



General Assembly

Amendment

January Session, 2021

LCO No. 9319



Offered by:

SEN. KELLY, 21st Dist.
SEN. FORMICA, 20th Dist.
SEN. KISSEL, 7th Dist.

To: House Bill No. 6538

File No. 473

Cal. No. 369

"AN ACT MAKING REVISIONS TO THE COMMON INTEREST OWNERSHIP ACT."

1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and substitute the
2 following in lieu thereof:

3 "Section 1. Section 7-294aaa of the general statutes is repealed and the
4 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):

5 (a) The legislative body of a town may, by ordinance, establish a
6 civilian police review board. The ordinance shall, at a minimum,
7 prescribe: (1) The scope of authority of the civilian police review board;
8 (2) the number of members of the civilian police review board; (3) the
9 process for the selection of board members, whether elected or
10 appointed; (4) the term of office for board members; and (5) the
11 procedure for filling any vacancy in the membership of the civilian
12 police review board.

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

19 (c) (1) The person to whom such subpoena is issued may, not later
20 than fifteen days after service of such subpoena, or on or before the time
21 specified in the subpoena for compliance if such time is less than fifteen
22 days after service, serve upon the board written objection to the
23 subpoena and file such objection in the Superior Court which shall
24 adjudicate such objection in accordance with the rules of the court.

25 (2) If the person to whom such subpoena is issued fails to appear or
26 if having appeared refuses to testify or produce the evidence required
27 by such subpoena, the Superior Court, upon application of such board,
28 shall have jurisdiction to order such person to appear or to give
29 testimony or produce such evidence, as the case may be.

30 ~~[(c)] (d)~~ The provisions of this section shall not be construed to affect
31 the operation of, or impose any limitation upon, a civilian police review
32 board established prior to July 31, 2020.

33 ~~[(d)] (e)~~ Upon receipt of a written request from the Office of the
34 Inspector General, established pursuant to section 51-277e, a civilian
35 police review board shall stay and take no further action in connection
36 with any proceeding that is the subject of an investigation or criminal
37 prosecution that is being conducted pursuant to said section or section
38 51-277a. Any stay of proceedings imposed pursuant to this subsection
39 shall not exceed six months from the date on which the civilian police
40 review board receives such written request from the Office of the
41 Inspector General, and such stay of proceedings may be terminated
42 sooner if the Office of the Inspector General provides written
43 notification to the civilian police review board that a stay of proceedings
44 is no longer required.

45 Sec. 2. Subsection (f) of section 29-6d of the general statutes is
46 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
47 *1, 2021*):

48 (f) ~~(1)~~ If a police officer is giving a formal statement about the use of
49 force or if a police officer is the subject of a disciplinary investigation in
50 which a recording from body-worn recording equipment or a
51 dashboard camera with a remote recorder, as defined in subsection (c)
52 of section 7-277b, is being considered as part of a review of an incident,
53 the officer shall ~~[(1)]~~ have the right to review (A) such recording in the
54 presence of the officer's attorney or labor representative, and ~~[(2)~~ have
55 the right to review] (B) recordings from other body-worn recording
56 equipment capturing the officer's image or voice during the incident.
57 Not later than forty-eight hours following an officer's review of a
58 recording under subparagraph (A) of this subdivision, ~~[(1) of this~~
59 ~~subsection,]~~ or if the officer does not review the recording, not later than
60 ninety-six hours following the ~~[recorded incident]~~ initiation of such
61 disciplinary investigation, whichever is earlier, such recording shall be
62 disclosed, upon request, to the public, subject to the provisions of
63 subsection (g) of this section.

64 (2) If a request is made for public disclosure of a recording from body-
65 worn recording equipment or a dashboard camera of an incident about
66 which (A) a police officer has not been asked to give a formal statement
67 about the alleged use of force, or (B) a disciplinary investigation has not
68 been initiated, any police officer whose image or voice is captured on
69 the recording shall have the right to review such recording in the
70 presence of the officer's attorney or labor representative. Not later than
71 forty-eight hours following an officer's review of a recording under this
72 subdivision, or if the officer does not review the recording, not later than
73 ninety-six hours following the request for disclosure, whichever is
74 earlier, such recording shall be disclosed to the public, subject to the
75 provisions of subsection (g) of this section.

