



Agency Legislative Proposal – 2024 Session

Document Name:

Document Name	AAC DUI TESTING
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Naming Format: AGENCY ACRONYM PROPOSAL NUMBER - TOPIC

Please insert a copy of the fully drafted bill at the end of this document (required for review)

Legislative Liaison	Scott DeVico
Division Requesting This Proposal	Division of Scientific Services
Drafter	Dr. Guy Vallaro

Title of Proposal	AAC DUI TESTING
Statutory Reference, if any	CHAPTER 248 - VEHICLE HIGHWAY USE ; Section 227a ; Subsection (b) and CGS 15-140r
Brief Summary and Statement of Purpose	The change would differentiate a breath test result from a chemical test result and would only require the breath test result to be given to the defendant within 24 hours of the result being known. This would clarify the requirements that are necessary when chemical tests are performed on blood and/or urine evidence for drug detection, and requirements that are to be in place when laboratory testing is conducted.

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

Summarize sections in groups where appropriate



Agency Legislative Proposal – 2024 Session

Document Name:

FROM:

(b) ... (2) a true copy of the report of the test result was mailed to or personally delivered to the defendant within twenty-four hours or by the end of the next regular business day, after such result was known, whichever is later;

TO:

If the test was a breath test, a true copy of the report of the breath test result was mailed to or personally delivered to the defendant within twenty-four hours or by the end of the next regular business day, after such result was known, whichever is later;

BACKGROUND

Origin of Proposal New Proposal Resubmission

If this is a resubmission, please share the prior bill number, the reason the bill did not move forward, and any changes made or conversations had since it was last proposed:

Please consider the following, if applicable:

How does this proposal connect to the 10-year vision for the agency’s mission?	<p>This proposed change would increase administrative functionality of laboratory staff and would result in productivity increases while improving case completion turn-around times.</p> <p>Currently in CY2023 at least 50 driving under the influence (DUI)-related reports have been returned to the state forensic laboratory through the U.S. postal service due to them being undeliverable. Reasons include, but are not limited to: incorrect addresses or defendants no longer living at the listed address. As a result, laboratory staff have had to dedicate time to obtain corrected address information from submitting police departments. Often the work hours between laboratory staff and police officers differ which results in both work and time delays for getting final reports to defendants.</p>
How will we measure if the proposal successfully accomplishes its goals?	Turn-around times and case output will be monitored within the state forensic laboratory. Communication with the State’s Attorney’s Office through the Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor (TSRP) will measure any impact this proposal may have within the judicial system.



Agency Legislative Proposal – 2024 Session

Document Name:

Have there been changes in federal/state laws or regulations that make this legislation necessary?	No.
Has this proposal or a similar proposal been implemented in other states? If yes, to what result?	No.
Have certain constituencies called for this proposal?	No.

INTERAGENCY IMPACT

List each affected agency. Copy the table as needed.

[X] Check here if this proposal does NOT impact other agencies

1. Agency Name	
Agency Contact (name, title)	
Date Contacted	
Status	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Talks Ongoing
Open Issues, if any	

FISCAL IMPACT

Include the section number(s) responsible for the fiscal impact and the anticipated impact



Agency Legislative Proposal – 2024 Session

Document Name:

Check here if this proposal does NOT have a fiscal impact

State	It decreases the amount of money currently used for postage when mailing laboratory results through the US Postal Service.
Municipal (Include any municipal mandate that can be found within legislation)	N/A
Federal	N/A
Additional notes	N/A

MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

If applicable, please describe the anticipated measurable outcomes and the data that will be used to track those outcomes. Include the section number(s) responsible for those outcomes

Check here if this proposal does NOT lead to any measurable outcomes

Turn-around times will decrease and case output will increase within the state forensic laboratory.

ANYTHING ELSE WE SHOULD KNOW?

