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2026 Legislative Package

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2026 Legislative Package

Title Pages

1. **AN ACT REGULATING POLICE REPORTS WRITTEN EITHER FULLY OR IN PART USING ARTIFICAL INTELLIGENCE**

Purpose: *Existing law generally provides for the regulation of law enforcement agencies, including, among other things, requiring each local law enforcement agency to maintain General Orders and/or to conspicuously post on their internet websites all current standards, policies, practices, and operating procedures, that would otherwise be available to the public under specified circumstances.*

This new legislation would regulate and impose transparency on the growing use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) generated police reports and drafts. It provides guardrails and enhances accountability by regulating law enforcement's use of AI.

2. **AN ACT CONCERNING EXTENDING PAROLE ELIGIBILITY TO INDIVIDUALS SENTENCED FOR CRIMES COMMITTED UNDER 21, REGARDLESS OF SENTENCING DATE**

Purpose: *This proposal would amend Public Act 23-169 which amended Public Act 15-84 and restricted the eligibility of C.G.S. 54-125a(g). This proposal would extend parole eligibility to all individuals sentenced for crimes committed under the age of twenty-one, regardless of sentencing date.*

3. **AN ACT CONCERNING SIMPLE LARCENY**

Purpose: *This proposal creates a new infraction for larcenies for amounts under the amount of $100.00. The creation of this new infraction would assist in the timely disposing of low-level larceny matters throughout the state.*

4. **AN ACT CONCERNING THE REMOVAL OF IID REQUIREMENT FOR OUI'S WHEN THE CASE IS NOLLED AND/OR DISMISSED**

Purpose: *This would amend the general statutes to remove any requirement by the Department of Motor Vehicles to install an ignition interlock device for anyone charged with Operating Under the Influence (OUI) in which the charges are subsequently reduced, nolled and/or dismissed pursuant to C.G.S. 14-227a(f).*

5. **AN ACT REGARDING RELEASE OF INFORMATION**

Purpose: *This proposal would amend C.G.S. 46b-486 (Release of Information) to authorize a representative from the Department of Children and Families to obtain, "in furtherance of their duties or responsibilities where a matter is pending in the superior court for*

juvenile matters where parentage is outstanding" a copy of the birth certificate from the Department of Public Health at issue.

6. AN ACT CONCERNING JAIL CREDIT

Purpose: This proposal would amend the statutes to determine the accrual of jail credit for the time a person spends incarcerated pretrial.

7. AN ACT CONCERNING REGARDING A VIOLATION OF A STANDING CRIMINAL PROTECTIVE ORDER OR A STANDING CRIMINAL RESTRAINING ORDER

Purpose: This would prohibit a person from being charged with violation of a protective order or a restraining order if the protected person solicits, requests, commands, importunes or intentionally aids in the violation of the protective order.

8. AN ACT CONCERNING OPERATING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

Purpose: This proposal would amend the statutes to create a task force to review the current statutes regarding license suspensions and the requirement of ignition interlock devices to be installed and the time periods for such.

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January 12, 2026

2026 Legislative Proposal #1

AN ACT REGULATING POLICE REPORTS WRITTEN EITHER FULLY OR IN PART USING ARTIFICAL INTELLIGENCE

Purpose: *Existing law generally provides for the regulation of law enforcement agencies, including, among other things, requiring each local law enforcement agency to maintain General Orders and/or to conspicuously post on their internet websites all current standards, policies, practices, and operating procedures, that would otherwise be available to the public under specified circumstances.*

This new legislation would regulate and impose transparency on the growing use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) generated police reports and drafts. It provides guardrails and enhances accountability by regulating law enforcement's use of AI.

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

SECTION 1. (NEW) (*Effective from Passage*) (a) Each law enforcement agency shall maintain a policy to require an official report prepared by a law enforcement officer or any member of a law enforcement agency that is generated using artificial intelligence either fully or partially to contain both of the following:

(1) On each page of the official report, or within the body of the text, identify every specific artificial intelligence program used in a manner that makes such identification readily apparent to the reader and prominently state the following:

"This report was written either fully or in part using artificial intelligence."

(2) The signature of the law enforcement officer or member of a law enforcement agency who prepared the official report, either in physical or electronic form, verifying that they reviewed the contents of the report and that the facts contained in the official report are true and correct.

(b) If a law enforcement officer or any member of a law enforcement agency uses artificial intelligence to create an official report, whether fully or partially, the first draft created shall be retained by the agency for as long as the official report is retained.

(1) Notwithstanding this section, a draft of any report created with the use of artificial intelligence shall not constitute an officer's statement.

