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

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

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

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

(4) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association who is

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holding office or employed as the chief of police, the deputy chief of police or a senior ranking professional police officer of an organized police department of a municipality within the state with a population in excess of one hundred thousand, appointed by the Governor;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(13) The Chief State's Attorney;

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection and the Federal Bureau of Investigation special agent-in-charge in Connecticut or their designees shall be voting ex-officio members of the council. Any member who fails to attend three consecutive meetings or

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who fails to attend fifty per cent of all meetings held during any calendar year shall be deemed to have resigned from the council. Any nonpublic member of the council shall immediately, upon the termination of such member's holding the office or employment that qualified such member for appointment, cease to be a member of the council. Any vacancy shall be filled by the appointing authority. A member appointed to fill a vacancy shall be appointed for the unexpired term of the member whom such member is to succeed in the same manner as the original appointment. The Governor shall appoint a chairperson and the council shall appoint a vice-chairperson and a secretary from among the members.

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

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

(b) Not later than December 31, 2020, the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection and the Police Officer Standards and Training Council shall jointly develop and promulgate a

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model policy to implement the provisions of subsection (a) of this section. Such model policy shall include, but not be limited to, the time, place and manner for ensuring compliance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section. Such model policy may include specified instances when compliance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not be required due to public safety-related considerations or other practical considerations, including, but not limited to, the sensitive nature of a police investigation or a police officer's involvement in an undercover assignment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) "Governor" includes any person performing the functions of the



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Governor by authority of the law of this state;

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 16. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) As used in this section: (1) "Administrative head of each law enforcement unit" means the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, the board of police commissioners, the chief of police, superintendent of police or

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other authority having charge of a law enforcement unit; and (2) "behavioral health assessment" means a behavioral health assessment of a police officer conducted by a board-certified psychiatrist or psychologist licensed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 383 of the general statutes, who has experience diagnosing and treating post-traumatic stress disorder.

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

(c) In addition to the behavioral health assessments required pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, the administrative head of each law enforcement unit may, for good cause shown, require a police officer to submit to an additional behavioral health assessment. The administrative head of a law enforcement unit requiring that a police officer submit to an additional behavioral health assessment shall

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provide the police officer with a written statement setting forth the good faith basis for requiring the police officer to submit to an additional behavioral health assessment. Upon receiving such written statement, the police officer shall, not later than thirty days after the date of the written request, submit to such behavioral health assessment.

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

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

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

Sec. 17. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) The legislative body of a town may, by ordinance, establish a civilian police review board. The ordinance shall, at a minimum, prescribe: (1) The scope of authority of the civilian police review board; (2) the number of members of the civilian police review board; (3) the process for the selection of board

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members, whether elected or appointed; (4) the term of office for board members; and (5) the procedure for filling any vacancy in the membership of the civilian police review board.

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

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

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

Sec. 18. (*Effective from passage*) Not later than six months after the effective date of this section, the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection and each municipal police department shall complete an evaluation of the feasibility and potential impact of the use of social workers by the department for the purpose of remotely responding to calls for assistance, responding in person to such calls or accompanying

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a police officer on calls where the experience and training of a social worker could provide assistance. Such evaluation shall consider whether responses to certain calls and community interactions could be managed entirely by a social worker or benefit from the assistance of a social worker. Municipal police departments shall additionally consider whether the municipality that the police department serves would benefit from employing, contracting with or otherwise engaging social workers to assist the municipal police department. Municipal police departments may consider the use of mobile crisis teams or implementing a regional approach with other municipalities as part of any process to engage or further engage social workers to assist municipal police departments. The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection and each municipal police department shall submit such evaluation immediately upon completion to the Police Officer Standards and Training Council established under section 7-294b of the general statutes.