N/A



Agency Legislative Proposal – 2024 Session

Document Name:

Section 1. Section 14-227a of the general statutes is repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

(a) Operation while under the influence or while having an elevated blood alcohol content. (a) No person shall operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or both. A person commits the offense of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or both if such person operates a motor vehicle (1) while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug or both, or (2) while such person has an elevated blood alcohol content. For the purposes of this section, “elevated blood alcohol content” means a ratio of alcohol in the blood of such person that is eight-hundredths of one per cent or more of alcohol, by weight, except that if such person is operating a commercial motor vehicle, “elevated blood alcohol content” means a ratio of alcohol in the blood of such person that is four-hundredths of one per cent or more of alcohol, by weight, and “motor vehicle” includes a snowmobile and all-terrain vehicle, as those terms are defined in section 14-379. For purposes of this section, section 14-227b and section 14-227c, (A) “advanced roadside impaired driving enforcement” means a program developed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration with the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Technical Advisory Panel, which focuses on impaired driving enforcement education for police officers, or any successor to such program; (B) “drug influence evaluation” means an evaluation developed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the International Association of Chiefs of Police that is conducted by a drug recognition expert to determine the level of a person's impairment from the use of drugs and the drug category causing such impairment; (C) “drug recognition expert” means a person certified by the International Association of Chiefs of Police as having met all requirements of the International Drug Evaluation and Classification Program; and (D) “nontestimonial portion of a drug influence evaluation” means a drug influence evaluation conducted by a drug recognition expert that does not include a verbal interview with the subject.

(b) Admissibility of chemical test. Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, in any criminal prosecution for violation of subsection (a) of this section, evidence respecting the amount of alcohol or drug in the defendant's blood or urine at the time of the alleged offense, as shown by a chemical test of the defendant's breath, blood or urine, shall be admissible and competent provided: (1) The defendant was afforded a reasonable opportunity to telephone an attorney prior to the performance of the test and consented to the taking of the test upon which such analysis is made; (2) If the test was a breath test, a true copy of the report of the test result was mailed to or personally delivered to the defendant within twenty-four hours or by the end of the next regular business day, after such result was known, whichever is later; (3) the test was performed by or at the direction of a police officer according to methods and with equipment approved by the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection and was performed in accordance with the regulations adopted under subsection (d) of this section; (4) the device used for such test was checked for accuracy in accordance with the regulations adopted under subsection (d) of this section; (5) an additional chemical test of the same type was performed at least ten minutes after the initial test was performed or, if requested by the police officer for reasonable



Agency Legislative Proposal – 2024 Session

Document Name:

cause, an additional chemical test of a different type was performed, including a test to detect the presence of a drug or drugs other than or in addition to alcohol, provided the results of the initial test shall not be inadmissible under this subsection if reasonable efforts were made to have such additional test performed in accordance with the conditions set forth in this subsection and (A) such additional test was not performed or was not performed within a reasonable time, or (B) the results of such additional test are not admissible for failure to meet a condition set forth in this subsection; and (6) evidence is presented that the test was commenced within two hours of operation. In any prosecution under this section it shall be a rebuttable presumption that the results of such chemical test establish the ratio of alcohol in the blood of the defendant at the time of the alleged offense, except that if the results of the additional test indicate that the ratio of alcohol in the blood of such defendant is ten-hundredths of one per cent or less of alcohol, by weight, and is higher than the results of the first test, evidence shall be presented that demonstrates that the test results and the analysis thereof accurately indicate the blood alcohol content at the time of the alleged offense.

Sec. 2. Section 15-140r of the general statutes is repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

(a) Except as provided in section 15-140s or subsection (d) of this section, in any criminal prosecution for the violation of section 15-132a, subsection (d) of section 15-133, section 15-140/ or 15-140n or subsection (b) of section 53-206d, evidence respecting the amount of alcohol or drug in the defendant's blood or urine at the time of the alleged offense, as shown by a chemical test of the defendant's breath, blood or urine shall be admissible and competent provided: (1) The defendant was afforded a reasonable opportunity to telephone an attorney prior to the performance of the test and consented to the taking of the test upon which such analysis is made; (2) If the test was a breath test, a true copy of the report of the test result was mailed to or personally delivered to the defendant within twenty-four hours or by the end of the next regular business day, after such result was known, whichever is later; (3) the test was performed by or at the direction of a certified law enforcement officer according to methods and with equipment approved by the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, and if a blood test was performed, it was performed on a blood sample taken by a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery in this state, a qualified laboratory technician, an emergency medical technician II or a registered nurse in accordance with the regulations adopted under subsection (b) of this section; (4) the device used for such test was checked for accuracy in accordance with the regulations adopted under subsection (b) of this section; (5) an additional chemical test of the same type was performed at least ten minutes after the initial test was performed or, if requested by the peace officer for reasonable cause, an additional chemical test of a different type was performed, including a test to detect the presence of a drug or drugs other than or in addition to alcohol, except that the results of the initial test shall not be inadmissible under this subsection if reasonable efforts were made to have such additional test performed in accordance with the conditions set forth in this subsection and (A) such additional test was not performed or was not performed within a reasonable time, or (B) the results of such additional test are not admissible for failure to meet a condition set forth in this subsection; and (6) evidence is presented that the test was commenced within two hours of