(c) The agency utilizing artificial intelligence to generate a first draft, an official report, or any drafts thereof, shall maintain both an audit trail and audit log for as long as the official report is retained that, at a minimum, identifies the following:

(1) The person who used artificial intelligence to create a report, and,

(2) The video and audio footage used to create a report, if any.

(d) A contracted vendor shall not share, sell, or otherwise use information provided by a law enforcement agency to be processed by artificial intelligence except for either of the following purposes:

(1) The contracted law enforcement agency's purposes.

(2) Pursuant to a court order.

(e) A contracted vendor may access data processed by artificial intelligence for the purposes of troubleshooting, bias mitigation, accuracy improvement, or system refinement.

(f) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Artificial intelligence" means an engineered or machine-based system that varies in its level of autonomy and that can, for explicit or implicit objectives, infer from the input it receives how to generate outputs that can influence physical or virtual environments.

(2) "Artificial intelligence systems" are systems that use artificial intelligence to automatically draft police report narratives based upon an analysis of in-car or dash-mounted cameras, or body-worn camera audio or video, and artificial intelligence systems that analyze a law enforcement officer's dictated report to generate a police report narrative automatically enhanced by generative artificial intelligence.

(3) "Contracted vendor" means a third party which has made artificial intelligence available to law enforcement for the purpose of generating a draft police report.

(4) "First draft" means the initial document or narrative produced solely by artificial intelligence.

(5) "Law enforcement agency" means any department or agency of the state or any local government, special district, or other political subdivision thereof, that employs any peace officer, as described in Section 7-294a (8) and (9).

(6) "Official report" means the final version of the report that is signed by the officer under paragraph (2) of subdivision (a).

(7) "Audit logs" are individual records of actions such as an officer using Artificial Intelligence, editing text, or linking video.

(8) "Audit trails" are the complete, chronological sequence of "audit logs," providing a comprehensive history outlining who, what, when, and how an Artificial Intelligence generated report was created or altered, providing for transparency and accountability.

OFFICE OF CHIEF PUBLIC DEFENDER

2026 Legislative Proposal #2

AN ACT CONCERNING EXTENDING PAROLE ELIGIBILITY TO INDIVIDUALS SENTENCED FOR CRIMES COMMITTED UNDER 21, REGARDLESS OF SENTENCING DATE

Purpose: *This proposal would amend Public Act 23-169 which amended Public Act 15-84 and restricted the eligibility of C.G.S. 54-125a(g). This proposal would extend parole eligibility to all individuals sentenced for crimes committed under the age of twenty-one, regardless of sentencing date.*

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

SECTION 1. *Subsection (f) of Section 54-125a of the general statutes as amended is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective from passage):*

(f) (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) to (e), inclusive, of this section, a person convicted of one or more crimes committed while such person was under [eighteen] **twenty-one** years of age, who is incarcerated on or after October 1, 2015, and who received a definite sentence or total effective sentence of more than ten years for such crime or crimes prior to, on or after October 1, 2015, may be allowed to go at large on parole in the discretion of the panel of the Board of Pardons and Paroles for the institution in which such person is confined, provided (A) if such person is serving a sentence of fifty years or less, such person shall be eligible for parole after serving sixty per cent of the sentence or twelve years, whichever is greater, or (B) if such person is serving a sentence of more than fifty years, such person shall be eligible for parole after serving thirty years. Nothing in this subsection shall limit a person's eligibility for parole release under the provisions of subsections (a) to (e), inclusive, of this section if such person would be eligible for parole release at an earlier date under any of such provisions.

(2) The board shall apply the parole eligibility rules of this subsection only with respect to the sentence for a crime or crimes committed while a person was under [eighteen] **twenty-one** years of age. Any portion of a sentence that is based on a crime or crimes committed while a person was [eighteen] **twenty-one** years of age or older shall be subject to the applicable parole eligibility, suitability and release rules set forth in subsections (a) to (e), inclusive, of this section.

(3) Whenever a person becomes eligible for parole release pursuant to this subsection, the board shall hold a hearing to determine such person's suitability for parole release. At least twelve months prior to such hearing, the board shall notify the office of Chief Public Defender, the appropriate state's attorney, the Victim Services Unit within the Department of

Correction, the Office of the Victim Advocate and the Office of Victim Services within the Judicial Department of such person's eligibility for parole release pursuant to this subsection. The office of Chief Public Defender shall assign counsel for such person pursuant to section 51-296 if such person is indigent. At any hearing to determine such person's suitability for parole release pursuant to this subsection, the board shall permit (A) such person to make a statement on such person's behalf, (B) counsel for such person and the state's attorney to submit reports and other documents, and (C) any victim of the crime or crimes to make a statement pursuant to section 54-126a. The board may request testimony from mental health professionals or other relevant witnesses, and reports from the Commissioner of Correction or other persons, as the board may require. The board shall use validated risk assessment and needs assessment tools and its risk-based structured decision making and release criteria established pursuant to subsection (d) of section 54-124a in making a determination pursuant to this subsection.