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

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

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

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

(2) "Police officer" means a sworn member of a law enforcement [agency who wears body-worn recording equipment] unit or any

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member of a law enforcement unit who performs police duties;

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

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

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

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

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

(c) (1) [On and after July 1, 2019, each sworn member of (A) the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services

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and Public Protection, (B) the special police forces established pursuant to section 10a-156b, (C) any municipal police department for a municipality that is a recipient of grant-in-aid as reimbursement for body-worn recording equipment pursuant to subparagraph (A), (B) or (D) of subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of section 7-277b or subdivision (2) of said subsection (b), and (D) any municipal police department for any other municipality that is a recipient of grant-in-aid as reimbursement for body-worn recording equipment pursuant to subparagraph (C) of subdivision (1) of said subsection (b) if such sworn member is supplied with such body-worn recording equipment,] Each police officer shall use body-worn recording equipment while interacting with the public in such sworn member's law enforcement capacity, except as provided in subsection (g) of this section, or in the case of a municipal police department, in accordance with the department's policy [, if] adopted by the department and based on guidelines maintained pursuant to subsection (j) of this section, concerning the use of body-worn recording equipment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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is earlier, such recording shall be disclosed, upon request, to the public, subject to the provisions of subsection (g) of this section.

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

(2) No record created using body-worn recording equipment or a dashboard camera of (A) an occurrence or situation described in subparagraphs (A) to (F), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of this subsection, (B) a scene of an incident that involves (i) a victim of domestic or sexual abuse, (ii) a victim of homicide or suicide, or (iii) a deceased victim of an accident, if disclosure could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy in the case of any such victim described in this subparagraph, or (C) a minor, shall be subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, as defined in section 1-200, and any such record shall be confidential, except that a record of a minor shall be disclosed if (i) the minor and the parent or guardian of such minor consent to the disclosure of such record, (ii) a police officer is the subject of an allegation of misconduct made by such minor or the parent or guardian of such minor, and the person representing such

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officer in an investigation of such alleged misconduct requests disclosure of such record for the sole purpose of preparing a defense to such allegation, or (iii) a person is charged with a crime and defense counsel for such person requests disclosure of such record for the sole purpose of assisting in such person's defense and the discovery of such record as evidence is otherwise discoverable.

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

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

(j) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection and the Police Officer Standards and Training Council shall jointly maintain guidelines pertaining to the use of body-worn recording equipment and dashboard cameras, including the type of detective work an officer might engage in that should not be recorded, retention of data created by such equipment and dashboard cameras and methods for safe and secure storage of such data. The guidelines shall not require a law enforcement unit to store such data for a period longer than one

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year, except in the case where the unit knows the data is pertinent to any ongoing civil, criminal or administrative matter. Each law enforcement [agency] unit and any police officer and any other employee of such [agency] unit who may have access to such data shall adhere to such guidelines. The commissioner and council may update and reissue such guidelines, as the commissioner and council determine necessary. The commissioner and council shall, upon issuance of such guidelines or any update to such guidelines, submit such guidelines in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary and public safety.

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

(b) Any municipality may apply for a grant-in-aid pursuant to this

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section to the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management on such form and in such manner as prescribed by the secretary, who may further prescribe additional technical or procurement requirements as a condition of receiving such grant-in-aid.

(c) The Office of Policy and Management shall distribute grants-in-aid pursuant to this section during the fiscal years ending June 30, 2021, and June 30, 2022. Any such grant-in-aid shall be for up to fifty per cent of the cost of such purchase of body-worn recording equipment, digital data storage devices or services or dashboard cameras with a remote recorder if the municipality is a distressed municipality, as defined in section 32-9p of the general statutes, or up to thirty per cent of the cost of such purchase if the municipality is not a distressed municipality, provided the costs of such digital data storage services covered by a grant-in-aid shall not be for a period of service that is longer than one year.

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

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

(2) Any search by a law enforcement official of a motor vehicle or the contents of the motor vehicle that is stopped by a law enforcement

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official solely for a motor vehicle violation shall be (A) based on probable cause, or (B) after having received the unsolicited consent to such search from the operator of the motor vehicle in written form or recorded by body-worn recording equipment or a dashboard camera, each as defined in section 29-6d of the general statutes.

(b) No law enforcement official may ask an operator of a motor vehicle to provide any documentation or identification other than an operator's license, motor vehicle registration, insurance identity card or other documentation or identification directly related to the stop, when the motor vehicle has been stopped solely for a motor vehicle violation, unless there exists probable cause to believe that a felony or misdemeanor offense has been committed or the operator has failed to produce a valid operator's license.

