

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294a

Current through 2023 Regular Session and September Special Session

LexisNexis® Connecticut Annotated Statutes > Title 7 Municipalities (Chs. 90 — 119) > Chapter 104
Municipal Police and Fire Protection (Pts. I — VI) > Part I Police Departments (§§ 7-274 — 7-294bbb)

Sec. 7-294a. Police Officer Standards and Training Council: Definitions.

As used in [section 7-291e](#), this section, and [sections 7-294b](#) to [7-294e](#), inclusive:

- (1) “Academy” means the Connecticut Police Academy;
- (2) “Applicant” means a prospective police officer who has not commenced employment or service with a law enforcement unit;
- (3) “Basic training” means the minimum basic law enforcement training received by a police officer at the academy or at any other certified law enforcement training academy;
- (4) “Certification” means the issuance by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council to a police officer, police training school or law enforcement instructor of a signed instrument evidencing satisfaction of the certification requirements imposed by [section 7-294d](#), and signed by the council;
- (5) “Council” means the Police Officer Standards and Training Council;
- (6) “Governor” includes any person performing the functions of the Governor by authority of the law of this state;
- (7) “Review training” means training received after minimum basic law enforcement training;
- (8) “Law enforcement unit” means any agency or department of this state or a subdivision or municipality thereof, or, if created and governed by a memorandum of agreement under [section 47-65c](#), of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe or the Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut, whose primary functions include the enforcement of criminal or traffic laws, the preservation of public order, the protection of life and property, or the prevention, detection or investigation of crime;
- (9) “Police officer” means a sworn member of an organized local police department or of the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, an appointed constable who performs criminal law enforcement duties, a special policeman appointed under [section 29-18](#), [29-18a](#) or [29-19](#) or any member of a law enforcement unit who performs police duties;
- (10) “Probationary candidate” means a police officer who, having satisfied preemployment requirements, has commenced employment with a law enforcement unit but who has not satisfied the training requirements provided for in [section 7-294d](#); and
- (11) “School” means any school, college, university, academy or training program approved by the council which offers law enforcement training and includes a combination of a course curriculum, instructors and facilities.

History

February, 1965, P.A. 575, S. 1; 1969, P.A. 684; 1971, P.A. 571; 1972, P.A. 119, S. 2; P.A. 81-426, S. 2; P.A. 82-357, S. 1, 8; [P.A. 87-560, S. 1](#); [P.A. 95-108, S. 2](#); [P.A. 05-288, S. 41](#); P.A. 12-204, § 1, effective July 1, 2012; [P.A. 13-170](#), § 1, effective June 25, 2013; July Sp. Sess. P.A. 20-1, § 15, effective July 31, 2020.

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294b

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Municipal Police and Fire Protection (Pts. I — VI) > Part I Police Departments (§§ 7-274 — 7-294bbb)

Sec. 7-294b. Members of council. Holding of other office.

- (a) There shall be a Police Officer Standards and Training Council which shall be within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection.
- (b) The council shall consist of the following members:
 - (1) The chief elected official or chief executive officer of a town or city within the state with a population in excess of fifty thousand, appointed by the Governor;
 - (2) The chief elected official or chief executive officer of a town or city within the state with a population of fifty thousand or less, appointed by the Governor;
 - (3) A member of the faculty of an institution of higher education in the state who has a background in criminal justice studies, appointed by the Governor;
 - (4) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association who is holding office or employed as the chief of police, the deputy chief of police or a senior ranking professional police officer of an organized police department of a municipality within the state with a population in excess of one hundred thousand, appointed by the Governor;
 - (5) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association who is holding office or employed as chief of police or the highest ranking professional police officer of an organized police department of a municipality within the state with a population in excess of sixty thousand but not exceeding one hundred thousand, appointed by the Governor;
 - (6) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association who is holding office or employed as chief of police or the highest ranking professional police officer of an organized police department of a municipality within the state with a population in excess of thirty-five thousand but not exceeding sixty thousand, appointed by the Governor;
 - (7) A sworn municipal police officer from a municipality within the state with a population exceeding fifty thousand, appointed by the Governor;
 - (8) A sworn municipal police officer from a municipality within the state with a population not exceeding fifty thousand, appointed by the Governor;
 - (9) The commanding officer of the Connecticut State Police Academy;
 - (10) A member of the public, who is a person with a physical disability or an advocate on behalf of persons with physical disabilities, appointed by the Governor;
 - (11) A victim of crime or the immediate family member of a deceased victim of crime, appointed by the Governor;
 - (12) A medical professional, appointed by the Governor;
 - (13) The Chief State's Attorney;

- (14) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association or the person holding office or employed as chief of police or the highest ranking professional police officer of an organized police department within the state, appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives;
- (15) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association or the person holding office or employed as chief of police or the highest ranking professional police officer of an organized police department within the state, appointed by the president pro tempore of the Senate;
- (16) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association who is holding office or employed as chief of police or the highest ranking professional police officer of an organized police department of a municipality within the state with a population not exceeding thirty-five thousand, appointed by the minority leader of the Senate;
- (17) A member of the public who is a justice-impacted person, appointed by the majority leader of the House of Representatives;
- (18) A member of the public who is a justice-impacted person, appointed by the majority leader of the Senate;
- (19) A member of the public who is a person with a mental disability or an advocate on behalf of persons with mental disabilities, appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives;
- (20) A sworn police officer who is not in a command position within such officer's law enforcement unit, who is appointed by the chairpersons of the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to public safety and security; and
- (21) A sworn police officer who is not in a command position within such officer's law enforcement unit, who is appointed by the minority leader of the Senate and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(c) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection and the Federal Bureau of Investigation special agent-in-charge in Connecticut or their designees shall be voting ex-officio members of the council. Any member who fails to attend three consecutive meetings or who fails to attend fifty per cent of all meetings held during any calendar year shall be deemed to have resigned from the council. Any nonpublic member of the council shall immediately, upon the termination of such member's holding the office or employment that qualified such member for appointment, cease to be a member of the council. Any vacancy shall be filled by the appointing authority. A member appointed to fill a vacancy shall be appointed for the unexpired term of the member whom such member is to succeed in the same manner as the original appointment. The Governor shall appoint a chairperson and the council shall appoint a vice-chairperson and a secretary from among the members.

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

History

February, 1965, P.A. 575, S. 2, 4; P.A. 77-290; 77-614, S. 487, 610; P.A. 78-303, S. 9, 136; P.A. 79-560, S. 34, 39; P.A. 82-357, S. 2, 8; [P.A. 87-477, S. 3](#); [P.A. 89-376, S. 2](#); [P.A. 93-43](#); [P.A. 95-108, S. 3](#); P.A. 97-5; [P.A. 07-17, S. 1](#); [P.A. 11-51, S. 146](#); [11-61, S. 96](#); July Sp. Sess. P.A. 20-1, § 13, effective July 31, 2020; [P.A. 23-86](#), § 1, effective January 1, 2024.

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294c

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Sec. 7-294c. Annual report.

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

History

February, 1965, P.A. 575, S. 3; P.A. 82-357, S. 5, 8; July Sp. Sess. P.A. 20-1, § 11, effective July 31, 2020.

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[Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294d](#)

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Sec. 7-294d. Powers of council. Certification of police officers, police training schools and law enforcement instructors. Refusal to renew, suspension, cancellation or revocation of certification. Hearing. Automatic certification. Exemptions. Written guidance to law enforcement units.

- (a) The Police Officer Standards and Training Council shall have the following powers:
- (1) To develop and periodically update and revise comprehensive state and municipal police training plans;
 - (2) To approve, or revoke the approval of, any state or municipal police training school and to issue certification to such schools and to revoke such certification;
 - (3) To set the minimum courses of study and attendance required and the equipment and facilities to be required of approved state and municipal police training schools;
 - (4) To set the minimum qualifications for law enforcement instructors and to issue appropriate certification to such instructors in the field of expertise that such instructors will be teaching;
 - (5) To require that all probationary candidates receive the hours of basic training deemed necessary before being eligible for certification, such basic training to be completed within one year following the appointment as a probationary candidate, unless the candidate is granted additional time to complete such basic training by the council;
 - (6) To require the registration of probationary candidates with the academy within ten days of hiring for the purpose of scheduling training;
 - (7) To issue appropriate certification to police officers who have satisfactorily completed minimum basic training programs;
 - (8) To require that each police officer satisfactorily complete at least forty hours of certified review training every three years in order to maintain certification, unless the officer is granted additional time not to exceed one year to complete such training by the council;
 - (9) To develop an interactive electronic computer platform capable of administering training courses and to authorize police officers to complete certified review training at a local police department facility by means of such platform;
 - (10) To renew the certification of those police officers who have satisfactorily completed review training programs and submitted to a urinalysis drug test that screens for controlled substances, including, but not limited to, anabolic steroids, the result of which indicated no presence of any controlled substance not prescribed for the officer;
 - (11) To establish, in consultation with the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, uniform minimum educational and training standards for employment as a police officer in full-time positions, temporary or probationary positions and part-time or voluntary positions;
 - (12) To develop, in consultation with the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, a schedule to visit and inspect police basic training schools and to inspect each school at least once each year;