(4) After such hearing, the board may allow such person to go at large on parole with respect to any portion of a sentence that was based on a crime or crimes committed while such person was under [eighteen] **twenty-one** years of age if the board finds that such parole release would be consistent with the factors set forth in subdivisions (1) to (4), inclusive, of subsection (c) of section 54-300 and if it appears, from all available information, including, but not limited to, any reports from the Commissioner of Correction, that (A) there is a reasonable probability that such person will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, (B) the benefits to such person and society that would result from such person's release to community supervision substantially outweigh the benefits to such person and society that would result from such person's continued incarceration, and (C) such person has demonstrated substantial rehabilitation since the date such crime or crimes were committed considering such person's character, background and history, as demonstrated by factors, including, but not limited to, such person's correctional record, the age and circumstances of such person as of the date of the commission of the crime or crimes, whether such person has demonstrated remorse and increased maturity since the date of the commission of the crime or crimes, such person's contributions to the welfare of other persons through service, such person's efforts to overcome substance abuse, addiction, trauma, lack of education or obstacles that such person may have faced as a [child or youth] **person under twenty-one years of age** in the adult correctional system, the opportunities for rehabilitation in the adult correctional system, whether the person has also applied for or received a sentence modification and the overall degree of such person's rehabilitation considering the nature and circumstances of the crime or crimes.

(5) After such hearing, the board shall articulate for the record its decision and the reasons for its decision. If the board determines that continued confinement is necessary, the board may reassess such person's suitability for a new parole hearing at a later date to be determined at the discretion of the board, but not earlier than two years after the date of its decision.

(6) The decision of the board under this subsection shall not be subject to appeal.

~~[(g) (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) to (f), inclusive, of this section, a person convicted of one or more crimes committed while such person was under twenty-one years of age, who was sentenced on or before October 1, 2005, and who received a definite sentence or total effective sentence of more than ten years' incarceration for such crime or crimes committed on or before October 1, 2005, may be allowed to go at large on parole in the discretion of the panel of the Board of Pardons and Paroles for the institution in which such person is confined, provided (A) if such person is serving a sentence of fifty years or less, such person shall be eligible for parole after serving sixty per cent of the sentence or twelve years, whichever is greater, or (B) if such person is serving a sentence of more than fifty years, such person shall be eligible for parole after serving thirty years. Nothing in this subsection shall limit a person's eligibility for parole release under the provisions of subsections (a) to (f), inclusive, of this section if such person would be eligible for parole release at an earlier date under any of such provisions.]~~

OFFICE OF CHIEF PUBLIC DEFENDER

2026 Legislative Proposal #3

AN ACT CONCERNING SIMPLE LARCENY

Purpose: *This proposal creates a new infraction for larcenies for amounts under the amount of $100.00. The creation of this new infraction would assist in the timely disposing of low-level larceny matters throughout the state.*

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

SECTION 1. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2026)

(a) A person is guilty of simple larceny when he commits larceny as defined in section 53a-119(9); the property is returned to its rightful owner; and, the value of the property is one hundred dollars or less.

(b) Simple larceny is an infraction.

OFFICE OF CHIEF PUBLIC DEFENDER

2026 Legislative Proposal #4

AN ACT CONCERNING THE REMOVAL OF IID REQUIREMENT FOR OUI'S WHEN THE CASE IS NOLLED AND/OR DISMISSED

Purpose: *This would amend the general statutes to remove any requirement by the Department of Motor Vehicles to install an ignition interlock device for anyone charged with Operating Under the Influence (OUI) in which the charges are subsequently reduced, nolled and/or dismissed pursuant to C.G.S. 14-227a(f).*

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

SECTION 1. Subsection (i) of *Section 14-227a of the general statutes as amended is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective Upon Passage):*

(i) **Ignition interlock device.** (1) The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles shall permit a person whose license has been suspended in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (C) of subdivision (1) or subparagraph (C) of subdivision (2) of subsection (g) of this section to operate a motor vehicle if (A) such person has served either the suspension required under said subparagraph (C) or the suspension required under subsection (i) of section 14-227b, and (B) such person has installed an approved ignition interlock device in each motor vehicle owned or to be operated by such person, and verifies to the commissioner, in such manner as the commissioner prescribes, that such device has been installed. For a period of one year after the installation of an ignition interlock device by a person who is subject to subparagraph (C) of subdivision (2) of subsection (g) of this section, such person's operation of a motor vehicle shall be limited to such person's transportation to or from work or school, an alcohol or drug abuse treatment program, an ignition interlock device service center or an appointment with a probation officer. Except as provided in sections 53a-56b and 53a-60d, no person whose license is suspended by the commissioner for any other reason shall be eligible to operate a motor vehicle equipped with an approved ignition interlock device.