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

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

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

Sec. 23. (*Effective from passage*) The Chief State's Attorney shall, in

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consultation with the Chief Court Administrator, prepare a plan to have a prosecutorial official review each charge in any criminal case before the case is docketed. Not later than January 1, 2021, the Chief State's Attorney shall submit such plan to the Office of Policy and Management and, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary.

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

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

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

(c) In addition to any sentence imposed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, if (1) a person is convicted of an offense in violation of subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of this section that resulted in a large scale emergency response, (2) any agency or department of the state or political subdivision of the state requests financial restitution for costs associated with such emergency response, and (3) the court finds that the agency or department of the state or political subdivision of the state incurred costs associated with such emergency response as a result of such offense, the court shall order the offender to make financial restitution under terms that the court determines are appropriate. In determining the appropriate terms of financial restitution, the court shall consider: (A) The financial resources of the offender and the burden restitution will place on other obligations of the offender; (B) the offender's ability to pay based on installments or other conditions; (C) the rehabilitative effect on the offender of the payment of restitution and the method of payment; and (D) other circumstances, including the financial burden and impact on the agency or department of the state or political subdivision of the state, that the court determines make the terms of restitution appropriate. If the court determines that the current financial resources of the offender or the offender's current ability to pay based on installments or other conditions are such that no appropriate terms of restitution can be determined, the court may forego setting such terms. The court shall articulate its findings on the record with respect to each of the factors set forth in subparagraphs (A) to (D), inclusive, of this subsection. Restitution ordered by the court pursuant to this subsection shall be based on easily ascertainable damages for actual expenses associated with such emergency response. Restitution ordered by the court pursuant to this subsection shall be imposed or

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directed by a written order of the court containing the amount of actual expenses associated with such emergency response, as ascertained by the court. The order of the court shall direct that a certified copy of the order be delivered by certified mail to the agency or department of the state or political subdivision of the state. Such order is enforceable in the same manner as an order pursuant to subsection (c) of section 53a-28.

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

(a) A person is guilty of falsely reporting an incident resulting in serious physical injury or death when such person commits the crime of (1) falsely reporting an incident in the first degree as provided in subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of section 53a-180, [or] (2) falsely reporting an incident in the second degree as provided in subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of section 53a-180c, or (3) falsely reporting an incident in the first degree as provided in subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of section 53a-180 or falsely reporting an incident in the second degree as provided in subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of section 53a-180c, and such false report described in subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of this subsection results in the serious physical injury or death of another person.

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

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

(a) A person is guilty of falsely reporting an incident concerning serious physical injury or death when such person commits the crime of falsely reporting an incident in the second degree as provided in (1)



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subdivision (1), (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of section 53a-180c, or (2) subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of section 53a-180c, and such false report described in subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection is of the alleged occurrence or impending occurrence of the serious physical injury or death of another person.

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

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

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

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

Sec. 28. Section 53a-180d of the general statutes is repealed and the

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

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

(b) Misuse of the emergency 9-1-1 system is a (1) class B misdemeanor for a violation of subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of this section, or (2) class A misdemeanor for a violation of subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of this section.

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

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

(2) A peace officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b or authorized official of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles who is effecting an arrest pursuant to a warrant or preventing an escape from custody is justified in using the physical

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force prescribed in subsections (b), ~~(c)~~ and ~~[(c)]~~ (d) of this section unless such warrant is invalid and is known by such officer to be invalid.

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

(c) [A] (1) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, a peace officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b or authorized official of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles is justified in using deadly physical force upon another person for the purposes specified in subsection (b) of this section only when [he] his or her actions are objectively reasonable under the circumstances, and:

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

(B) He or she (i) has exhausted the reasonable alternatives to the use of deadly physical force, (ii) reasonably believes that the force employed creates no substantial risk of injury to a third party, and (iii) reasonably believes such use of force to be necessary to (I) effect an arrest of a person whom he or she reasonably believes has committed or attempted to commit a felony which involved the infliction [or threatened infliction] of serious physical injury, or [(B)] (II) prevent the escape from custody

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of a person whom he or she reasonably believes has committed a felony which involved the infliction [or threatened infliction] of serious physical injury and if, where feasible under this subdivision, he or she has given warning of his or her intent to use deadly physical force.