- (13) To consult with and cooperate with universities, colleges and institutes for the development of specialized courses of study for police officers in police science and police administration;
- (14) To work with the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection and with departments and agencies of this state and other states and the federal government concerned with police training;
- (15) To make recommendations to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection concerning a training academy administrator, who shall be appointed by the commissioner, and concerning the hiring of staff, within available appropriations, that may be necessary in the performance of its functions;
- (16) To perform any other acts that may be necessary and appropriate to carry out the functions of the council as set forth in [sections 7-294a](#) to [7-294e](#), inclusive;
- (17) To accept, with the approval of the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, contributions, grants, gifts, donations, services or other financial assistance from any governmental unit, public agency or the private sector;
- (18) To conduct any inspection and evaluation that may be necessary to determine if a law enforcement unit is complying with the provisions of this section;
- (19) At the request and expense of any law enforcement unit, to conduct general or specific management surveys;
- (20) To develop objective and uniform criteria for recommending any waiver of regulations or granting a waiver of procedures established by the council;
- (21) To recruit, select and appoint candidates to the position of municipal probationary candidate and provide recruit training for candidates of the Connecticut Police Corps program in accordance with the Police Corps Act, [42 USC 14091](#) et seq., as amended from time to time;
- (22)
 - (A) To develop, adopt and revise, as necessary, comprehensive accreditation standards, and designation of such standards as state-accreditation tiers one, two and three, for the administration and management of law enforcement units, to grant accreditation to those law enforcement units that demonstrate their compliance with such standards and, at the request and expense of any law enforcement unit, to conduct such surveys as may be necessary to determine such unit's compliance with such standards; and (B) on and after January 1, 2023 to work with any law enforcement unit that has failed to obtain or maintain its certification of compliance with the appropriate tier or tiers or a higher level of accreditation standards developed by the council or the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., pursuant to [section 7-294ee](#);
- (23) To recommend to the commissioner the appointment of any council training instructor, or such other person as determined by the council, to act as a special police officer throughout the state as such instructor or other person's official duties may require, provided any such instructor or other person so appointed shall be a certified police officer. Each such special police officer shall be sworn and may arrest and present before a competent authority any person for any offense committed within the officer's precinct; and
- (24) To develop and implement written policies, on or before January 1, 2021, in consultation with the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection concerning the requirements that all police officers undergo periodic behavioral health assessments as set forth in [section 7-291e](#). Such written policies shall, at a minimum, address (A) the confidentiality of such assessments, including, but not limited to, compliance with all provisions of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, P.L. 104-191, as amended from time to time, (B) the good faith reasons that the administrative head of a law enforcement unit, as defined in [section 7-291e](#), may rely upon when requesting that a police officer undergo an additional assessment, (C) the availability of behavioral health treatment services that will be afforded to any police officer required to undergo a behavioral health assessment pursuant to [section 7-291e](#), (D) the ability of a police officer to review and contest the results of any such assessment, (E) permissible personnel actions, if any, that may be taken by a law enforcement unit based on the results of such assessments while taking into consideration the due process rights of a police officer, (F) the process for selecting psychiatrists and psychologists to conduct such assessments, and

(G) financial considerations that may be incurred by law enforcement units or police officers that are attributable to conducting such assessments.

(b) No person may be employed as a police officer by any law enforcement unit for a period exceeding one year unless such person has been certified under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section or has been granted an extension by the council. No person may serve as a police officer during any period when such person's certification has been cancelled or revoked pursuant to the provisions of subsection (c) of this section. In addition to the requirements of this subsection, the council may establish other qualifications for the employment of police officers and require evidence of fulfillment of these qualifications. The certification of any police officer who is not employed by a law enforcement unit for a period of time in excess of two years, unless such officer is on leave of absence, shall be considered lapsed. Upon reemployment as a police officer, such officer shall apply for recertification in a manner provided by the council, provided such recertification process requires the police officer to submit to a urinalysis drug test that screens for controlled substances, including, but not limited to, anabolic steroids, and receive a result indicating no presence of any controlled substance not prescribed for the officer. The council shall certify any applicant who presents evidence of satisfactory completion of a program or course of instruction in another state or, if the applicant is a veteran or a member of the armed forces or the National Guard, as part of training during service in the armed forces, that is equivalent in content and quality to that required in this state, provided such applicant passes an examination or evaluation as required by the council. For the purposes of this section, "veteran" and "armed forces" have the same meanings as provided in [section 27-103](#).

(c)

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

(2) The council may cancel or revoke any certificate if: (A) The certificate was issued by administrative error, (B) the certificate was obtained through misrepresentation or fraud, (C) the holder falsified any document in order to obtain or renew any certificate, (D) the holder has been convicted of a felony, (E) the holder has been found not guilty of a felony by reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to [section 53a-13](#), (F) the holder has been convicted of a violation of [section 21a-279](#), (G) the holder has been refused issuance of a certificate or similar authorization or has had his or her certificate or other authorization cancelled or revoked by another jurisdiction on grounds which would authorize cancellation or revocation under the provisions of this subdivision, (H) the holder has been found by a law enforcement unit, pursuant to procedures established by such unit, to have used a firearm in an improper manner which resulted in the death or serious physical injury of another person, (I) the holder has been found by a law enforcement unit, pursuant to procedures established by such unit and considering guidance developed under subsection (g) of this section, to have engaged in conduct that undermines public confidence in law enforcement, including, but not limited to, discriminatory conduct, falsification of reports, issuances of orders that are not lawful orders, failure to report or timely report a death in violation of section 1 of this act or a violation of the Alvin W. Penn Racial Profiling Prohibition Act pursuant to [sections 54-11](#) and [54-1m](#), provided, when evaluating any such conduct, the council considers such conduct engaged in while the holder is acting in such holder's law enforcement capacity or representing himself or herself to be a police officer to be more serious than such conduct engaged in by a holder not acting in such holder's law enforcement capacity or representing himself or herself to be a police officer, (J) the holder has been found by a law enforcement unit, pursuant to procedures established by such unit, to have used physical force on another person in a manner that is excessive or used physical force in a manner found to not be justifiable after an investigation conducted pursuant to [section 51-277a](#), or (K) the holder has been found by a law enforcement unit, pursuant to procedures established by such unit, to have committed any act that would constitute tampering with or fabricating physical evidence in violation of [section 53a-155](#), perjury in violation of [section 53a-156](#) or false statement in violation of [section 53a-157b](#). Whenever the council believes there is a reasonable basis for suspension, cancellation or revocation of the certification of a police officer, police training school or law enforcement instructor, it shall give notice and an adequate opportunity for a hearing prior to such suspension, cancellation or revocation. Such hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54. Any holder aggrieved by the decision of the council may appeal from such decision in accordance with the provisions of [section 4-183](#). The council may cancel or revoke any certificate if, after a de novo review, it finds by clear and convincing evidence (i) a

basis set forth in subparagraphs (A) to (G), inclusive, of this subdivision, or (ii) that the holder of the certificate committed an act set forth in subparagraph (H), (I), (J) or (K) of this subdivision. In any such case where the council finds such evidence, but determines that the severity of an act committed by the holder of the certificate does not warrant cancellation or revocation of such holder's certificate, the council may suspend such holder's certification for a period of up to forty-five days and may censure such holder of the certificate. Any police officer or law enforcement instructor whose certification is cancelled or revoked pursuant to this section may reapply for certification no sooner than two years after the date on which the cancellation or revocation order becomes final. Any police training school whose certification is cancelled or revoked pursuant to this section may reapply for certification at any time after the date on which such order becomes final. For purposes of this subdivision, a lawful order is an order issued by a police officer who is in uniform or has identified himself or herself as a police officer to the person such order is issued to at the time such order is issued, and which order is reasonably related to the fulfillment of the duties of the police officer who is issuing such order, does not violate any provision of state or federal law and is only issued for the purposes of (I) preventing, detecting, investigating or stopping a crime, (II) protecting a person or property from harm, (III) apprehending a person suspected of a crime, (IV) enforcing a law, (V) regulating traffic, or (VI) assisting in emergency relief, including the administration of first aid.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, (1) any police officer, except a probationary candidate, who is serving under full-time appointment on July 1, 1982, and (2) any sworn member of the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, except a probationary candidate, who is serving under full-time appointment on July 31, 2020, shall be deemed to have met all certification requirements and shall be automatically certified by the council in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of [section 7-294e](#).

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

(f) The provisions of this section shall not apply to (1) Connecticut National Guard security personnel, when acting within the scope of their National Guard duties, who have satisfactorily completed a program of police training conducted by the United States Army or Air Force, (2) employees of the Judicial Department, (3) municipal animal control officers appointed pursuant to [section 22-331](#), or (4) fire police appointed pursuant to [section 7-313a](#). The provisions of this section with respect to renewal of certification upon satisfactory completion of review training programs shall not apply to any chief inspector or inspector in the Division of Criminal Justice who has satisfactorily completed a program of police training conducted by the division. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, any police officer certified in accordance with subsection (a) of this section may accept employment with another police department within this state without repeating minimum basic training.

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

(h)

(1) The chief law enforcement officer of each law enforcement unit shall report to the council any violation where a certificate holder has been found by the law enforcement unit, pursuant to procedures established by such unit, to have: (A) Used unreasonable, excessive or illegal force that causes serious physical injury to or the death of another person, or used unreasonable, excessive or illegal force that was likely to cause serious physical injury

or death to another person; (B) while acting in a law enforcement capacity, failed to intervene or stop the use of unreasonable, excessive or illegal force by another police officer that caused serious physical injury or death to another person, or unreasonable, excessive or illegal force that was likely to cause serious physical injury or death to another person, or to notify a supervisor and submit a written report of such acts where the holder has personal knowledge of such acts and had the ability to prevent such acts; (C) intentionally intimidated or harassed another person based upon actual or perceived protected class membership, identity or expression and in doing so threatened to commit or caused physical injury to another person; and (D) been terminated, dismissed, resigned or retired under circumstances described in [section 7-291c](#).

(2) If the chief law enforcement officer of any municipal police department or the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection fails to report to the council as required in subdivision (1) of this subsection, the council shall notify the Inspector General who shall investigate such failure to report. The Inspector General shall report the findings of the investigation to the Governor and joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary in accordance with the provisions of [section 11-4a](#).