76 Sec. 3. Subsection (f) of section 29-6d of the general statutes, as
77 amended by section 19 of public act 20-1 of the July special session, is

78 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*
79 *2022*):

80 (f) (1) If a police officer is giving a formal statement about the use of
81 force or if a police officer is the subject of a disciplinary investigation in
82 which a recording from body-worn recording equipment or a
83 dashboard camera is being considered as part of a review of an incident,
84 the officer shall ~~[(1)]~~ have the right to review (A) such recording in the
85 presence of the officer's attorney or labor representative, and ~~[(2) have~~
86 ~~the right to review]~~ (B) recordings from other body-worn recording
87 equipment capturing the officer's image or voice during the incident.
88 Not later than forty-eight hours following an officer's review of a
89 recording under subparagraph (A) of this subdivision, ~~[(1) of this~~
90 ~~subsection,]~~ or if the officer does not review the recording, not later than
91 ninety-six hours following the ~~[recorded incident]~~ initiation of such
92 disciplinary investigation, whichever is earlier, such recording shall be
93 disclosed, upon request, to the public, subject to the provisions of
94 subsection (g) of this section.

95 (2) If a request is made for public disclosure of a recording from body-
96 worn recording equipment or a dashboard camera of an incident about
97 which (A) a police officer has not been asked to give a formal statement
98 about the alleged use of force, or (B) a disciplinary investigation has not
99 been initiated, any police officer whose image or voice is captured on
100 the recording shall have the right to review such recording in the
101 presence of the officer's attorney or labor representative. Not later than
102 forty-eight hours following an officer's review of a recording under this
103 subdivision, or if the officer does not review the recording, not later than
104 ninety-six hours following the request for disclosure, whichever is
105 earlier, such recording shall be disclosed to the public, subject to the
106 provisions of subsection (g) of this section.

107 Sec. 4. Subsection (c) of section 29-161h of the general statutes is
108 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
109 *1, 2021*):

110 (c) No license shall be issued to any person who has been (1)
111 convicted of any felony, (2) convicted of any misdemeanor under
112 section 21a-279, 53a-58, 53a-61, 53a-61a, 53a-62, 53a-63, 53a-96, 53a-175,
113 53a-176, 53a-178 or 53a-181d, or equivalent conviction in another
114 jurisdiction, within the past seven years, (3) convicted of any offense
115 involving moral turpitude, (4) discharged from military service under
116 conditions that demonstrate questionable moral character, or (5)
117 decertified as a police officer or otherwise had his or her certification
118 canceled, revoked or refused renewal pursuant to subsection (c) of
119 section 7-294d, or under the laws of any other jurisdiction.

120 Sec. 5. Section 29-161q of the general statutes is repealed and the
121 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):

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

126 (b) No person hired or otherwise engaged to perform work as a
127 security officer, as defined in section 29-152u, shall perform the duties
128 of a security officer prior to being licensed as a security officer by the
129 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, except as
130 provided in subsection (h) of this section. Each applicant for a license
131 shall complete a minimum of eight hours training in the following areas:
132 Basic first aid, search and seizure laws and regulations, use of force,
133 basic criminal justice and public safety issues. The commissioner shall
134 waive such training for any person who, while serving in the armed
135 forces or the National Guard, or if such person is a veteran, within two
136 years of such person's discharge from the armed forces, presents proof
137 that such person has completed military training that is equivalent to
138 the training required by this subsection, and, if applicable, such person's
139 military discharge document or a certified copy thereof. For the
140 purposes of this subsection, "veteran" means any person who was
141 discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable from
142 active service in the armed forces, "armed forces" has the same meaning

143 as provided in section 27-103, and "military discharge document" has
144 the same meaning as provided in section 1-219. The training shall be
145 approved by the commissioner in accordance with regulations adopted
146 pursuant to section 29-161x. The commissioner may not grant a license
147 to any person who has been decertified as a police officer or otherwise
148 had his or her certification canceled, revoked or refused renewal
149 pursuant to subsection (c) of section 7-294d, or under the laws of any
150 other jurisdiction.