Agency Legislative Proposal – 2024 Session

Document Name:

operation of the vessel or expert testimony establishes the reliability of a test commenced beyond two hours of operation of the vessel. In any prosecution under this section, it shall be a rebuttable presumption that the results of such chemical analysis establish the ratio of alcohol in the blood of the defendant at the time of the alleged offense, except that if the results of the additional test indicate that the ratio of alcohol in the blood of such defendant is ten-hundredths of one per cent or less of alcohol, by weight, and is higher than the results of the first test, evidence shall be presented that demonstrates that the test results and the analysis thereof accurately indicate the blood alcohol content at the time of the alleged offense.

(b) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall ascertain the reliability of each method and type of device offered for chemical testing and analysis of blood, of breath and of urine and certify those methods and types which the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection finds suitable for use in testing and analysis of blood, breath and urine, respectively, in this state. The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, after consultation with the Commissioner of Public Health, shall adopt regulations, in accordance with chapter 54, governing the conduct of chemical tests, the operation and use of chemical test devices and the training and certification of operators of such devices and the drawing or obtaining of blood, breath or urine samples as the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection finds necessary to protect the health and safety of persons who submit to chemical tests and to insure reasonable accuracy in testing results. Such regulations shall not require recertification of a peace officer solely because such officer terminates such officer's employment with the law enforcement agency for which certification was originally issued and commences employment with another such agency.

(c) If a person is charged with a violation of section 15-132a, subsection (d) of section 15-133 or section 15-140/ or 15-140n, the charge may not be reduced, nolle or dismissed unless the prosecuting authority states in open court such prosecutor's reasons for the reduction, nolle or dismissal.

(d) (1) In any criminal prosecution for a violation of section 15-132a, subsection (d) of section 15-133 or section 15-140/ or 15-140n, evidence that the defendant refused to submit to a blood, breath or urine test or the nontestimonial portion of a drug influence evaluation requested in accordance with section 15-140q shall be admissible provided the requirements of subsection (a) of said section have been satisfied. If a case involving a violation of section 15-132a, subsection (d) of section 15-133 or section 15-140/ or 15-140n is tried to a jury, the court shall instruct the jury as to any inference that may or may not be drawn from the defendant's refusal to submit to a blood, breath or urine test or evaluation.

(2) In any prosecution for a violation of subsection (a) of this section in which it is alleged that the defendant's operation of a vessel was impaired, in whole or in part, by consumption of cannabis, as defined in section 21a-420, the court may take judicial notice that the ingestion of cannabis (A) can impair a person's ability to operate a vessel; (B) can cause impairment of motor function, reaction time, tracking ability, cognitive attention, decision-making, judgment, perception, peripheral vision, impulse control or memory; and (C) does not enhance a person's ability to safely operate a vessel.



Agency Legislative Proposal – 2024 Session

Document Name:

Document Name	AAC The Firearms Evidence Databank
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Naming Format: AGENCY ACRONYM PROPOSAL NUMBER - TOPIC

Please insert a copy of the fully drafted bill at the end of this document (required for review)

Legislative Liaison	Scott DeVico
Division Requesting This Proposal	Division of Scientific Services
Drafter	Dr. Guy Vallaro

Title of Proposal	AAC The Firearms Evidence Databank
Statutory Reference, if any	Sec. 29-7h. Firearms evidence databank
Brief Summary and Statement of Purpose	Within the firearms evidence databank statute (Sec. 29-7h), the procedure of police departments submitting handguns for shell casing analysis to the National Integrated Ballistics Network is proposed to be changed from being optional to being mandatory. As an alternative to submitting the handgun to the forensic laboratory, police departments may submit cartridges which have been test-fired from said handguns to the National Integrated Ballistics Network. Another change is to make it mandatory for police departments to submit any spent-shell casings (cartridge casings) from a criminal investigation for shell casing analysis to the National Integrated Ballistics Network.

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

Summarize sections in groups where appropriate



Summary of Revised Sections by group.

Sections 29-7h(a)(4), (b)(1)-(2),(e),(f)

The proposed amended language reflects the current practice of the Division of Statewide Scientific Services to use the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) databank, administered and maintained by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives for the testing, submission, and identification of fired components of ammunition. All references to a state firearm evidence databank have been removed and have been replaced with references to the NIBIN where appropriate.