History

February, 1965, P.A. 575, S. 5; 1967, P.A. 669; P.A. 77-289; P.A. 81-426, S. 3; P.A. 82-357, S. 3, 8; [P.A. 87-99](#); [87-560, S. 2](#); [P.A. 91-186](#); [P.A. 92-128, S. 1](#), 2; [P.A. 93-271, S. 1](#), 3; [93-435, S. 1](#), 95; [P.A. 94-44, S. 1](#), 2; May Sp. Sess. P.A. 94-6, S. 10, 28; [P.A. 95-108, S. 4](#); [P.A. 00-51, S. 1](#), 2; [P.A. 01-195, S. 13](#), 181; June 30 Sp. Sess. P.A. 03-6, S. 169; [P.A. 05-200, S. 1](#); [P.A. 07-151, S. 2](#); [07-217, S. 22](#); Sept. Sp. Sess. P.A. 09-7, S. 32; [P.A. 11-51, S. 147](#); [11-61, S. 154](#); [11-233, S. 2](#); [11-251, S. 1](#); P.A. 12-80, § 189, effective October 1, 2012; [P.A. 13-144](#), § 3, effective October 1, 2013; [P.A. 14-131](#), § 1, effective October 1, 2014; Sp. Sess. [P.A. 15-2](#), § 2, effective October 1, 2015; July Sp. Sess. P.A. 20-1, § 3, effective July 31, 2020; [P.A. 21-33](#), § 11, effective October 1, 2021; [P.A. 21-79](#), § 5, effective October 1, 2021; [P.A. 22-119](#), § 2, effective May 27, 2022; [P.A. 22-61](#), § 4, effective October 1, 2022; [P.A. 22-114](#), § 4, effective October 1, 2022.

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- (a) The Police Officer Standards and Training Council shall have the following powers:
- (1) To develop and periodically update and revise comprehensive state and municipal police training plans;
 - (2) To approve, or revoke the approval of, any state or municipal police training school and to issue certification to such schools and to revoke such certification;
 - (3) To set the minimum courses of study and attendance required and the equipment and facilities to be required of approved state and municipal police training schools;
 - (4) To set the minimum qualifications for law enforcement instructors and to issue appropriate certification to such instructors in the field of expertise that such instructors will be teaching;
 - (5) To require that all probationary candidates receive the hours of basic training deemed necessary before being eligible for certification, such basic training to be completed within one year following the appointment as a probationary candidate, unless the candidate is granted additional time to complete such basic training by the council;
 - (6) To require the registration of probationary candidates with the academy within ten days of hiring for the purpose of scheduling training;
 - (7) To issue appropriate certification to police officers who have satisfactorily completed minimum basic training programs;
 - (8) To require that each police officer satisfactorily complete at least forty hours of certified review training every three years in order to maintain certification, unless the officer is granted additional time not to exceed one year to complete such training by the council;
 - (9) To develop an interactive electronic computer platform capable of administering training courses and to authorize police officers to complete certified review training at a local police department facility by means of such platform;
 - (10) To renew the certification of those police officers who have satisfactorily completed review training programs and submitted to a urinalysis drug test that screens for controlled substances, including, but not limited to, anabolic steroids, the result of which indicated no presence of any controlled substance not prescribed for the officer;
 - (11) To establish, in consultation with the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, uniform minimum educational and training standards for employment as a police officer in full-time positions, temporary or probationary positions and part-time or voluntary positions;
 - (12) To develop, in consultation with the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, a schedule to visit and inspect police basic training schools and to inspect each school at least once each year;

- (13) To consult with and cooperate with universities, colleges and institutes for the development of specialized courses of study for police officers in police science and police administration;
- (14) To work with the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection and with departments and agencies of this state and other states and the federal government concerned with police training;
- (15) To make recommendations to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection concerning a training academy administrator, who shall be appointed by the commissioner, and concerning the hiring of staff, within available appropriations, that may be necessary in the performance of its functions;
- (16) To perform any other acts that may be necessary and appropriate to carry out the functions of the council as set forth in [sections 7-294a](#) to [7-294e](#), inclusive;
- (17) To accept, with the approval of the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, contributions, grants, gifts, donations, services or other financial assistance from any governmental unit, public agency or the private sector;
- (18) To conduct any inspection and evaluation that may be necessary to determine if a law enforcement unit is complying with the provisions of this section;
- (19) At the request and expense of any law enforcement unit, to conduct general or specific management surveys;
- (20) To develop objective and uniform criteria for recommending any waiver of regulations or granting a waiver of procedures established by the council;
- (21) To recruit, select and appoint candidates to the position of municipal probationary candidate and provide recruit training for candidates of the Connecticut Police Corps program in accordance with the Police Corps Act, [42 USC 14091](#) et seq., as amended from time to time;
- (22)
 - (A) To develop, adopt and revise, as necessary, comprehensive accreditation standards, and designation of such standards as state-accreditation tiers one, two and three, for the administration and management of law enforcement units, to grant accreditation to those law enforcement units that demonstrate their compliance with such standards and, at the request and expense of any law enforcement unit, to conduct such surveys as may be necessary to determine such unit's compliance with such standards; and (B) on and after January 1, 2023 to work with any law enforcement unit that has failed to obtain or maintain its certification of compliance with the appropriate tier or tiers or a higher level of accreditation standards developed by the council or the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., pursuant to [section 7-294ee](#);
- (23) To recommend to the commissioner the appointment of any council training instructor, or such other person as determined by the council, to act as a special police officer throughout the state as such instructor or other person's official duties may require, provided any such instructor or other person so appointed shall be a certified police officer. Each such special police officer shall be sworn and may arrest and present before a competent authority any person for any offense committed within the officer's precinct; and
- (24) To develop and implement written policies, on or before January 1, 2021, in consultation with the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection concerning the requirements that all police officers undergo periodic behavioral health assessments as set forth in [section 7-291e](#). Such written policies shall, at a minimum, address (A) the confidentiality of such assessments, including, but not limited to, compliance with all provisions of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, P.L. 104-191, as amended from time to time, (B) the good faith reasons that the administrative head of a law enforcement unit, as defined in [section 7-291e](#), may rely upon when requesting that a police officer undergo an additional assessment, (C) the availability of behavioral health treatment services that will be afforded to any police officer required to undergo a behavioral health assessment pursuant to [section 7-291e](#), (D) the ability of a police officer to review and contest the results of any such assessment, (E) permissible personnel actions, if any, that may be taken by a law enforcement unit based on the results of such assessments while taking into consideration the due process rights of a police officer, (F) the process for selecting psychiatrists and psychologists to conduct such assessments, and

(G) financial considerations that may be incurred by law enforcement units or police officers that are attributable to conducting such assessments.

(b) No person may be employed as a police officer by any law enforcement unit for a period exceeding one year unless such person has been certified under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section or has been granted an extension by the council. No person may serve as a police officer during any period when such person's certification has been cancelled or revoked pursuant to the provisions of subsection (c) of this section. In addition to the requirements of this subsection, the council may establish other qualifications for the employment of police officers and require evidence of fulfillment of these qualifications. The certification of any police officer who is not employed by a law enforcement unit for a period of time in excess of two years, unless such officer is on leave of absence, shall be considered lapsed. Upon reemployment as a police officer, such officer shall apply for recertification in a manner provided by the council, provided such recertification process requires the police officer to submit to a urinalysis drug test that screens for controlled substances, including, but not limited to, anabolic steroids, and receive a result indicating no presence of any controlled substance not prescribed for the officer. The council shall certify any applicant who presents evidence of satisfactory completion of a program or course of instruction in another state or, if the applicant is a veteran or a member of the armed forces or the National Guard, as part of training during service in the armed forces, that is equivalent in content and quality to that required in this state, provided such applicant passes an examination or evaluation as required by the council. For the purposes of this section, "veteran" and "armed forces" have the same meanings as provided in [section 27-103](#).

(c)

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

(2) The council may cancel or revoke any certificate if: (A) The certificate was issued by administrative error, (B) the certificate was obtained through misrepresentation or fraud, (C) the holder falsified any document in order to obtain or renew any certificate, (D) the holder has been convicted of a felony, (E) the holder has been found not guilty of a felony by reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to [section 53a-13](#), (F) the holder has been convicted of a violation of [section 21a-279](#), (G) the holder has been refused issuance of a certificate or similar authorization or has had his or her certificate or other authorization cancelled or revoked by another jurisdiction on grounds which would authorize cancellation or revocation under the provisions of this subdivision, (H) the holder has been found by a law enforcement unit, pursuant to procedures established by such unit, to have used a firearm in an improper manner which resulted in the death or serious physical injury of another person, (I) the holder has been found by a law enforcement unit, pursuant to procedures established by such unit and considering guidance developed under subsection (g) of this section, to have engaged in conduct that undermines public confidence in law enforcement, including, but not limited to, discriminatory conduct, falsification of reports, issuances of orders that are not lawful orders, failure to report or timely report a death in violation of section 1 of this act or a violation of the Alvin W. Penn Racial Profiling Prohibition Act pursuant to [sections 54-11](#) and [54-1m](#), provided, when evaluating any such conduct, the council considers such conduct engaged in while the holder is acting in such holder's law enforcement capacity or representing himself or herself to be a police officer to be more serious than such conduct engaged in by a holder not acting in such holder's law enforcement capacity or representing himself or herself to be a police officer, (J) the holder has been found by a law enforcement unit, pursuant to procedures established by such unit, to have used physical force on another person in a manner that is excessive or used physical force in a manner found to not be justifiable after an investigation conducted pursuant to [section 51-277a](#), or (K) the holder has been found by a law enforcement unit, pursuant to procedures established by such unit, to have committed any act that would constitute tampering with or fabricating physical evidence in violation of [section 53a-155](#), perjury in violation of [section 53a-156](#) or false statement in violation of [section 53a-157b](#). Whenever the council believes there is a reasonable basis for suspension, cancellation or revocation of the certification of a police officer, police training school or law enforcement instructor, it shall give notice and an adequate opportunity for a hearing prior to such suspension, cancellation or revocation. Such hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54. Any holder aggrieved by the decision of the council may appeal from such decision in accordance with the provisions of [section 4-183](#). The council may cancel or revoke any certificate if, after a de novo review, it finds by clear and convincing evidence (i) a

basis set forth in subparagraphs (A) to (G), inclusive, of this subdivision, or (ii) that the holder of the certificate committed an act set forth in subparagraph (H), (I), (J) or (K) of this subdivision. In any such case where the council finds such evidence, but determines that the severity of an act committed by the holder of the certificate does not warrant cancellation or revocation of such holder's certificate, the council may suspend such holder's certification for a period of up to forty-five days and may censure such holder of the certificate. Any police officer or law enforcement instructor whose certification is cancelled or revoked pursuant to this section may reapply for certification no sooner than two years after the date on which the cancellation or revocation order becomes final. Any police training school whose certification is cancelled or revoked pursuant to this section may reapply for certification at any time after the date on which such order becomes final. For purposes of this subdivision, a lawful order is an order issued by a police officer who is in uniform or has identified himself or herself as a police officer to the person such order is issued to at the time such order is issued, and which order is reasonably related to the fulfillment of the duties of the police officer who is issuing such order, does not violate any provision of state or federal law and is only issued for the purposes of (I) preventing, detecting, investigating or stopping a crime, (II) protecting a person or property from harm, (III) apprehending a person suspected of a crime, (IV) enforcing a law, (V) regulating traffic, or (VI) assisting in emergency relief, including the administration of first aid.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, (1) any police officer, except a probationary candidate, who is serving under full-time appointment on July 1, 1982, and (2) any sworn member of the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, except a probationary candidate, who is serving under full-time appointment on July 31, 2020, shall be deemed to have met all certification requirements and shall be automatically certified by the council in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of [section 7-294e](#).