(2) For purposes of evaluating whether actions of a peace officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b or authorized official of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles are reasonable under subdivision (1) of this subsection, factors to be considered include, but are not limited to, whether (A) the person upon whom deadly physical force was used possessed or appeared to possess a deadly weapon, (B) the peace officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b or authorized official of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles engaged in reasonable deescalation measures prior to using deadly physical force, and (C) any conduct of the peace officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b or authorized official of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles led to an increased risk of an occurrence of the situation that precipitated the use of such force.

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

[[d]] (e) Except as provided in subsection [(e)] (f) of this section, a person who has been directed by a peace officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b or authorized official of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles to assist such peace officer, special policeman or official to effect an arrest or to prevent an

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escape from custody is justified in using reasonable physical force when and to the extent that he or she reasonably believes such to be necessary to carry out such peace officer's, special policeman's or official's direction.

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

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

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

(a) (1) Any police officer, as defined in section 7-294a, who while acting in such officer's law enforcement capacity, witnesses another

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police officer use what the witnessing officer objectively knows to be unreasonable, excessive or illegal use of force, shall intervene and attempt to stop such other police officer from using such force. Any such police officer who fails to intervene in such an incident may be prosecuted and punished for the same acts in accordance with the provisions of section 53a-8 as the police officer who used unreasonable, excessive or illegal force. The provisions of this subdivision do not apply to any witnessing officer who is operating in an undercover capacity at the time he or she witnesses another officer use unreasonable, excessive or illegal force.

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

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

[(a)] (b) Each law enforcement unit [, as defined in section 7-294a,] shall create and maintain a record detailing any incident (1) reported pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of this section, or (2) otherwise made known to the law enforcement unit during which a police officer [, as defined in section 7-294a, (1)] (A) uses physical force

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that is likely to cause serious physical injury, as defined in section 53a-3, to another person or the death of another person, including, but not limited to, (i) striking another person with an open or closed hand, elbow, knee, club or baton, kicking another person, or using pepper spray, [or an electroshock] an electronic defense weapon, as defined in section 53a-3, or less lethal projectile on another person, [or] (ii) using a chokehold or other method of restraint applied to the neck area or that otherwise impedes the ability to breathe or restricts blood circulation to the brain of another person, [(2)] or (iii) using any other form of physical force designated by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council, (B) discharges a firearm, except during a training exercise or in the course of dispatching an animal, or [(3)] (C) engages in a pursuit, as defined in subsection (a) of section 14-283a. Such record shall include, but not be limited to: The name of the police officer, the time and place of the incident, a description of what occurred during the incident and, to the extent known, the names of the victims and witnesses present at such incident.

[(b)] (c) Not later than February 1, [2020] 2021, and annually thereafter, each law enforcement unit shall prepare and submit a report concerning incidents described in subsection [(a)] (b) of this section during the preceding calendar year to the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division within the Office of Policy and Management. Such report shall include [(1) the records described in subsection (a) of this section, (2) summarized data compiled from such records, and (3)] the records described in subsection (b) of this section and shall be submitted electronically using a standardized method and form disseminated jointly by the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division within the Office of Policy and Management and the Police Officer Standards and Training Council. The standardized method and form shall allow compilation of statistics on each use of force incident, including, but not limited to, [(A)] (1) the race and gender of such person upon whom force was used, provided the identification of such characteristics shall be

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based on the observation and perception of the police officer, [(B)] (2) the number of times force was used on such person, and [(C)] (3) any injury suffered by such person against whom force was used. The Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division within the Office of Policy Management and the Police Officer Standards and Training Council may revise the standardized method and form and disseminate such revisions to law enforcement units. Each law enforcement unit shall, prior to submission of any such report pursuant to this subsection, redact any information from such report that may identify a minor, witness or victim.