151 (1) On and after October 1, 2008, no person or employee of an
152 association, corporation or partnership shall conduct such training
153 without the approval of the commissioner except as provided in
154 subdivision (2) of this subsection. Application for such approval shall
155 be submitted on forms prescribed by the commissioner and
156 accompanied by a fee of forty dollars. Such application shall be made
157 under oath and shall contain the applicant's name, address, date and
158 place of birth, employment for the previous five years, education or
159 training in the subjects required to be taught under this subsection, any
160 convictions for violations of the law and such other information as the
161 commissioner may require by regulation adopted pursuant to section
162 29-161x to properly investigate the character, competency and integrity
163 of the applicant. No person shall be approved as an instructor for such
164 training who has been convicted of a felony, a sexual offense or a crime
165 of moral turpitude or who has been denied approval as a security
166 service licensee, a security officer or instructor in the security industry
167 by any licensing authority, or whose approval has been revoked or
168 suspended. The term for such approval shall not exceed two years. Not
169 later than two business days after a change of address, any person
170 approved as an instructor in accordance with this section shall notify the
171 commissioner of such change and such notification shall include both
172 the old and new addresses.

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

177 subsection.

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

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

211 commissioner may license the applicant as a security officer. Such
212 license shall be renewed every five years for a one-hundred-dollar fee.
213 The commissioner shall send a notice of the expiration date of such
214 license to the holder of such license, by first class mail, not less than
215 ninety days before such expiration, and shall enclose with such notice
216 an application for renewal. The security officer license shall be valid for
217 a period of ninety days after its expiration date unless the license has
218 been revoked or is under suspension pursuant to section 29-161v. An
219 application for renewal filed with the commissioner after the expiration
220 date shall be accompanied by a late fee of twenty-five dollars. The
221 commissioner shall not renew any license that has been expired for more
222 than ninety days.

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

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

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

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

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

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

275 Sec. 6. Section 54-33b of the general statutes is repealed and the
276 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):

277 (a) [The consent of a person given to a law enforcement official to
278 conduct a search of such person shall not, absent the existence of
279 probable cause, constitute justification for such law enforcement official
280 to conduct such search] A law enforcement official may ask a person if
281 he or she may conduct a search of their person, provided such law
282 enforcement official has reasonable and articulable suspicion that
283 weapons, contraband or other evidence of a crime is contained upon the
284 person, or that the search is reasonably necessary to further an ongoing
285 law enforcement investigation. A law enforcement official who solicits
286 consent to search a person shall, whether or not the consent is granted,
287 complete a police report documenting the reasonable and articulable
288 suspicion for the solicitation of consent, or the facts and circumstances
289 that support the search being reasonably necessary to further an
290 ongoing law enforcement investigation.

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

299 Sec. 7. Section 54-33o of the general statutes is repealed and the
300 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):

301 (a) (1) [No] A law enforcement official may ask an operator of a motor
302 vehicle to conduct a search of a motor vehicle or the contents of the
303 motor vehicle that is stopped by a law enforcement official, [solely for a
304 motor vehicle violation] provided such law enforcement official has
305 reasonable and articulable suspicion that weapons, contraband or other
306 evidence of a crime is contained within the vehicle. A law enforcement
307 official who solicits consent to search a motor vehicle shall, whether or
308 not the consent is granted, complete a police report within forty-eight
309 hours documenting the reasonable and articulable suspicion for the

310 solicitation of consent.

311 (2) Any search by a law enforcement official of a motor vehicle or the
312 contents of the motor vehicle that is stopped by a law enforcement
313 official solely for a motor vehicle violation shall be (A) based on
314 probable cause, or (B) after having received [the unsolicited] consent to
315 such search from the operator of the motor vehicle in written form or
316 recorded by body-worn recording equipment or a dashboard camera,
317 each as defined in section 29-6d.

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

327 Sec. 8. Section 54-33a of the general statutes is repealed and the
328 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):

329 (a) As used in sections 54-33a to 54-33g, inclusive, "property"
330 includes, but is not limited to, documents, books, papers, films,
331 recordings, records, data and any other tangible thing; and "tracking
332 device" means an electronic or mechanical device that permits the
333 tracking of the movement of a person or object.