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

(f) The provisions of this section shall not apply to (1) Connecticut National Guard security personnel, when acting within the scope of their National Guard duties, who have satisfactorily completed a program of police training conducted by the United States Army or Air Force, (2) employees of the Judicial Department, (3) municipal animal control officers appointed pursuant to [section 22-331](#), or (4) fire police appointed pursuant to [section 7-313a](#). The provisions of this section with respect to renewal of certification upon satisfactory completion of review training programs shall not apply to any chief inspector or inspector in the Division of Criminal Justice who has satisfactorily completed a program of police training conducted by the division. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, any police officer certified in accordance with subsection (a) of this section may accept employment with another police department within this state without repeating minimum basic training.

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

(h)

(1) The chief law enforcement officer of each law enforcement unit shall report to the council any violation where a certificate holder has been found by the law enforcement unit, pursuant to procedures established by such unit, to have: (A) Used unreasonable, excessive or illegal force that causes serious physical injury to or the death of another person, or used unreasonable, excessive or illegal force that was likely to cause serious physical injury

or death to another person; (B) while acting in a law enforcement capacity, failed to intervene or stop the use of unreasonable, excessive or illegal force by another police officer that caused serious physical injury or death to another person, or unreasonable, excessive or illegal force that was likely to cause serious physical injury or death to another person, or to notify a supervisor and submit a written report of such acts where the holder has personal knowledge of such acts and had the ability to prevent such acts; (C) intentionally intimidated or harassed another person based upon actual or perceived protected class membership, identity or expression and in doing so threatened to commit or caused physical injury to another person; and (D) been terminated, dismissed, resigned or retired under circumstances described in [section 7-291c](#).

(2) If the chief law enforcement officer of any municipal police department or the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection fails to report to the council as required in subdivision (1) of this subsection, the council shall notify the Inspector General who shall investigate such failure to report. The Inspector General shall report the findings of the investigation to the Governor and joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary in accordance with the provisions of [section 11-4a](#).

History

February, 1965, P.A. 575, S. 5; 1967, P.A. 669; P.A. 77-289; P.A. 81-426, S. 3; P.A. 82-357, S. 3, 8; [P.A. 87-99](#); [87-560, S. 2](#); [P.A. 91-186](#); [P.A. 92-128, S. 1](#), 2; [P.A. 93-271, S. 1](#), 3; [93-435, S. 1](#), 95; [P.A. 94-44, S. 1](#), 2; May Sp. Sess. P.A. 94-6, S. 10, 28; [P.A. 95-108, S. 4](#); [P.A. 00-51, S. 1](#), 2; [P.A. 01-195, S. 13](#), 181; June 30 Sp. Sess. P.A. 03-6, S. 169; [P.A. 05-200, S. 1](#); [P.A. 07-151, S. 2](#); [07-217, S. 22](#); Sept. Sp. Sess. P.A. 09-7, S. 32; [P.A. 11-51, S. 147](#); [11-61, S. 154](#); [11-233, S. 2](#); [11-251, S. 1](#); P.A. 12-80, § 189, effective October 1, 2012; [P.A. 13-144](#), § 3, effective October 1, 2013; [P.A. 14-131](#), § 1, effective October 1, 2014; Sp. Sess. [P.A. 15-2](#), § 2, effective October 1, 2015; July Sp. Sess. P.A. 20-1, § 3, effective July 31, 2020; [P.A. 21-33](#), § 11, effective October 1, 2021; [P.A. 21-79](#), § 5, effective October 1, 2021; [P.A. 22-119](#), § 2, effective May 27, 2022; [P.A. 22-61](#), § 4, effective October 1, 2022; [P.A. 22-114](#), § 4, effective October 1, 2022.

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294e

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Sec. 7-294e. Recertification of police officers. Regulations.

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any general statute or special act or local law, ordinance or charter to the contrary, each police officer shall forfeit such officer's appointment and position unless recertified by the council according to procedures and within the time frame established by the council. Any sworn member of the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection who is deemed certified under subsection (d) of [section 7-294d](#) is required to apply for recertification by the council within the time frame established by the council, unless such member retires from said division within such time frame.

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

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

History

February, 1965, P.A. 575, S. 6; P.A. 81-426, S. 4; P.A. 82-357, S. 4, 8; [P.A. 91-73, S. 2, 4](#); [P.A. 95-108, S. 5](#); [P.A. 11-51, S. 148](#); July Sp. Sess. P.A. 20-1, § 4, effective July 31, 2020.

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Sec. 7-294f. State and local police training programs to include course on sexual assault investigation and rape crisis intervention.

Each police basic training program conducted or administered by the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council established under [section 7-294b](#) or a municipal police department in the state shall include a course on sexual assault investigation and rape crisis intervention and each review training program conducted by such agencies shall make provision for such a course.

History

P.A. 82-60; [P.A. 95-108, S. 6](#); [P.A. 10-112, S. 2](#); [P.A. 11-51, S. 134](#).

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294g

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Sec. 7-294g. State and local police training programs to provide training re domestic violence, child abuse, and suicide intervention procedures.

(a) Each police basic or review training program conducted or administered by the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council established under [section 7-294b](#) or by a municipal police department in the state shall provide a minimum of two hours of training on the subject of domestic violence that includes, but is not limited to, the following: (1) Enforcement of criminal laws applicable in cases involving domestic violence; (2) factors for determining a dominant aggressor in a family violence case; (3) techniques for handling incidents of domestic violence which promote the safety of the victim and the officer and which reduce the likelihood of recurrence; (4) organizations in the state that offer aid or shelter to victims of domestic violence; (5) applicable procedures in the prosecution of cases involving domestic violence; (6) orders issued by a court pursuant to chapter 815a. The Division of State Police, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council or municipal police departments, in consultation with the Division of Criminal Justice and an entity representing the state-wide domestic violence coalition, shall develop a program curriculum. A domestic violence agency, as defined in [section 52-146k](#), may also conduct domestic violence training in conjunction with any police training program, pursuant to the guidelines and certification requirements established by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council under [section 7-294d](#).

(b) Each police basic training program conducted or administered by the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council established under [section 7-294b](#) or by a municipal police department in the state shall include a course on the recognition and management of child abuse and suicide intervention procedures.

History

P.A. 85-581; [P.A. 89-172](#); [P.A. 95-108, S. 7](#); [P.A. 11-51, S. 134](#); [P.A. 18-5](#), § 3, effective January 1, 2019.

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Municipal Police and Fire Protection (Pts. I — VI) > Part I Police Departments (§§ 7-274 — 7-294bbb)

Sec. 7-294I. State and local police training programs to provide training on gang-related violence.

Each police basic or review training program conducted or administered by the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council established under [section 7-294b](#) or a municipal police department in the state shall include training on gang-related violence.

History

[P.A. 93-416, S. 4, 10](#); [P.A. 95-108, S. 9](#); [P.A. 11-51, S. 134](#).

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294m

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Sec. 7-294m. (Formerly [Sec. 7-294j](#)). Instruction re new legal developments for municipal chief law enforcement officers.

(a) The Police Officer Standards and Training Council established under [section 7-294b](#), in conjunction with the office of the Chief State's Attorney and the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association, and the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, in conjunction with the office of the Chief State's Attorney, shall provide instruction on the subject of new legal developments which affect police policies and practices concerning the investigation, detection and prosecution of criminal matters, each year to the chief law enforcement officer of each municipality and any person designated by such officer to serve in such capacity in such officer's absence. Each such officer may be given credit for such course of instruction toward the certified review training required by subsection (a) of [section 7-294d](#). Such training program shall be named "The John M. Bailey Seminar on New Legal Developments Impacting Police Policies and Practices".

(b) Not later than October 31, 2023, and annually thereafter if necessary, the Division of Criminal Justice and the Police Officer Standards and Training Council established under [section 7-294b](#) shall include in each course of instruction provided pursuant to subsection (a) of this section a session regarding investigation and enforcement standards concerning cannabis, as defined in [section 22-611](#), as amended by this act, and high-THC hemp products, as defined in [section 21a-240](#), as amended by this act.

History

[P.A. 90-120, S. 2, 3](#); [P.A. 93-63](#); May 25 Sp. Sess. P.A. 94-1, S. 7, 130; [P.A. 95-108, S. 10](#); [P.A. 04-147, S. 1](#); Sp. Sess. P.A. 12-2, § 105, effective June 15, 2012; [P.A. 23-79](#), § 46, effective July 1, 2023.

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Sec. 7-294n. State and local police training programs to provide training on crimes motivated by bigotry or bias.