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

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

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



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

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

(b) No person hired or otherwise engaged to perform work as a security officer, as defined in section 29-152u, shall perform the duties of a security officer prior to being licensed as a security officer by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, except as provided in subsection (h) of this section. Each applicant for a license shall complete a minimum of eight hours training in the following areas: Basic first aid, search and seizure laws and regulations, use of force, basic criminal justice and public safety issues. The commissioner shall waive such training for any person who, while serving in the armed forces or the National Guard, or if such person is a veteran, within two years of such person's discharge from the armed forces, presents proof that such person has completed military training that is equivalent to the training required by this subsection, and, if applicable, such person's military discharge document or a certified copy thereof. For the purposes of this subsection, "veteran" means any person who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable from active service in the armed forces, "armed forces" has the same meaning as provided in section 27-103, and "military discharge document" has the same meaning as provided in section 1-219. The training shall be approved by the commissioner in accordance with regulations adopted pursuant to section 29-161x. The commissioner may not grant a license to any person who has been decertified as a police officer or otherwise had his or her certification canceled, revoked or refused renewal pursuant to subsection (c) of section 7-294d.

(1) On and after October 1, 2008, no person or employee of an

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

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

(3) Each person approved as an instructor in accordance with this section may apply for the renewal of such approval on a form approved by the commissioner, accompanied by a fee of forty dollars. Such form may require the disclosure of any information necessary for the commissioner to determine whether the instructor's suitability to serve

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as an instructor has changed since the issuance of the prior approval. The term of such renewed approval shall not exceed two years.

(c) Not later than two years after successful completion of the training required pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, or the waiver of such training, the applicant may submit an application for a license as a security officer on forms furnished by the commissioner and, under oath, shall give the applicant's name, address, date and place of birth, employment for the previous five years, experience in the position applied for, including military training and weapons qualifications, any convictions for violations of the law and such other information as the commissioner may require, by regulation, to properly investigate the character, competency and integrity of the applicant. The commissioner shall require any applicant for a license under this section to submit to state and national criminal history records checks conducted in accordance with section 29-17a. Each applicant shall submit with the application two sets of his or her fingerprints on forms specified and furnished by the commissioner, two full-face photographs, two inches wide by two inches high, taken not earlier than six months prior to the date of application, and a one-hundred-dollar licensing fee, made payable to the state. Any applicant who received a waiver as provided in subsection (b) of this section shall be exempt from payment of such licensing fee. Subject to the provisions of section 46a-80, no person shall be approved for a license who has been convicted of a felony, any sexual offense or any crime involving moral turpitude, or who has been refused a license under the provisions of sections 29-161g to 29-161x, inclusive, for any reason except minimum experience, or whose license, having been granted, has been revoked or is under suspension. Upon being satisfied of the suitability of the applicant for licensure, the commissioner may license the applicant as a security officer. Such license shall be renewed every five years for a one-hundred-dollar fee. The commissioner shall send a notice of the expiration date of such license to the holder of such license, by first class mail, not less than

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ninety days before such expiration, and shall enclose with such notice an application for renewal. The security officer license shall be valid for a period of ninety days after its expiration date unless the license has been revoked or is under suspension pursuant to section 29-161v. An application for renewal filed with the commissioner after the expiration date shall be accompanied by a late fee of twenty-five dollars. The commissioner shall not renew any license that has been expired for more than ninety days.

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

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

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

(g) No person, firm or corporation shall employ or otherwise engage

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any person as a security officer, as defined in section 29-152u, unless such person (1) is a licensed security officer, or (2) meets the requirements of subsection (h) of this section.