(2) All costs of installing and maintaining an ignition interlock device shall be borne by the person required to install such device. No court sentencing a person convicted of a violation of subsection (a) of this section may waive any fees or costs associated with the installation and maintenance of an ignition interlock device.

(3) The commissioner shall adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, to implement the provisions of this subsection. The regulations shall establish procedures for the approval of ignition interlock devices, for the proper calibration and maintenance of such devices and for the installation of such devices by any firm approved and authorized by the commissioner and shall specify acts by persons required to install and use such devices that constitute a failure to comply with the requirements for the installation and use of such devices, the conditions under which such noncompliance will result in an extension of the period during which such persons are restricted to the operation of motor vehicles equipped with such devices and the duration of any such extension. The commissioner shall ensure that such firm provide notice to both the commissioner and the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch whenever a person required to install such device commits a violation with respect to the installation, maintenance or use of such device.

(4) The provisions of this subsection shall not be construed to authorize the continued operation of a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device by any person whose operator's license or nonresident operating privilege is withdrawn, suspended or revoked for any other reason.

(5) The provisions of this subsection shall apply to any person whose license has been suspended in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (C) of subdivision (1) or subparagraph (C) of subdivision (2) of subsection (g) of this section on or after January 1, 2012. **Notwithstanding this subsection, this subsection shall not be applicable to any person whose charge under C.G.S 14-227a was reduced, nolled or dismissed pursuant to 14-227a(f).**

(6) Whenever a person is permitted by the commissioner under this subsection to operate a motor vehicle if such person has installed an approved ignition interlock device in each motor vehicle owned or to be operated by such person, the commissioner shall indicate in the electronic record maintained by the commissioner pertaining to such person's operator's license or driving history that such person is restricted to operating a motor vehicle that is equipped with an ignition interlock device and, if applicable, that such person's operation of a motor vehicle is limited to such person's transportation to or from work or school, an alcohol or drug abuse treatment program, an ignition interlock device service center or an appointment with a probation officer, and the duration of such restriction or limitation, and shall ensure that such electronic record is accessible by law enforcement officers. Any such person shall pay the commissioner a fee of one hundred dollars prior to the installation of such device.

(7) There is established the ignition interlock administration account which shall be a separate, nonlapsing account in the General Fund. The commissioner shall deposit all fees paid pursuant to subdivision (6) of this subsection in the account. Funds in the account may be used by the commissioner for the administration of this subsection.

(8) Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes to the contrary, upon request of any person convicted of a violation of subsection (a) of this section whose operator's license is under suspension on January 1, 2012, the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles may reduce the term of suspension prescribed in subsection (g) of this section and place a restriction on the operator's license of such person that restricts the holder of such license to the operation of a motor vehicle that is equipped with an approved ignition interlock device, as defined in section 14-227j, for the remainder of such prescribed period of suspension.

(9) Any person required to install an ignition interlock device under this section shall be supervised by personnel of the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch while such person is subject to probation supervision, or by personnel of the Department of Motor Vehicles if such person is not subject to probation supervision, and such person shall be subject to any other terms and conditions as the commissioner may prescribe and any provision of the general statutes or the regulations adopted pursuant to subdivision (3) of this subsection not inconsistent herewith.

(10) Notwithstanding the periods prescribed in subsection (g) of this section and subdivision (2) of subsection (i) of section 14-111 during which a person is prohibited from operating a motor vehicle unless such motor vehicle is equipped with a functioning, approved ignition interlock device, such periods may be extended in accordance with the regulations adopted pursuant to subdivision (3) of this subsection.

(11) In any proceeding in which a charge has been reduced, nolled or dismissed under 14-227a(f), the person so charged shall have their privilege to operate a motor vehicle immediately restored.

(12) Notwithstanding the Connecticut General Statutes, no person shall be required by the court or the Department of Motor Vehicles or any other state entity to obtain, install or use any ignition interlock device if a charge in which such a requirement exists is reduced, nolled or dismissed pursuant to 14-227a(f).