Each police basic or review training program conducted or administered by the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council established under [section 7-294b](#) or a municipal police department in the state shall include training relative to crimes motivated by bigotry or bias.

History

[P.A. 00-72, S. 6](#), 12; [P.A. 11-51, S. 134](#).

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294o

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Municipal Police and Fire Protection (Pts. I — VI) > Part I Police Departments (§§ 7-274 — 7-294bbb)

Sec. 7-294o. Development and implementation of policy re missing person reports. Training.

(a) Not later than January 1, 2012, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council shall develop and implement a policy concerning the acceptance of missing person reports, including, but not limited to, missing adult person reports, by law enforcement agencies in this state and such agencies' response thereto. Such policy shall include, but not be limited to, (1) guidelines for the acceptance of a missing person report, (2) the types of information that a law enforcement agency should seek to ascertain and record concerning the missing person or missing adult person that would aid in locating the missing person or missing adult person, (3) the circumstances that indicate that a missing person or missing adult person is a high risk missing person, (4) the types of information that a law enforcement agency should provide to the person making the missing person report, to a family member or to any other person in a position to assist the law enforcement agency in its efforts to locate the missing person or missing adult person, and (5) the responsibilities of a law enforcement agency in responding to a missing person report and the manner of such response, including preferred methods of response that are sensitive to the emotions of the person making such report.

(b) Each police basic or review training program conducted or administered by the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council or a municipal police department shall include training in the policy developed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section and training in the use of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System created by the Office of Justice Program's National Institute of Justice.

History

[P.A. 07-151, S. 1](#); [P.A. 11-51, S. 134](#); [11-102, S. 3](#); P.A. 12-204, § 2, effective July 1, 2012.

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Sec. 7-294p. Connecticut Police Academy. Maintenance and operation. Municipal police officer training and education extension account.

(a) The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall, in consultation with the Police Officer Standards and Training Council, maintain and operate the Connecticut Police Academy to offer training for municipal police officers. The department, in consultation with the Police Officer Standards and Training Council, shall fix tuition and fees for training, education programs and sessions and for such other purposes as the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection deems necessary for the operation and support of the academy. Such fees shall be used solely for training and educational purposes.

(b) The department may establish and maintain a municipal police officer training and education extension account, which shall be a separate, nonlapsing account within the General Fund. The account shall contain any moneys required by law to be deposited in the account. The account shall be used for the operation of such training and education programs and sessions as the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, in consultation with the Police Officer Standards and Training Council, may establish. All proceeds derived from the operation of the training and education programs and sessions shall be deposited in the General Fund and shall be credited to and become a part of the resources of the account. All direct expenses incurred in the conduct of the training and education programs and sessions shall be charged and any payments of interest and principal of bonds or any sums transferable to any fund for the payment of interest and principal of bonds and any cost of equipment for such operations may be charged, against the account on order of the State Comptroller. Any balance of receipts above expenditures shall remain in the account to be used for training and education programs and sessions.

History

Sept. Sp. Sess. P.A. 09-7, S. 40; [P.A. 11-51, S. 149](#); [11-61, S. 97](#).

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Sec. 7-294q. State and local police training programs to provide training on eyewitness identification procedures.

Each police basic or review training program conducted or administered by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council, the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or a municipal police department shall provide training to police officers in the administration of eyewitness identification procedures in accordance with the policies and guidelines developed and promulgated by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council and the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection pursuant to subsection (b) of [section 54-1p](#).

History

P.A. 12-111, § 2, effective October 1, 2012.

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294r

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Sec. 7-294r. State and local police training programs to provide training on handling incidents involving individuals affected with serious mental illness. [Repealed]

History

[P.A. 14-217](#), § 46, effective October 1, 2014; repealed by [P.A. 22-64](#), § 7, effective October 1, 2023.

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294s

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Sec. 7-294s. State and local police training programs to provide training in the use of physical force and body-worn recording equipment and cultural competency and sensitivity training.

Each police basic or review training program conducted or administered by the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council established under [section 7-294b](#) or a municipal police department in the state shall include tactical training for police officers regarding the use of physical force, training in the use of body-worn recording equipment and the retention of data created by such equipment, and cultural competency and sensitivity and bias-free policing training, including, but not limited to, implicit bias training. As used in this section, “implicit bias training” means training on how to recognize and mitigate unconscious biases against a particular segment of the population that might influence a police officer’s judgments and decisions when interacting with a member of such segment of the population.

History

P.A. 15-4, § 1, effective October 1, 2015; July Sp. Sess. P.A. 20-1, § 7, effective July 31, 2020.

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Sec. 7-294t. Eyewitness Identification and Emerging Technologies Task Force. [Reserved]

(a) There is established an Eyewitness Identification and Emerging Technologies Task Force to assist the Police Officer Standards and Training Council and the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection in the development of policies and guidelines for law enforcement agencies concerning (1) eyewitness identification procedures, (2) the use of other emerging technologies to promote effective law enforcement and preventive measures to preclude the use of such technologies for criminal purposes, and (3) such other topics related to eyewitness identification and emerging technologies as the task force deems appropriate.

(b) The task force shall consist of the following members or their designees: The chairpersons and ranking members of the joint standing committee of the General Assembly on the judiciary; the Chief State's Attorney; the Chief Public Defender; the Victim Advocate; an active or retired judge appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; a municipal police chief appointed by the president of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association; the director of the Division of Scientific Services within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection; a representative of the Police Officer Standards and Training Council; a representative of the State Police Training School appointed by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection; a representative of the criminal defense bar appointed by the president of the Connecticut Criminal Defense Lawyers Association; a representative from the Connecticut Innocence Project; and six public members, including the dean of a law school located in this state and a social scientist, appointed one each by the president pro tempore of the Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the majority leader of the Senate, the majority leader of the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the Senate, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(c) The task force may solicit and accept gifts, donations, grants or funds from any public or private source to assist the task force in carrying out its duties.

(d) The task force shall report its findings and recommendations to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly on the judiciary in accordance with section 11-4a as the task force deems appropriate.

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294u

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Municipal Police and Fire Protection (Pts. I — VI) > Part I Police Departments (§§ 7-274 — 7-294bbb)

Sec. 7-294u. State and local police training re use of opioid antagonist. Maintaining supply of and carrying opioid antagonists.

(a) As used in this section, (1) “law enforcement unit” and “police officer” have the same meanings as provided in [section 7-294a](#), and (2) “opioid antagonist” has the same meaning as provided in [section 17a-714a](#).

(b) Each law enforcement unit shall (1) require its police officers to receive training in the use of an opioid antagonist, and (2) acquire and maintain a supply of opioid antagonists for use by its police officers when responding to a medical emergency. Any police officer who completes such training shall be permitted to carry and administer an opioid antagonist to an individual whom the officer believes in good faith is experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose.

History

[P.A. 21-108](#), § 1, effective June 30, 2021.

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294w

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Municipal Police and Fire Protection (Pts. I — VI) > Part I Police Departments (§§ 7-274 — 7-294bbb)

Sec. 7-294w. State and local police training programs to include traffic incident management.

(a) Not later than January 1, 2023, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council, in conjunction with the Department of Transportation, shall develop a training curriculum for police officers concerning traffic incident management. Such curriculum shall be aligned with training developed by the Federal Highway Administration and shall provide for a systematic, planned and coordinated approach to detect, respond and clear traffic incidents in order to restore traffic capacity in a safe and efficient manner.

(b) On and after October 1, 2023, each police basic or review training program conducted or administered by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council, the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or a municipal police department shall include the training curriculum developed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section. The Division of State Police and each municipal police department shall maintain records indicating when a police officer employed by the Division of State Police or the municipal police department completed such training curriculum.

History

[P.A. 22-132](#), § 1, effective May 27, 2022.

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294x

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Municipal Police and Fire Protection (Pts. I — VI) > Part I Police Departments (§§ 7-274 — 7-294bbb)

Sec. 7-294x. Council to provide training to public school security personnel.

The Police Officer Standards and Training Council established under [section 7-294b](#) shall provide training to security personnel employed in the public schools by a local or regional board of education. Such training shall include drug detection and gang identification.

History

[P.A. 93-416, S. 5](#), 10; [P.A. 95-108, S. 11](#).

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294y

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Municipal Police and Fire Protection (Pts. I — VI) > Part I Police Departments (§§ 7-274 — 7-294bbb)

Sec. 7-294y. (Formerly [Sec. 7-294i](#)). State and local police policy on the handling and processing of juvenile matters.

Not later than July 1, 1990, the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection and each municipal police department in the state shall establish a written policy or update its current policy with respect to the handling and processing of juvenile matters including, but not limited to, procedures concerning the arrest, referral, diversion and detention of juveniles. The Division of State Police and each municipal police department shall inform its police officers of such policy not later than July 1, 1990.

History

[P.A. 89-273, S. 13](#); [P.A. 11-51, S. 134](#).

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Notice

 This section has more than one version with varying effective dates.

Sec. 7-294z. (Formerly Sec. 7-294k). Use of radar devices by state and municipal police officers.

(a) On and after July 1, 1992, no hand-held radar device that emits nonionizing radiation may be used in this state by any state or municipal police officer in the course of his employment for the purpose of preventing or detecting any violation of any law relating to motor vehicles.

(b) On and after July 1, 1992, no speed monitoring radar device that emits nonionizing radiation may be used within the confines of a patrol vehicle by any state or municipal police officer in the course of his employment for the purpose of preventing or detecting any violation of any law relating to motor vehicles.

History

[P.A. 92-141, S. 1](#), 3; [P.A. 21-108](#), § 1, effective June 30, 2021.

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Notice

 This section has more than one version with varying effective dates.

Sec. 7-294z. Required training in the use of an opioid antagonist.

(a) As used in this section, (1) “law enforcement unit” and “police officer” have the same meanings as provided in [section 7-294a of the general statutes](#), and (2) “opioid antagonist” has the same meaning as provided in [section 17a-714a of the general statutes](#).