334 (b) Upon complaint on oath by any state's attorney or assistant state's
335 attorney or by any two credible persons, to any judge of the Superior
336 Court or judge trial referee, that such state's attorney or assistant state's
337 attorney or such persons have probable cause to believe that any
338 property (1) possessed, controlled, designed or intended for use or
339 which is or has been used or which may be used as the means of
340 committing any criminal offense; or (2) which was stolen or embezzled;
341 or (3) which constitutes evidence of an offense, or which constitutes

342 evidence that a particular person participated in the commission of an
343 offense, is within or upon any place, thing or person, such judge or judge
344 trial referee, except as provided in section 54-33j, may issue a warrant
345 commanding a proper officer to enter into or upon such place or thing,
346 search such place, thing or person and take into such officer's custody
347 all such property named in the warrant.

348 (c) Upon complaint on oath by any state's attorney or assistant state's
349 attorney or by any two credible persons, to any judge of the Superior
350 Court or judge trial referee, that such state's attorney or assistant state's
351 attorney or such persons have probable cause to believe that a criminal
352 offense has been, is being, or will be committed and that the use of a
353 tracking device will yield evidence of the commission of that offense,
354 such judge or judge trial referee may issue a warrant authorizing the
355 installation and use of a tracking device. The complaint shall identify
356 the person on which or the property to, in or on which the tracking
357 device is to be installed, and, if known, the owner of such property.

358 (d) A warrant may issue only on affidavit sworn to by the
359 complainant or complainants before the judge or judge trial referee and
360 establishing the grounds for issuing the warrant, which affidavit shall
361 be part of the arrest file. If the judge or judge trial referee is satisfied that
362 grounds for the application exist or that there is probable cause to
363 believe that grounds for the application exist, the judge or judge trial
364 referee shall issue a warrant identifying the property and naming or
365 describing the person, place or thing to be searched or authorizing the
366 installation and use of a tracking device and identifying the person on
367 which or the property to, in or on which the tracking device is to be
368 installed. The warrant shall be directed to any police officer of a
369 regularly organized police department or any state police officer, to an
370 inspector in the Division of Criminal Justice, to a conservation officer,
371 special conservation officer or patrolman acting pursuant to section 26-
372 6 or to a sworn motor vehicle inspector acting under the authority of
373 section 14-8. Except for a warrant for the installation and use of a
374 tracking device, the warrant shall state the date and time of its issuance
375 and the grounds or probable cause for its issuance and shall command

376 the officer to search within a reasonable time the person, place or thing
377 named, for the property specified. A warrant for the installation and use
378 of a tracking device shall state the date and time of its issuance and the
379 grounds or probable cause for its issuance and shall command the
380 officer to complete the installation of the device within a specified
381 period not later than ten days after the date of its issuance and authorize
382 the installation and use of the tracking device, including the collection
383 of data through such tracking device, for a reasonable period of time not
384 to exceed thirty days from the date the tracking device is installed. Upon
385 request and a showing of good cause, a judge or judge trial referee may
386 authorize the use of the tracking device for an additional period of thirty
387 days.

388 (e) No police officer of a regularly organized police department or
389 any state police officer, an inspector in the Division of Criminal Justice,
390 a conservation officer, special conservation officer or patrolman acting
391 pursuant to section 26-6 or a sworn motor vehicle inspector acting under
392 the authority of section 14-8, shall seek, execute or participate in the
393 execution of a no-knock warrant. A search warrant authorized under
394 this section shall require that an officer provide notice of such officer's
395 identity, authority and purpose prior to entering the place to be
396 searched for the execution of such search warrant. Prior to undertaking
397 any search or seizure pursuant to the search warrant, the executing
398 officer shall read and give a copy of the search warrant to the person to
399 be searched or the owner of the place to be searched or, if the owner is
400 not present, to any occupant of the place to be searched. If the place to
401 be searched is unoccupied, the executing officer shall leave a copy of the
402 search warrant suitably affixed to the place to be searched. For purposes
403 of this subsection, "no-knock warrant" means a warrant authorizing
404 police officers to enter certain premises without first knocking and
405 announcing their presence or purpose prior to entering the place to be
406 searched.