Section 29-7h(c)(1)

The proposed section language allows law enforcement agencies, with permission by the Division of Scientific Services, to test fire the firearm and submit evidence resulting from the test fire directly to the NIBIN databank. Law enforcement agencies will still have the option to send firearms or firearm components to the laboratory. The proposed statute offers greater flexibility to law enforcement agencies to expedite criminal investigations and reduce testing backlogs at the State Forensic Lab

Section 29-7h(c)(3)

The proposed section requires law enforcement agencies to submit an examination of any spent cartridge case recovered from a crime scene or believed to be related to a crime to the NIBIN databank.

Section 29-7h(a)(5)

The definition of "police department" is broadened to include any law enforcement unit as defined in section 7-294a of the Connecticut General Statutes to be in line with current statutory language.

Section 29-7h(a)(6),(f),(g)

The above sections have been reordered and renumbered sections for technical purposes.

BACKGROUND

Origin of Proposal

New Proposal

Resubmission



Agency Legislative Proposal – 2024 Session

Document Name:

If this is a resubmission, please share the prior bill number, the reason the bill did not move forward, and any changes made or conversations had since it was last proposed:

Please consider the following, if applicable:

How does this proposal connect to the 10-year vision for the agency’s mission?	This proposal assists in the reduction of gun crime by using information extracted from guns and/or cartridge casings through employment of the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) in order to establish investigative leads for law enforcement. The two key tools that gun crime intelligence centers can use in order to help identify violent shooters and their sources of gun crimes are NIBIN and etrace.
How will we measure if the proposal successfully accomplishes its goals?	Use data from both the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) program in order to evaluate and compare the number of gun crimes before and after this legislative change takes effect. Determine if there is reduction in the number of gun crimes once it is mandatory that all police department agencies submit handguns and/or test fire cartridges from said firearms, and/or any recovered spent-shell casings in possession of such departments, from criminal investigations for shell casing analysis to the National Integrated Ballistics Network..
Have there been changes in federal/state laws or regulations that make this legislation necessary?	No
Has this proposal or a similar proposal been implemented in other states? If yes, to what result?	Yes. Philadelphia, Denver, Milwaukee, and Ohio (Cuyahoga County) have been noted for their crime gun intelligence work. New Jersey (§ 52:17B-9.18) and Delaware were the first two states to require the logging of every bullet casing and potential gun crime into the NIBIN system.
Have certain constituencies called for this proposal?	No.



Agency Legislative Proposal – 2024 Session

Document Name:

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INTERAGENCY IMPACT

List each affected agency. Copy the table as needed.

Check here if this proposal does NOT impact other agencies

1. Agency Name	All law enforcement agencies within CT
Agency Contact (name, title)	Chiefs of Police
Date Contacted	To be determined
Status	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Talks Ongoing
Open Issues, if any	

FISCAL IMPACT

Include the section number(s) responsible for the fiscal impact and the anticipated impact

Check here if this proposal does NOT have a fiscal impact

State	
Municipal (Include any municipal mandate that can be found within legislation)	
Federal	
Additional notes	



Agency Legislative Proposal – 2024 Session

Document Name:

[Empty box for document name]

MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

If applicable, please describe the anticipated measurable outcomes and the data that will be used to track those outcomes. Include the section number(s) responsible for those outcomes

[] Check here if this proposal does NOT lead to any measurable outcomes

Overall reduction in gun crimes and, eventually, reduction in gun crime evidence to the forensic laboratory.

ANYTHING ELSE WE SHOULD KNOW?

[Empty box for additional information]

INSERT FULLY DRAFTED BILL HERE

Section 1. Section 29-7h of the general statutes is repealed and the following is inserted in lieu thereof:

(a) As used in this section:

(1) "Firearms evidence databank" means a computer-based system that stores images of fired components of ammunition in a manner suitable for retrieval and comparison to images of other fired components of ammunition stored in the databank;

(2) "Handgun" means any firearm capable of firing rim-fire or center-fire ammunition and designed or built to be fired with one hand;

(3) "Laboratory" means the Division of Scientific Services forensic science laboratory within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection;

(4) "NIBIN databank" means the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network, a firearms evidence databank administered and maintained by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, or any successor system;



Agency Legislative Proposal – 2024 Session

Document Name:

[(4)] (5) “Police department” means [the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or an organized local police department] a law enforcement unit, as defined in section 7-294a; and

[(5)] (6) “Fired components of ammunition” means discharged ammunition consisting of a cartridge case or a bullet or a fragment thereof, collected after a firearm is fired and containing sufficient microscopical characteristics to compare to other discharged ammunition or to determine the firearm from which the ammunition was fired.