(b) Each law enforcement unit shall (1) require its police officers to receive training in the use of an opioid antagonist, and (2) acquire and maintain a supply of opioid antagonists for use by its police officers when responding to a medical emergency. Any police officer who completes such training shall be permitted to carry and administer an opioid antagonist to an individual whom the officer believes in good faith is experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose.

History

[P.A. 92-141, S. 1, 3](#); [P.A. 21-108](#), § 1, effective June 30, 2021.

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294aa

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Sec. 7-294aa. Reinstatement of state or municipal police officers upon return from participation in international peacekeeping operations.

(a) Any sworn police officer employed by the state or a municipality who takes a leave of absence or resigns from such officer's employment on or after September 11, 2001, to volunteer for participation in international peacekeeping operations, is selected for such participation by a company which the United States Department of State has contracted with to recruit, select, equip and deploy police officers for such peacekeeping operations, and participates in such peacekeeping operations under the supervision of the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe or other sponsoring organization, shall be entitled, upon return to the United States, (1) to be restored by such officer's employer to the position of employment held by the officer when the leave commenced, or (2) if the original position of employment is not available, to be restored to an equivalent position with equivalent employment benefits, pay and other terms and conditions of employment, provided not later than six months after such return such officer notifies such officer's employer of such return and such officer's desire to be restored to such officer's original position of employment or an equivalent position of employment.

(b) The Police Officer Standards and Training Council shall not cancel or revoke the certification of a police officer during the period such officer is participating in international peacekeeping operations outside the United States in accordance with subsection (a) of this section and for a period of six months after such officer returns to the United States, except for a reason specified in subsection (c) of [section 7-294d](#).

History

[P.A. 04-241, S. 6](#); [P.A. 05-200, S. 2](#).

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294bb

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Sec. 7-294bb. State and local police policy concerning complaints from the public alleging misconduct committed by law enforcement personnel.

(a) Not later than July 1, 2015, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council shall develop and implement a written policy concerning the acceptance, processing and investigation of a complaint from a member of the public relating to alleged misconduct committed by law enforcement agency personnel.

(b) In developing the written policy, the council shall consider: (1) Whether all sworn officers and civilian employees of a law enforcement agency shall be required to accept a complaint alleging misconduct by the agency's law enforcement personnel, (2) the means or processes to be used for accepting such complaint from a member of the public, including the acceptance of an anonymous complaint or a complaint made by a complainant on behalf of another person, (3) the necessity of requiring a sworn statement from a complainant, (4) protections that may be afforded to a complainant who fears retaliation associated with the filing of such complaint, (5) the use of a standardized form to record such complaint, (6) permissible time frames associated with the filing of such complaint, (7) protocols for the investigation of such a complaint, (8) documentation requirements relating to the receipt of such complaint and its disposition, and (9) the process for informing a known complainant of the disposition of such complaint.

(c) Upon the implementation of such policy by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council, each law enforcement agency shall, in consultation with a representative of a union that represents members of the law enforcement agency, adopt the policy implemented by said council or develop and implement an alternative policy that: (1) Addresses the issues described in subsection (b) of this section, and (2) exceeds the standards of the policy developed by said council. Upon the adoption of the policy developed by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council or the implementation of an alternative policy, each law enforcement agency shall make its policy available to the public and shall ensure that: (A) Copies of the policy are available at the town hall or another municipal building located within the municipality served by the law enforcement agency, other than a municipal building in which the law enforcement agency is located, and (B) the policy is available on the law enforcement agency's Internet web site or the Internet web site of the municipality served by the law enforcement agency.

(d) For purposes of this section, "law enforcement agency" means the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or any municipal police department.

History

[P.A. 14-166](#), § 1, effective July 1, 2014.

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294cc

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Sec. 7-294cc. Development and promulgation of policy and form re police use of electronic defense weapons.

Not later than January 1, 2015, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council established under [section 7-294b](#) shall develop and promulgate (1) a model policy that provides guidelines on the use of an electronic defense weapon by a police officer, and (2) a standardized form for reporting the use of electronic defense weapons pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of [section 54-1t](#).

History

[P.A. 14-149](#), § 2, effective October 1, 2014.

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294dd

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Sec. 7-294dd. Reimbursement for cost of police officer certification.

(a) For purposes of this section, “police officer”, “certification” and “law enforcement unit” have the same meanings as provided in [section 7-294a](#) and “cost of certification” means the cost of training, equipment, uniforms, salary and fringe benefits and any cost related to the entry level requirements established by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council associated with the police officer, except that “cost of certification” does not include the cost of any equipment or uniforms that were returned by such officer.

(b) Whenever a police officer obtains certification while employed by a law enforcement unit and is subsequently hired by another law enforcement unit on or after July 1, 2016, and within two years of such officer obtaining such certification, the law enforcement unit hiring the police officer shall reimburse the initial law enforcement unit fifty per cent of the total cost of certification. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a law enforcement unit that hires a police officer two years or more after such officer obtains certification.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect an agreement between a police officer or a collective bargaining unit and a law enforcement unit entered into prior to July 1, 2016, that provides for the reimbursement of the cost of certification.

History

P.A. 15-5, § 508, effective July 1, 2016.

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294ee

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Sec. 7-294ee. Adoption and maintenance of minimum standards and practices for the administration and management of law enforcement units.

(a) The Police Officer Standards and Training Council, established under [section 7-294b](#), and the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection or the commissioner's designee, shall jointly develop, adopt and revise, as necessary, minimum standards and practices for the administration, management and operation of law enforcement units, as defined in [section 7-294a](#). Such minimum standards and practices shall be based upon standards established by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., and shall include, but need not be limited to, standards and practices regarding bias-based policing, use of force, response to crimes of family violence, use of body-worn recording equipment, complaints that allege misconduct by police officers, use of electronic defense weapons, eyewitness identification procedures, notifications in death and related events and pursuits by police officers and compliance with the guidance issued by the council pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection (g) of [section 7-294d](#) regarding reporting procedures to be followed by chief law enforcement officers for certificate suspension, cancellation or revocation. Not later than January 1, 2023, the council shall, within available appropriations, divide the minimum standards and practices into three state-accreditation tiers, to be known as tier one, tier two and tier three. Tier one shall consist of minimum standards and practices designed to protect law enforcement units from liability, enhance the delivery of services and improve public confidence in law enforcement units. Tier two shall consist of minimum standards and practices for the administration, management and operation of law enforcement units. Tier three shall consist of higher minimum standards and practices for the administration, management and operation of law enforcement units. The council shall post the minimum standards and practices of each tier on the council's Internet web site and disseminate the minimum standards and practices of each tier to law enforcement units. The council and commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall jointly develop a process to review a law enforcement unit's compliance with the minimum standards and practices of each tier and issue a certificate of compliance with the minimum standards and practices of tier one, tier two or tier three, as the case may be, to a law enforcement unit that meets or exceeds the minimum standards and practices of such tier.

(b) On and after January 1, 2019, and until December 31, 2022, each law enforcement unit shall adopt and maintain (1) the minimum standards and practices developed by the council pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, or (2) a higher level of accreditation standards developed by the council or the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., except a law enforcement unit that serves a municipality and consists solely of constables or resident state troopers shall adopt and maintain such standards and practices or accreditation on and after January 1, 2019, and until December 31, 2023.

(c) On and after January 1, 2023, and until December 31, 2023, each law enforcement unit shall (1) be certified, at a minimum, as meeting the requirements for state-accreditation tier one developed by the council pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, or (2) meet a higher level of accreditation standards developed by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., except a law enforcement unit that serves a municipality and consists solely of constables or resident state troopers shall be so certified or meet such accreditation standards on and after January 1, 2024, and until December 31, 2024.

(d) On and after January 1, 2024, and until December 31, 2025, each law enforcement unit shall (1) be certified, at a minimum, as meeting the requirements for state-accreditation tiers one and two developed by the council pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, or (2) meet a higher level of accreditation standards developed by the Commission on

Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., except a law enforcement unit that serves a municipality and consists solely of constables or resident state troopers shall be so certified or meet such accreditation standards on and after January 1, 2025, and until December 31, 2026.

(e) On and after January 1, 2026, each law enforcement unit shall (1) be certified as meeting the requirements for state-accreditation tiers one, two and three developed by the council pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, or (2) meet a higher level of accreditation standards developed by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., except a law enforcement unit that serves a municipality and consists solely of constables or resident state troopers shall be so certified or meet such accreditation standards on and after January 1, 2027.

(f) If a law enforcement unit fails to obtain or maintain the appropriate certification for a state-accreditation tier or tiers or the higher level of accreditation standards developed by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., as required by the provisions of subsections (b) to (e), inclusive, of this section, the council shall work with the law enforcement unit to obtain and maintain such certification or accreditation standards.

(g) If a law enforcement unit fails to comply with the guidance issued by the council pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection (g) of [section 7-294d](#) regarding reporting procedures to be followed by chief law enforcement officers for certificate suspension, cancellation or revocation, the council may revoke the certificate of compliance with the appropriate state-accreditation tier or tiers, as the case may be, issued pursuant to this section.

(h) No civil action may be brought against a law enforcement unit for damages arising from the failure of the law enforcement unit to (1) adopt and maintain such minimum standards and practices or a higher level of accreditation standards pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, or (2) obtain and maintain the appropriate certificate of compliance with the appropriate state-accreditation tier or tiers or accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., as required by subsections (c) to (e), inclusive, of this section.

History

[P.A. 18-161](#), § 2, effective January 1, 2019; July Sp. Sess. P.A. 20-1, § 44, effective July 31, 2020; [P.A. 22-119](#), § 1, effective May 27, 2022; [P.A. 23-59](#), § 1, effective June 26, 2023.

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294ff

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Municipal Police and Fire Protection (Pts. I — VI) > Part I Police Departments (§§ 7-274 — 7-294bbb)

Sec. 7-294ff Development of model critical incident and peer support policy. Policy adoption. Provision of peer support and mental health referral services.