407 [(e)] (f) A judge or judge trial referee may issue a warrant pursuant to
408 this section for records or data that are in the actual or constructive
409 possession of a foreign corporation or business entity that transacts

410 business in this state, including, but not limited to, a foreign corporation
411 or business entity that provides electronic communication services or
412 remote computing services to the public. Such a warrant may be served
413 on an authorized representative of the foreign corporation or business
414 entity by hand, mail, commercial delivery, facsimile or electronic
415 transmission, provided proof of delivery can be established. When
416 properly served with a warrant issued pursuant to this section, the
417 foreign corporation or business entity shall provide to the applicant all
418 records or data sought by the warrant within fourteen business days of
419 being served with the warrant, unless the judge or judge trial referee
420 determines that a shorter or longer period of time is necessary or
421 appropriate.

422 [(f)] (g) The inadvertent failure of the issuing judge or judge trial
423 referee to state on the warrant the time of its issuance shall not in and of
424 itself invalidate the warrant.

425 Sec. 9. Section 53a-22 of the general statutes, as amended by section
426 29 of public act 20-1 of the July special session and public act 21-4, is
427 amended by adding subsection (h) as follows (*Effective January 1, 2022*):

428 (NEW) (h) In determining whether use of force by a peace officer who
429 is a police officer, as defined in subsection (a) of section 29-6d, is justified
430 pursuant to this section, the trier of fact may draw an unfavorable
431 inference from a police officer's deliberate failure in violation of section
432 29-6d, as amended by this act, to record such use of physical force.

433 Sec. 10. Section 52-571k of the general statutes is repealed and the
434 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2021*):

435 (a) As used in this section:

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

438 (2) "Police officer" has the same meaning as provided in section 7-
439 294a.

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

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

450 (d) (1) In any civil action brought under this section, governmental
451 immunity shall only be a defense to a claim for damages when, at the
452 time of the conduct complained of, the police officer had an objectively
453 good faith belief that such officer's conduct did not violate the law.
454 There shall be no interlocutory appeal of a trial court's denial of the
455 application of the defense of governmental immunity. Governmental
456 immunity shall not be a defense in a civil action brought solely for
457 equitable relief.

458 (2) In any civil action brought under this section, the trier of fact may
459 draw an adverse inference from a police officer's deliberate failure, in
460 violation of section 29-6d, as amended by this act, to record any event
461 that is relevant to such action.

462 (e) In an action under this section, each municipality or law
463 enforcement unit shall protect and save harmless any such police officer
464 from financial loss and expense, including legal fees and costs, if any,
465 arising out of any claim, demand or suit instituted against such officer
466 by reason of any act undertaken by such officer while acting in the
467 discharge of the officer's duties. In the event such officer has a judgment
468 entered against him or her for a malicious, wanton or wilful act in a
469 court of law, such municipality shall be reimbursed by such officer for
470 expenses it incurred in providing such defense and shall not be held
471 liable to such officer for any financial loss or expense resulting from such

472 act.

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

477 (g) A civil action brought pursuant to this section shall be commenced
 478 not later than one year after the date on which the cause of action
 479 accrues. Any notice of claim provision set forth in the general statutes,
 480 including, but not limited to, the provisions of subsection (d) of section
 481 7-101a and subsection (a) of section 7-465 shall not apply to an action
 482 brought under this section."

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>October 1, 2021</i>	7-294aaa
Sec. 2	<i>October 1, 2021</i>	29-6d(f)
Sec. 3	<i>July 1, 2022</i>	29-6d(f)
Sec. 4	<i>October 1, 2021</i>	29-161h(c)
Sec. 5	<i>October 1, 2021</i>	29-161q
Sec. 6	<i>October 1, 2021</i>	54-33b
Sec. 7	<i>October 1, 2021</i>	54-33o
Sec. 8	<i>October 1, 2021</i>	54-33a
Sec. 9	<i>January 1, 2022</i>	53a-22
Sec. 10	<i>July 1, 2021</i>	52-571k