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

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

Sec. 33. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) There is established the Office of the Inspector General that shall be an independent office

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within the Division of Criminal Justice. Not later than October 1, 2020, the Criminal Justice Commission established pursuant to section 51-275a of the general statutes shall nominate a deputy chief state's attorney from within the division as Inspector General who, subject to appointment by the General Assembly pursuant to subsection (c) or (d) of this section, shall lead the Office of the Inspector General. The office shall: (1) Conduct investigations of peace officers in accordance with section 51-277a of the general statutes; (2) prosecute any case in which the Inspector General determines a peace officer used force found to not be justifiable pursuant to section 53a-22 of the general statutes or where a police officer or correctional officer fails to intervene in any such incident or to report any such incident, as required under subsection (a) of section 7-282e of the general statutes or section 42 of this act, as applicable; and (3) make recommendations to the Police Officer Standards and Training Council established under section 7-294b of the general statutes concerning censure and suspension, renewal, cancelation or revocation of a peace officer's certification.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(g) The Inspector General may issue subpoenas to municipalities, law

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enforcement units, as defined in section 7-294 of the general statutes, the Department of Correction and any employee or former employee of the municipality, unit or department (1) requiring the production of reports, records or other documents concerning an investigation described in subsection (a) of this section that is undertaken by the Inspector General, and (2) compelling the attendance and testimony of any person having knowledge pertinent to such investigation.

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

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

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

(k) The Inspector General and any staff employed by the Office of the Inspector General, who is not in a bargaining unit established pursuant to sections 5-270 to 5-280, inclusive, of the general statutes, shall, upon completion of employment with the office of the Inspector General be transferred back to the Division of Criminal Justice into a position equivalent or comparable to the position such person held in the



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division prior to being employed by the Office of the Inspector General. Upon such transfer back to the division, such person shall be compensated at the same level such person was compensated immediately prior to being transferred back to the division.

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

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

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

(B) Except as provided under subdivision (1) of this subsection or subparagraph (A) of subdivision (2) of this subsection, whenever a person dies in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction, the Inspector General shall investigate and determine whether the deceased person died as a result of a possible criminal action, and if so, refer such

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case to the Division of Criminal Justice for potential prosecution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Chief State's Attorney and each deputy chief state's attorney, state's attorney, assistant state's attorney and deputy assistant state's attorney, including the deputy chief state's attorney acting as the Inspector General and any state's attorney, assistant state's attorney or deputy assistant state's attorney operating under the direction of the Office of the Inspector General established under section 33 of this act, shall be qualified to act in any judicial district in the state and in connection with any matter regardless of the judicial district where the offense took place, and may be assigned to act in any judicial district at

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any time on designation by the Chief State's Attorney or the Inspector General, as applicable.

Sec. 36. Section 19a-406

(a) The Chief Medical Examiner shall investigate all human deaths in the following categories: (1) Violent deaths, whether apparently homicidal, suicidal or accidental, including but not limited to deaths due to thermal, chemical, electrical or radiational injury and deaths due to criminal abortion, whether apparently self-induced or not; (2) sudden or unexpected deaths not caused by readily recognizable disease; (3) deaths under suspicious circumstances; (4) deaths of persons whose bodies are to be cremated, buried at sea or otherwise disposed of so as to be thereafter unavailable for examination; (5) deaths related to disease resulting from employment or to accident while employed; (6) deaths related to disease which might constitute a threat to public health; and (7) any other death, not clearly the result of natural causes, that occurs while the deceased person is in the custody of a peace officer or a law enforcement agency or the Commissioner of Correction. The Chief Medical Examiner may require autopsies in connection with deaths in the preceding categories when it appears warranted for proper investigation and, in the opinion of the Chief Medical Examiner, the Deputy Chief Medical Examiner, an associate medical examiner or an authorized assistant medical examiner, an autopsy is necessary. The autopsy shall be performed at the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner or by a designated pathologist at a community hospital. Where indicated, the autopsy shall include toxicologic, histologic, microbiologic and serologic examinations. If a medical examiner has reason to suspect that a homicide has been committed, the autopsy shall be performed at the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner or by a designated pathologist in the presence of at least one other designated pathologist if such other pathologist is immediately available. A detailed description of the findings of all autopsies shall be written or

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dictated during their progress. The findings of the investigation at the scene of death, the autopsy and any toxicologic, histologic, serologic and microbiologic examinations and the conclusions drawn therefrom shall be filed in the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