(a) Not later than January 1, 2020, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council, established under [section 7-294b](#), the Department of Correction and the Commission on Fire Prevention and Control shall develop and promulgate a model critical incident and peer support policy to support the mental health care and wellness of police officers, as defined in [section 7-294a](#), parole officers, as defined in [section 31-294k](#), and firefighters, as defined in [section 31-294k](#).

(b) Not later than July 1, 2020, each law enforcement unit as defined in [section 7-294a](#), the Department of Correction as employer of parole officers, each municipal or state paid or volunteer fire department and each municipal entity employing a fire marshal, deputy fire marshal, fire investigator, fire inspector or other class of investigator or inspector for whom the State Fire Marshal and the Codes and Standards Committee, acting jointly, have adopted minimum standards of qualification pursuant to [section 29-298](#), shall (1) adopt and maintain a written policy that meets or exceeds the standards of the model policy developed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section; (2) make peer support available to such officers and firefighters; and (3) refer an officer or firefighter, as appropriate, seeking mental health care services to a mental health professional, as defined in [section 31-294k](#).

History

[P.A. 19-17](#), § 7, effective July 1, 2019.

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294gg

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Sec. 7-294gg Resilience and self-care technique training; Basic training.

Each police basic training program conducted or administered by the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council established under [section 7-294b](#) or a municipal police department in this state shall provide, in consultation with the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, resilience and self-care technique training for any individual who begins basic training as a police officer, as defined in [section 7-294a](#), on or after January 1, 2020.

History

[P.A. 19-17](#), § 8, effective July 1, 2019.

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294hh

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Municipal Police and Fire Protection (Pts. I — VI) > Part I Police Departments (§§ 7-274 — 7-294bbb)

Sec. 7-294hh. Uniform, state-wide policy for managing crowds by police officers.

(a) As used in this section, “police officer” has the same meaning as provided in [section 7-294a](#).

(b) The Police Officer Standards and Training Council, in consultation with the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, the Chief State’s Attorney, the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association and the Connecticut Coalition of Police and Correctional Officers, shall adopt, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, a uniform, state-wide policy for managing crowds by police officers. Such policy shall include a definition of the term “crowd” and reflect factors that affect the management of crowds by police officers, including, but not limited to, the size of the crowd, the location where a crowd has gathered, the time of day when a crowd has gathered and the purpose for any such gathering. In addition, the policy shall establish guidelines for managing crowds in a manner that: (1) Protects individual rights and preserves the peace during demonstrations and civil disturbances, (2) addresses the permissible and impermissible uses of force by a police officer and the type and amount of training in crowd management that each police officer shall undergo, and (3) sets forth the documentation required following any physical confrontation between a police officer and a civilian during a crowd management incident.

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

(d) On and after the date the crowd management policy is adopted in regulations pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, (1) the chief of police or Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, as the case may be, shall inform each officer within such chief’s or said commissioner’s department and each officer responsible for law enforcement in a municipality in which there is no organized police department of the existence of the crowd management policy to be employed by any such officer and shall take whatever measures are necessary to ensure that each such officer understands the crowd management policy established under this section, and (2) each police basic or review training program conducted or administered by the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council or a municipal police department shall include training in such policy.

History

July Sp. Sess. P.A. 20-1, § 5, effective July 31, 2020.

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294ll

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Municipal Police and Fire Protection (Pts. I — VI) > Part I Police Departments (§§ 7-274 — 7-294bbb)

Sec. 7-294ll. Issuance of guidance to police re determination of whether a person is in possession of cannabis in excess of legal limit.

Not later than January 1, 2022, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council shall issue guidance concerning how police officers shall determine whether the cannabis possessed by a person is in excess of such person's possession limit pursuant to subsection (a) of [section 21a-279a](#).

History

June Sp. Sess. P.A. 21-1, § 153, effective January 1, 2022.

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294jj

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Sec. 7-294jj. Controlled equipment.

(a) For purposes of this section:

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

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

(b) On and after July 31, 2020, no law enforcement agency may acquire controlled equipment.

(c) Not later than December 31, 2020, each law enforcement agency shall report, in accordance with the provisions of [section 11-4a](#), to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary and public safety its inventory of controlled equipment possessed on July 31, 2020. As part of such report, the agency shall include the use or proposed use of each item in its inventory and whether such use or proposed use is necessary for the operation and safety of the department or is for relief or rescue efforts in the case of a natural disaster or for other public safety purposes.

(d)

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

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

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

History

July Sp. Sess. P.A. 20-1, § 40, effective July 31, 2020.

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294kk

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Sec. 7-294kk. Determination of number of drug recognition experts. Development of model policy. Policy adoption. Drug recognition expert and advanced roadside impaired driving enforcement training.

(a) Not later than January 1, 2022, each law enforcement unit shall report to the Police Officer Standards and Training Council, in the manner specified by the council, a recommendation as to the minimum number of officers that such law enforcement unit should have accredited as drug recognition experts in order to ensure adequate availability of drug recognition experts to respond to instances of impaired driving, allowing that law enforcement units may call upon drug recognition experts from other law enforcement units as necessary and available. Such recommendation shall be based on data on impaired driving made available to law enforcement units by the Department of Transportation and any guidance issued by the council.

(b) The Police Officer Standards and Training Council, in conjunction with the Highway Safety Office within the Department of Transportation, shall determine the minimum number of police officers to be accredited as drug recognition experts for each law enforcement unit. In making such determination, the council and office shall consider the recommendation made by each law enforcement unit pursuant to subsection (a) of this section. The council and office shall submit the results of such determination to the Governor and the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management not later than July 1, 2022. The council and office shall update and submit such determination to the Governor and Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management no less frequently than once every three years.

(c) Not later than April 1, 2022, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council shall develop and promulgate a model policy to ensure that enough police officers become trained drug recognition experts in each law enforcement unit to meet the minimum number established in subsection (b) of this section.

(d) Not later than October 1, 2022, each law enforcement unit shall adopt and maintain a written policy that meets or exceeds the standards of the model policy developed pursuant to subsection (c) of this section.

(e) Not later than January 1, 2022, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council and the Highway Safety Office within the Department of Transportation shall jointly issue a plan to increase access to advanced roadside impaired driving enforcement training and drug recognition expert training for police officers and law enforcement units in the state. The council and office shall update such plan no less frequently than once every three years.

(f) On and after January 1, 2022, each police officer who has not yet been recertified pursuant to [section 7-294e](#) for the second time after receiving an initial certification, shall complete training and receive certification in advanced roadside impaired driving enforcement prior to being recertified pursuant to [section 7-294e](#).

(g) For purposes of this section, “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; “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; “law enforcement unit” has the same meaning as provided in [section 7-294a](#); and “Police Officer Standards and Training Council” means the council established under [section 7-294b](#).

History

June Sp. Sess. P.A. 21-1, § 114, effective July 1, 2021.

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294ll

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Sec. 7-294ll. Issuance of guidance to police re determination of whether a person is in possession of cannabis in excess of legal limit.

Not later than January 1, 2022, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council shall issue guidance concerning how police officers shall determine whether the cannabis possessed by a person is in excess of such person's possession limit pursuant to subsection (a) of [section 21a-279a](#).

History

June Sp. Sess. P.A. 21-1, § 153, effective January 1, 2022.

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294mm

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Sec. 7-294mm. Timely notification by a peace officer of a death.

- (a) If a peace officer who is a sworn member of a law enforcement agency responds to an incident involving a deceased person or the remains of a person or otherwise encounters a deceased person or the remains of a person while such officer is on duty, such officer shall ensure that a person who is a next of kin of such person is notified of such person's death in a manner provided for in applicable guidelines used by the law enforcement agency employing such officer. Such law enforcement agency shall ensure such notification is made as soon as practicable, but not later than twenty-four hours following the identification of such person, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section.
- (b) If a peace officer is unable to notify a person who is a next of kin of a deceased person as required under subsection (a) or (c) of this section, such officer shall document the reason for the failure or delay of notification and any attempts made to make such notification.
- (c) If a next of kin of a deceased person resides in a town in which the peace officer does not serve, such officer may notify such next of kin of such person's death in a manner provided for in applicable guidelines used by the law enforcement agency employing such officer, or provide notice to the law enforcement agency that serves such town in which such next of kin resides, which agency shall ensure notification in a manner provided for in such agency's applicable guidelines.
- (d) If no person who is a next of kin of a deceased person is notified of such person's death as required under subsection (a) or (c) of this section, a person who is a next of kin of the deceased person may request of the Office of the Inspector General, established under [section 51-277e](#), an investigation of such lack of notification or timely notification.
- (e) For purposes of this section, "peace officer" has the same meaning as provided in [section 53a-3](#), "next of kin" has the same meaning as provided in [section 19a-415a](#) and "law enforcement agency" means the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or any municipal police department.

History

[P.A. 22-61](#), § 1, effective October 1, 2022.

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294nn

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Sec. 7-294nn. Law enforcement unit policy permitting police officers to wear religious head coverings.

(a) As used in this section, “law enforcement unit” and “police officer” have the same meanings as provided in [section 7-294a](#).

(b) Not later than October 1, 2022, each law enforcement unit shall adopt or amend a policy to permit a police officer to wear a religious head covering in accordance with the police officer’s religious beliefs while the police officer is on duty and wearing a uniform or other authorized attire, except where the use of tight-fitting protective headgear is required by such law enforcement unit.

History

[P.A. 22-66](#), § 1, effective May 23, 2022.

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294oo

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Sec. 7-294oo. Informing motor vehicle operators of the purpose of a traffic stop.

Prior to the completion of any stop of a motor vehicle, a police officer, as defined in [section 7-294a of the general statutes](#), shall verbally inform the operator of such vehicle of the purpose for the stop.

History

[P.A. 23-95](#), § 1, effective June 26, 2023.

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294pp

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Sec. 7-294pp. Person experiencing emergency medical condition while in custody, control or direct audio or visual contact with a peace officer. Request for emergency medical services by peace officer. When required.