(b) (1) The Division of Scientific Services shall [establish a firearms evidence databank] participate in the NIBIN databank. Evidence consisting of fired components of ammunition may be entered into [such databank] the NIBIN databank in accordance with specific procedures adopted by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, in the regulations adopted pursuant to subsection (f) of this section.

(2) The [firearms evidence databank] NIBIN databank, in accordance with state and federal procedures, may be used by laboratory personnel to (A) compare two or more cartridge cases, bullets or other projectiles submitted to the laboratory or produced at the laboratory from a firearm, or (B) upon the request of a police department as part of a criminal case investigation, verify by microscopic examination any resulting match, and shall produce a report stating the results of such a search.

(3) Any image of a fired component of ammunition that is not matched by a search of the NIBIN databank shall be [stored in] submitted to the NIBIN databank for future searches.

[(4)] The Division of Scientific Services may permit a firearms section of a police department that complies with all laboratory guidelines and regulations adopted by the commissioner pursuant to subsection (f) of this section regarding the operation of the firearms evidence databank to (A) test fire handguns that come into the custody of the police department and collect fired components of ammunition from such test fires, (B) set up a remote terminal to enter images of fired components of ammunition directly into the databank, and (C) search the databank.]

(c) (1) Except as provided in [subdivision (4) of subsection (b) of this section and] subsection (d) of this section, [a police department may submit to the laboratory any handgun that comes into police custody as the result of a criminal investigation] when any firearm comes into police custody as the result of a criminal investigation, the police department shall either (A) submit such firearm or fired components of ammunition from such firearm to the laboratory, (B) if such police department has been permitted by the laboratory pursuant to subsection (e) of this section, test fire such firearm as expeditiously as is practicable and submit evidence resulting from such test fire to the NIBIN databank.

(2) The laboratory may test fire each submitted [handgun] firearm and collect fired components of ammunition from such test fires. The laboratory shall label the fired components of ammunition with the [handgun] firearm manufacturer, type of weapon, serial number, date of the test fire and name of the person test firing the [handgun] firearm and collecting the fired components of ammunition.

(3) When a law enforcement agency recovers any spent cartridge case from a crime scene or believes that any cartridge case is related to the commission of a crime or an improper discharge of a firearm, the



Agency Legislative Proposal – 2024 Session

Document Name:

agency shall as expeditiously as possible submit an examination of such cartridge case to the NIBIN databank.

(d) (1) [On and after October 1, 2001, a] Each police department shall test fire every handgun to be issued by that department before the handgun is so issued and collect the fired components of ammunition from such test fire. Any police department may request the assistance of the Division of State Police or the laboratory in test firing a handgun and collecting such fired components of ammunition.

(2) The police department shall seal the fired components of ammunition in a tamper-evident manner and label the package with the handgun manufacturer, handgun type, serial number and name of the person test firing the handgun and collecting the fired components of ammunition. The police department shall submit the fired components of ammunition and two intact cartridges that are representative samples of the ammunition used by the department in its service handguns.

(e) The laboratory may share the information in the [firearms evidence] NIBIN databank with other law enforcement agencies, both within and outside the state[, and may participate in a national firearms evidence databank program].

(f) The Division of Scientific Services may permit a firearms section of a police department that complies with all laboratory guidelines and regulations adopted by the commissioner pursuant to subsection (g) of this section regarding the operation of the NIBIN databank to (A) test fire firearms that come into the custody of the police department and collect fired components of ammunition from such test fires, (B) set up a remote terminal to enter images of fired components of ammunition directly into the NIBIN databank, and (C) search the NIBIN databank.

[(f)] (g) The commissioner shall adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, to carry out the purposes of this section.



Agency Legislative Proposal – 2024 Session

Document Name:

Document Name	AAC FOI
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Naming Format: AGENCY ACRONYM PROPOSAL NUMBER - TOPIC

Please insert a copy of the fully drafted bill at the end of this document (required for review)

Legislative Liaison	Scott DeVico
Division Requesting This Proposal	Legal Affairs
Drafter	Cynthia Isales, Agency Legal Director

Title of Proposal	AAC FOI
Statutory Reference, if any	1-200 et seq
Brief Summary and Statement of Purpose	To align the Freedom of Information statutes with the body worn camera record disclosure statutes.