(b) The Chief Medical Examiner shall designate pathologists who are certified by the Department of Public Health to perform autopsies in connection with the investigation of any deaths in the categories listed in subsection (a) of this section. Any deputy chief state's attorney, state's attorney or assistant state's attorney, including from the Office of the Inspector General pursuant to section 33 of this act, shall have the right to require an autopsy by a pathologist so designated in any case in which there is a suspicion that death resulted from a criminal act. The official requiring said autopsy shall make a reasonable effort to notify whichever one of the following persons, eighteen years of age or older, assumes custody of the body for purposes of burial: Father, mother, husband, wife, child, guardian, next of kin, friend or any person charged by law with the responsibility for burial, that said autopsy has been required, however performance of said autopsy need not be delayed pending such notice.

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

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

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

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

(c) In conducting his or her investigation, the Chief Medical Examiner or his or her authorized representative shall have access to any objects, writings or other articles of property in the custody of any law enforcement official which in the Chief Medical Examiner's opinion may be useful in establishing the cause or manner of death. Upon the Chief Medical Examiner's request, a law enforcement official having custody of such articles shall deliver them to the Chief Medical Examiner, along with copies of any reports of the analysis of such articles by such law

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enforcement official. The Chief Medical Examiner shall analyze such articles and return them to the official from whom they were obtained. When such articles are no longer required to be kept for the purposes of justice, the law enforcement official who has custody of them shall deliver them to the person or persons entitled to their custody. If such articles are not claimed by such person or persons entitled thereto within one year after the date of death, such articles may be disposed of by the law enforcement official as provided in section 54-36.

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

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

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

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

The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall not impose any quota with respect to the issuance of citations to pedestrians or summonses for motor vehicle violations upon any policeman in said department. Nothing in this section shall prohibit said

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Not later than December 31, 2020, each law enforcement agency shall report, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary and public safety its inventory of controlled equipment possessed on the effective date of this section. As part of such report, the agency shall



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include the use or proposed use of each item in its inventory and whether such use or proposed use is necessary for the operation and safety of the department or is for relief or rescue efforts in the case of a natural disaster or for other public safety purposes.

(d) (1) The office of the Governor and the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection may order a law enforcement agency to lawfully sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of controlled equipment they jointly find is unnecessary for public protection. A municipal police department may request the office of the Governor and the commissioner to reconsider such order. The office of the Governor and the commissioner may jointly amend or rescind such order if the police department has held a public hearing in the municipality it serves concerning the proposed request for reconsideration and the department demonstrates in its request for reconsideration that the use or proposed use of the controlled equipment is necessary for the operation and safety of the department or is for relief or rescue efforts in the case of a natural disaster or for other public safety purposes.

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

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

Sec. 41. (NEW) *(Effective July 1, 2021, and applicable to any cause of action arising from an incident committed on or after July 1, 2021)* (a) As used in this section:

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

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

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

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

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

(e) In an action under this section, each municipality or law enforcement unit shall protect and save harmless any such police officer from financial loss and expense, including legal fees and costs, if any, arising out of any claim, demand or suit instituted against such officer by reason of any act undertaken by such officer while acting in the discharge of the officer's duties. In the event such officer has a judgment entered against him or her for a malicious, wanton or wilful act in a

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court of law, such municipality shall be reimbursed by such officer for expenses it incurred in providing such defense and shall not be held liable to such officer for any financial loss or expense resulting from such act.

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

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

Sec. 42. (*Effective from passage*) On or before January 1, 2021, the task force established to study police transparency and accountability, pursuant to section 6 of public act 19-90, shall report in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary on any recommendations related to the implementation of section 41 of this act and the anticipated impact that the implementation of said section 41 will have on the ability of a police officer or municipality to obtain liability insurance.

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

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the correction officer who used unreasonable, excessive or illegal force.

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

(c) The Department of Correction or any employee of the department shall not take any retaliatory personnel action or discriminate against a correction officer because such correction officer intervened in an incident pursuant to subsection (a) of this section or reported an incident pursuant to subsection (b) of this section. Such intervening or reporting correction officer shall be protected by the provisions of section 4-61dd of the general statutes.