OFFICE OF CHIEF PUBLIC DEFENDER

2026 Legislative Proposal #5

AN ACT REGARDING RELEASE OF INFORMATION

Purpose: *This proposal would amend C.G.S. 46b-486 (Release of Information) to authorize a representative from the Department of Children and Families to obtain, "in furtherance of their duties or responsibilities where a matter is pending in the superior court for juvenile matters where parentage is outstanding" a copy of the birth certificate from the Department of Public Health at issue.*

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

SECTION 1. *Section 46b-486 of the general statutes as amended is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2026):*

The Department of Public Health may release information relating to an acknowledgment of parentage to a signatory of the acknowledgment, the child if such child is eighteen years of age or older, a guardian of the person whose parentage is acknowledged, an attorney representing a person to whom such information may be released, a court, a federal agency, an authorized representative of the Department of Social Services, **an authorized representative of the Department of Children and Families,** the child support agency of this state, any agency acting under a cooperative or purchase of service agreement with the child support agency of this state, and the child support agency of another state.

OFFICE OF CHIEF PUBLIC DEFENDER

2026 Legislative Proposal #6

AN ACT CONCERNING JAIL CREDIT

Purpose: *This proposal would amend the statutes to determine the accrual of jail credit for the time a person spends incarcerated pretrial.*

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

SECTION 1. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) **(a) There is established a task force to study jail credit authorized after sentencing in the state. The task force shall examine how jail credit is calculated and applied to persons with two or more cases which are resolved at sentencing regardless of whether the sentencing occurs on separate dates.**

(b) The task force shall consist of the following members: (1) The chairpersons and ranking member of the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary, or their designees; (2) The Chief Court Administrator, or the Chief Court Administrator's designee; (3) The Chief Public Defender, or the Chief Public Defender's designee; (4) The Chief State's Attorney, or the Chief State's Attorney's designee; and (5) The Commissioner of Correction, or the commissioner's designee.

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

(d) The chairpersons and ranking member of the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary, or their designees 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.

(e) The administrative staff of the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary shall serve as administrative staff of the task force.

(f) Not later than January 1, 2027, the task force shall submit a report on its findings and recommendations to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary, 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 January 1, 2027 whichever is later.

OFFICE OF CHIEF PUBLIC DEFENDER

2025 Legislative Proposal #7

AN ACT CONCERNING REGARDING A VIOLATION OF A STANDING CRIMINAL PROTECTIVE ORDER OR A STANDING CRIMINAL RESTRAINING ORDER

Purpose: *This would prohibit a person from being charged with violation of a protective order or a restraining order if the protected person solicits, requests, commands, importunes or intentionally aids in the violation of the protective order.*

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

SECTION 1. (NEW) *(Effective October 1, 2026):* Notwithstanding the general statutes, a person who is the subject of a protective order shall not be guilty of violating any Standing Criminal Protective Order or any Standing Criminal Restraining Order, if the protected person named in the Standing Criminal Protective Order or Standing Criminal Restraining Order initiates, by soliciting, requesting, commanding, importuning or intentionally aiding or conspiring contact with the person who is the subject of such.

OFFICE OF CHIEF PUBLIC DEFENDER

2026 Legislative Proposal #8

AN ACT CONCERNING OPERATING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

Purpose: *This proposal would amend the statutes to create a task force to review the current statutes regarding license suspensions and the requirement of ignition interlock devices to be installed and the time periods for such.*

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

SECTION 1. (**NEW**) *(Effective from passage*) **(a) There is established a task force to study the operating under the influence statutes in the state. The task force shall examine (1) the impact of persons charged with operating under the influence who have had their licenses suspended and required to install an ignition interlock device and the time periods that suspensions and requirements exist; and, (2) eligibility for the impaired driver intervention program (IDIP) for persons who possess a commercial driver's license (CDL) and are charged with operating under the influence while operating their personal motor vehicle..**

(b) The task force shall consist of the following members: (1) The chairpersons and ranking member of the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary, or their designees; (2) The Chief Court Administrator, or the Chief Court Administrator's designee; (3) The Chief Public Defender, or the Chief Public Defender's designee; (4) The Chief State's Attorney, or the Chief State's Attorney's designee; (5) The Commissioner of the Department of Motor Vehicles or the commissioner's designee; and, (6) the Commission of Transportation, or the commissioner's designee.

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

(d) The chairpersons and ranking member of the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary, or their designees 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.

(e) The administrative staff of the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary shall serve as administrative staff of the task force.

(f) Not later than January 1, 2027, the task force shall submit a report on its findings and recommendations to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary, 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 January 1, 2027 whichever is later.