(a) As used in this section:

(1) “Emergency medical condition” means a medical condition, whether physical, behavioral, or related to a substance use disorder or mental health disorder, that manifests itself by symptoms of sufficient severity, including severe pain, that in the absence of prompt medical attention could reasonably be expected by a prudent layperson who possesses an average knowledge of health and medicine to result in placing the health of the person in serious jeopardy, serious impairment to body function or serious dysfunction of any body organ or part;

(2) “Medically unstable” means any condition, whether physical, behavioral, or related to a substance use disorder or mental health disorder, that manifests in an unstable medical or mental health status, which could reasonably be understood by a prudent layperson who possesses an average knowledge of health and medicine to lead to an emergency medical condition; and

(3) “Peace officer” has the same meaning as provided in [section 53a-3 of the general statutes](#).

(b) Any person who experiences an emergency medical condition or is medically unstable while in direct audio or visual contact with, or under the custody or control of, a peace officer shall have the right to be provided with emergency medical services.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, a peace officer shall immediately request emergency medical services for any person who is under such officer’s custody or control or otherwise in direct audio or visual contact with the peace officer when such person: (1) Has communicated to the peace officer that the person is (A) experiencing an emergency medical condition, or (B) medically unstable, or (2) has been observed by the peace officer to be (A) experiencing an emergency medical condition, or (B) medically unstable.

(d) A peace officer shall not be required to request emergency medical services when such officer (1) has made a reasonable determination that the person is not (A) experiencing an emergency medical condition, or (B) medically unstable, and (2) knows that such person has been seen by a medical professional within the previous twenty-four hours and was released from such medical professional’s care after a determination that such person was not (A) experiencing an emergency medical condition, or (B) medically unstable.

History

[P.A. 23-192](#), § 1, effective October 1, 2023.

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294qq

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Sec. 7-294qq. Voluntary registration system for children with intellectual or other developmental disabilities.

- (a) For purposes of this section, “emergency services” means law enforcement, fire fighting, medical, ambulance and other emergency services.
- (b) Not later than January 1, 2024, the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall, within available appropriations, develop a form for distribution by municipal police departments to parents and guardians of children and adults with intellectual disabilities or other developmental disabilities, including, but not limited to, autism spectrum disorder, cognitive impairments and nonverbal learning disorders and adults with such disabilities not represented by a parent, guardian or other authorized representative. Such form shall record information that may assist emergency services personnel in their interactions with such individuals and shall contain a section in which a parent or guardian of such individual under the age of eighteen, such individuals age eighteen or older with legal decision-making capacity, or, if they lack legal decision-making capacity, a person with legal decision-making authority for such individual, may consent to release of information, including, but not limited to, the following:
- (1) The individual’s name, nickname, date of birth, sex, height, weight, eye color, hair color and address and any scars or identifying marks the individual has;
 - (2) The name of a person who may be contacted by such personnel in an emergency pertaining to the individual, and such person’s telephone number;
 - (3) The individual’s language and communication skills, including, but not limited to, whether the individual (A) is verbal or nonverbal, (B) speaks American Sign Language, and (C) can read or write, communicate by pointing to pictures, repeat questions or respond “yes” or “no” to questions;
 - (4) Whether the individual is sensitive to noise, touch, light, crowds or other stimuli;
 - (5) Conditions, circumstances or items the individual dislikes or avoids, including, but not limited to, eye contact, being wet or dirty, interacting with strangers and certain clothing or shoes;
 - (6) Atypical behaviors the individual exhibits, including, but not limited to, speaking loudly, self-injury, running if chased, vocal stimming, making high-pitched noises, disregarding or having no sense of danger and sensory seeking;
 - (7) Pertinent medical information, including, but not limited to, whether the individual is hearing or visually impaired or has a seizure disorder, motor or vocal tics or a high pain tolerance; and
 - (8) Methods such personnel may use to calm the individual, including, but not limited to, use of a calm and quiet voice or noise-canceling headphones, providing the individual with time alone or specific food items and asking the individual how such personnel can help the individual.
- (c) Not later than July 1, 2024, the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall publish the form developed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section on its Internet web site. On and after July 15, 2024, any municipal police department may make copies of such form available in a publicly accessible area of such department.
- (d) If the municipal police department in a municipality in which a child or adult with an intellectual disability or other developmental disabilities, including, but not limited to, autism spectrum disorder, a cognitive impairment or

nonverbal learning disorder resides has made copies of the form developed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section available pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, or maintains an electronic database pursuant to subsection (e) of this section, the parent or guardian of such child under the age of eighteen, adult age eighteen and older with legal decision-making capacity, or if such adult lacks legal decision-making capacity, a person with legal decision-making authority for such adult, may complete such form and return it to such department.

(e) Upon receipt of a completed form returned pursuant to subsection (d) of this section, including the signed consent section of such form pursuant to subsection (d) of this section, a participating municipal police department shall record the information provided on such form in a searchable electronic database maintained by such police department, and make such database available to (1) each police officer employed by such department for purposes of determining whether a child or adult with an intellectual disability or other developmental disabilities, including, but not limited to, autism spectrum disorder, a cognitive impairment or nonverbal learning disorder, resides at an address to which such police officer is responding, and (2) the public safety answering point established and operated by the municipality pursuant to [section 28-25a of the general statutes](#) in which such police department is located for use in accordance with section 8 of this act. A municipal police department shall remove information pertaining to (A) a child under the age of eighteen from such database, at the request of the parent or guardian of such child, or (B) an adult age eighteen and over from such database, at the request of such adult with legal decision-making capacity, or, if such adults lacks legal decision-making capacity, a person with legal decision-making authority for such adult.

(f) Not later than January 1, 2024, the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, within available appropriations, shall establish a grant-in-aid program to provide funding to municipalities and local police departments to establish and implement a local voluntary registration system for residents with an intellectual disability or other developmental disabilities pursuant to subsection (d) of this section. The commissioner shall prescribe requirements and an application process for such program.

History

[P.A. 23-137](#), § 7, effective June 27, 2023.

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294ss

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Municipal Police and Fire Protection (Pts. I — VI) > Part I Police Departments (§§ 7-274 — 7-294bbb)

Sec. 7-294ss. Development and promulgation of model policy re use of seat safety belts by persons being transported in municipal police vehicles.

(a) Not later than December 31, 2023, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council established under [section 7-294b of the general statutes](#) shall develop and promulgate a model policy that provides guidelines on (1) the required use of a seat safety belt by any person who is being transported in a municipal police vehicle, and (2) standardized procedures to be utilized by a municipal police officer to ensure that any person who is being transported in a municipal police vehicle is secure in such vehicle through the use of a seat safety belt. Not later than April 1, 2024, each municipal law enforcement unit shall adopt and maintain a written policy that meets or exceeds the standards of the model policy developed pursuant to this subsection.

(b) On and after April 1, 2024, if the chief law enforcement officer of a municipal law enforcement unit finds, through procedures developed pursuant to subsection (g) of [section 7-294d of the general statutes](#), that a municipal police officer has engaged in conduct that constitutes a violation of the policy established pursuant to subsection (a) of this section and that such violation undermines public confidence in the municipal law enforcement unit, the chief law enforcement officer shall report such violation to the Police Officer Standards and Training Council. Said council shall thereafter conduct a de novo review of the matter. Whenever the council believes there is a reasonable basis for suspension, cancellation or revocation of the certification of a municipal police officer due to the reported violation, the council shall give notice and an adequate opportunity for a hearing to such officer prior to such suspension, cancellation or revocation. Such hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes. If the council finds by clear and convincing evidence that a violation of this section has occurred, the council may suspend, revoke or cancel the certificate of the certificate holder in accordance with the provisions of [section 7-294d of the general statutes](#).

History

[P.A. 23-87](#), § 1, effective July 1, 2023.

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294tt

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Sec. 7-294tt. Guidance on police officer collaboration with social workers.

Not later than January 1, 2024, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council shall (1) examine (A) programs and strategies used in the state or other jurisdictions through which police officers collaborate with social workers, and (B) the evaluation submitted pursuant to section 18 of public act 20-1 of the July special session; and (2) issue guidance to law enforcement units that includes recommendations of how police officers may collaborate with social workers.

History

[P.A. 23-104](#), § 2, effective July 1, 2023.

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Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294aaa

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Municipal Police and Fire Protection (Pts. I — VI) > Part I Police Departments (§§ 7-274 — 7-294bbb)

Sec. 7-294aaa. Establishment of civilian police review boards.

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

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

(c)

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

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

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

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

History

July Sp. Sess. P.A. 20-1, § 17, effective July 31, 2020; [P.A. 21-33](#), § 1, effective October 1, 2021.

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294bbb

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Sec. 7-294bbb. Municipal law enforcement unit meetings with stakeholders.

(a) On or before October 1, 2023, and on a quarterly basis thereafter, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, each municipal law enforcement unit shall hold a meeting with stakeholders in the municipality such unit serves. The unit shall invite to such meetings, at a minimum, representatives from social services and mental health agencies and organizations that serve the municipality, representatives from organizations that seek to combat gun violence in the municipality, representatives from the judicial branch and one or more prosecutors serving the judicial district that includes the municipality. Such meetings shall seek to: (1) Encourage information sharing, including collection and sharing of data, among meeting participants; (2) develop partnerships and coordinated strategies among participants to reduce gun violence and crime in the municipality; and (3) improve the responsiveness and accountability of the law enforcement unit to the residents of the municipality, and improve the responsiveness of and provision of services by meeting participants to the residents of the municipality, in order to better serve the municipality and reduce gun violence and crime in the municipality. Such meetings may occur more frequently than quarterly as determined by the unit. Such meetings shall be open to the public.

(b) If the chief of a municipal law enforcement unit, the chief executive officer, as described in [section 7-193 of the general statutes](#), of the municipality served by such law enforcement unit and the civilian police review board serving such municipality, if any, agree that a meeting required by subsection (a) of this section is unnecessary, such meeting shall not be held.

History

[P.A. 23-146](#), § 1, effective June 27, 2023.

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