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

Summarize sections in groups where appropriate

<p>The proposed change aligns Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-210 (b) (3) (C) with the body-worn camera record release requirements in Conn. Gen. Stat. § 29-6d.</p> <p>It also aligns Conn. Gen. Stat. § 1-210 (b) (27) with the body-worn camera record release requirements in Conn. Gen. Stat. § 29-6d (g) (2).</p>
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Agency Legislative Proposal – 2024 Session

Document Name:

BACKGROUND

Origin of Proposal

New Proposal

Resubmission

If this is a resubmission, please share the prior bill number, the reason the bill did not move forward, and any changes made or conversations had since it was last proposed:

Please consider the following, if applicable:

How does this proposal connect to the 10-year vision for the agency’s mission?	
How will we measure if the proposal successfully accomplishes its goals?	
Have there been changes in federal/state laws or regulations that make this legislation necessary?	<p>Yes. The Police Accountability Act mandates that law enforcement personnel wear body worn cameras. While the FOIA already exempts signed witness statements from disclosure, those same statements are regularly captured in camera recordings. This proposal would apply to witness statements whether signed and captured on paper or recorded on video.</p> <p>In addition, also pursuant to the Police Accountability Act, changes to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 29-6d (g) (2) have added additional records to the list of items exempted from the Freedom of Information Act. This proposal would bring that law and the Freedom of Information law into alignment.</p>
Has this proposal or a similar proposal been implemented in other states? If	



Agency Legislative Proposal – 2024 Session

Document Name:

yes, to what result?	
Have certain constituencies called for this proposal?	

INTERAGENCY IMPACT

List each affected agency. Copy the table as needed.

Check here if this proposal does NOT impact other agencies

1. Agency Name	Agencies with Law Enforcement Units
Agency Contact (name, title)	
Date Contacted	
Status	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Talks Ongoing
Open Issues, if any	

FISCAL IMPACT

Include the section number(s) responsible for the fiscal impact and the anticipated impact

Check here if this proposal does NOT have a fiscal impact

State	
Municipal (Include any municipal mandate that can be found within legislation)	



Agency Legislative Proposal – 2024 Session

Document Name:

Federal	
Additional notes	

MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

If applicable, please describe the anticipated measurable outcomes and the data that will be used to track those outcomes. Include the section number(s) responsible for those outcomes

[X] Check here if this proposal does NOT lead to any measurable outcomes

ANYTHING ELSE WE SHOULD KNOW?

This change is especially necessary for individuals who die in traumatic events such as a house fire or a car accident. While we are required to redact the images from body-worn camera footage, no such requirement exists for the police report.

INSERT FULLY DRAFTED BILL HERE

Section 1. Section 1-210 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is inserted in lieu thereof:

(b) Nothing in the Freedom of Information Act shall be construed to require disclosure of:

(3) Records of law enforcement agencies not otherwise available to the public which records were compiled in connection with the detection or investigation of crime, if the disclosure of such records would not be in the public interest because it would result in the disclosure of (A) the identity of



Agency Legislative Proposal – 2024 Session

Document Name:

informants not otherwise known or the identity of witnesses not otherwise known whose safety would be endangered or who would be subject to threat or intimidation if their identity was made known, (B) the identity of minor witnesses, (C) [signed] statements of witnesses, (D) information to be used in a prospective law enforcement action if prejudicial to such action, (E) investigatory techniques not otherwise known to the general public, (F) arrest records of a juvenile, which shall also include any investigatory files, concerning the arrest of such juvenile, compiled for law enforcement purposes, (G) the name and address of the victim of a sexual assault under section 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-71, 53a-72a, 53a-72b or 53a-73a, voyeurism under section 53a-189a, injury or risk of injury, or impairing of morals under section 53-21 or family violence, as defined in section 46b-38a, or of an attempt thereof, or (H) uncorroborated allegations subject to destruction pursuant to section 1-216;

(27) Any record created by a law enforcement agency or other federal, state, or municipal governmental agency consisting of a photograph, film, video or digital or other visual image depicting [the victim of a homicide, to the extent that such record could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of the victim or the victim's surviving family members;] a scene of an incident that involves (i) a minor, (ii) a victim of domestic or sexual abuse, (iii) a victim of homicide or suicide, or (iv) a deceased victim of an accident, if disclosure could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy of the victim or the victim's surviving family members.