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

(a) [The] Until December 31, 2024, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council, established under section 7-294b, and the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection or the commissioner's designee, shall [, within available appropriations,] jointly develop, adopt and revise, as necessary, minimum standards and practices for the administration and management of law enforcement units, as defined in section 7-294a. Such minimum standards and practices shall be based upon standards established by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Commission on Accreditation for

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Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., and shall include, but need not be limited to, standards and practices regarding bias-based policing, use of force, response to crimes of family violence, use of body-worn recording equipment, complaints that allege misconduct by police officers, use of electronic defense weapons, eyewitness identification procedures, notifications in death and related events and pursuits by police officers. The council shall post such minimum standards and practices on the council's Internet web site and disseminate such standards and practices to law enforcement units. The council and commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall jointly develop a process to review a law enforcement unit's compliance with such minimum standards and practices and issue a certificate of compliance with law enforcement standards and practices to a law enforcement unit that meets or exceeds such standards and practices.

(b) On and after January 1, 2019, and until December 31, 2024, each law enforcement unit shall adopt and maintain (1) the minimum standards and practices developed by the council pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, or (2) a higher level of accreditation standards developed by the council or the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc.

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

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

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subsection (c) of this section.

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

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

(c) All provisions of section 3-20 of the general statutes, or the exercise of any right or power granted thereby, that are not inconsistent with the provisions of this section are hereby adopted and shall apply to all bonds authorized by the State Bond Commission pursuant to this section. Temporary notes in anticipation of the money to be derived from the sale of any such bonds so authorized may be issued in accordance with section 3-20 of the general statutes and from time to time renewed. Such bonds shall mature at such time or times not exceeding twenty years from their respective dates as may be provided in or pursuant to the resolution or resolutions of the State Bond Commission authorizing such bonds. None of such bonds shall be authorized except upon a finding by the State Bond Commission that there has been filed with it a request for such authorization that is signed by or on behalf of the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management and states such terms and conditions as said commission, in its discretion, may require. Such bonds issued pursuant to this section shall be general obligations of the state and the full faith and credit of the state of Connecticut are pledged for the payment of the principal of and interest on such bonds as the same become due, and accordingly and as part of the contract of the state with the holders of such bonds, appropriation of all amounts necessary for punctual payment of such

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principal and interest is hereby made, and the State Treasurer shall pay such principal and interest as the same become due.

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

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

(B) The Criminal Justice Commission shall appoint a state's attorney for each judicial district, who shall act therein as attorney on behalf of the state. The Criminal Justice Commission shall also appoint, from candidates recommended by the appropriate state's attorney and deemed qualified by the commission, as many assistant state's attorneys and deputy assistant state's attorneys on a full-time or part-time basis for each judicial district as the criminal business of the court, in the opinion of the Chief State's Attorney, may require, and the commission

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shall also appoint, from candidates recommended by the Chief State's Attorney and deemed qualified by the commission, as many assistant state's attorneys and deputy assistant state's attorneys as are necessary, in the opinion of the Chief State's Attorney, to assist the Chief State's Attorney. Assistant state's attorneys and deputy assistant state's attorneys, respectively, shall assist the state's attorneys for the judicial districts and the Chief State's Attorney in all criminal matters and, in the absence from the district or disability of the state's attorney or at his request, shall have and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of state's attorney. At least three such assistant state's attorneys or deputy assistant state's attorneys shall be designated by the Chief State's Attorney to handle all prosecutions in the state of housing matters deemed to be criminal. Any assistant or deputy assistant state's attorney so designated should have a commitment to the maintenance of decent, safe and sanitary housing and, to the extent practicable, shall handle housing matters on a full-time basis. At least one assistant state's attorney shall be designated by the Chief State's Attorney to handle all prosecutions in the state of environmental matters deemed to be criminal. Any assistant state's attorney so designated should have a commitment to protecting the environment and, to the extent practicable, shall handle environmental matters on a full-time basis. (C) The Chief State's Attorney may promote any assistant state's attorney, or deputy assistant state's attorney who assists him, and the appropriate state's attorney may promote any assistant state's attorney or deputy assistant state's attorney who assists such state's attorney in the judicial district.

Approved July 31, 2020