



Substitute House Bill No. 5291

Public Act No. 26-45

AN ACT CONCERNING THE DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY SERVICES AND PUBLIC PROTECTION'S RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING VARIOUS STATUTES RELATING TO PUBLIC SAFETY.

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

Section 1. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2026*) (a) As used in this section, "municipal fire department" means any department, agency or organization of a municipality, as defined in section 7-148 of the general statutes, fire district established pursuant to section 7-325 of the general statutes or other political subdivision of the state, whether staffed by career or volunteer personnel, or a combination thereof, that provides fire suppression or fire protection services.

(b) Not later than ten business days after the appointment of a new or interim fire chief of a municipal fire department, such municipal fire department shall notify the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection of such appointment. Such notification shall be made on a form prescribed by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection and shall include, but need not be limited to, the name of the appointee, effective date of such appointment, department name, mailing address, electronic mail address, mobile telephone number, dispatch contact number and any other information the commissioner

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deems necessary for the department's records.

(c) The commissioner may adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes, to implement the provisions of this section.

Sec. 2. Subsection (b) of section 14-227a of the 2026 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2026*):

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, in any criminal prosecution for violation of subsection (a) of this section, evidence respecting the amount of alcohol or drug in the defendant's blood or urine at the time of the alleged offense, as shown by a chemical test of the defendant's breath, blood or urine, shall be admissible and competent provided: (1) The defendant was afforded a reasonable opportunity to telephone an attorney prior to the performance of the test and consented to the taking of the test upon which such analysis is made; (2) if the chemical test was of the defendant's breath, a true copy of the report of the [test] result of such test was mailed to or personally delivered to the defendant within twenty-four hours or by the end of the next regular business day, after such result was known, whichever is later; (3) the test was performed by or at the direction of a police officer according to methods and with equipment approved by the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection and was performed in accordance with the regulations adopted under subsection (d) of this section; (4) the device used for such test was checked for accuracy in accordance with the regulations adopted under subsection (d) of this section; (5) an additional chemical test of the same type was performed at least ten minutes after the initial test was performed or, if requested by the police officer for reasonable cause, an additional chemical test of a different type was performed, including a test to detect the presence of a drug or drugs other than or in addition to alcohol, provided the results of the initial test shall not be inadmissible under this subsection

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

Sec. 3. Subsection (a) of section 15-140r of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2026*):

(a) Except as provided in section 15-140s or subsection (d) of this section, in any criminal prosecution for the violation of section 15-132a, subsection (d) of section 15-133, section 15-140l or 15-140n or subsection (b) of section 53-206d, evidence respecting the amount of alcohol or drug in the defendant's blood or urine at the time of the alleged offense, as shown by a chemical test of the defendant's breath, blood or urine shall be admissible and competent provided: (1) The defendant was afforded a reasonable opportunity to telephone an attorney prior to the performance of the test and consented to the taking of the test upon which such analysis is made; (2) if the chemical test was of the defendant's breath, a true copy of the report of the [test] result of such test was mailed to or personally delivered to the defendant within twenty-four hours or by the end of the next regular business day, after

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such result was known, whichever is later; (3) the test was performed by or at the direction of a certified law enforcement officer according to methods and with equipment approved by the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, and if a blood test was performed, it was performed on a blood sample taken by a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery in this state, a qualified laboratory technician, an emergency medical technician II or a registered nurse in accordance with the regulations adopted under subsection (b) of this section; (4) the device used for such test was checked for accuracy in accordance with the regulations adopted under subsection (b) of this section; (5) an additional chemical test of the same type was performed at least ten minutes after the initial test was performed or, if requested by the peace officer for reasonable cause, an additional chemical test of a different type was performed, including a test to detect the presence of a drug or drugs other than or in addition to alcohol, except that the results of the initial test shall not be inadmissible under this subsection if reasonable efforts were made to have such additional test performed in accordance with the conditions set forth in this subsection and (A) such additional test was not performed or was not performed within a reasonable time, or (B) the results of such additional test are not admissible for failure to meet a condition set forth in this subsection; and (6) evidence is presented that the test was commenced within two hours of operation of the vessel or expert testimony establishes the reliability of a test commenced beyond two hours of operation of the vessel. In any prosecution under this section, it shall be a rebuttable presumption that the results of such chemical analysis establish the ratio of alcohol in the blood of the defendant at the time of the alleged offense, except that if the results of the additional test indicate that the ratio of alcohol in the blood of such defendant is ten-hundredths of one per cent or less of alcohol, by weight, and is higher than the results of the first test, evidence shall be presented that demonstrates that the test results and the analysis thereof accurately indicate the blood alcohol content at the time of the alleged

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offense.

Sec. 4. Subsections (a) to (f), inclusive, of section 54-102g of the general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2026*):

(a) Whenever any person is arrested on or after October 1, 2011, for the commission of a serious felony and, prior to such arrest, has been convicted of a felony but has not submitted to the taking of a blood or other biological sample for DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) analysis pursuant to this section, the law enforcement agency that arrested such person shall, as available resources allow, require such person to submit to the taking of a blood or other biological sample for DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) analysis to determine identification characteristics specific to the person. If the law enforcement agency requires such person to submit to the taking of such blood or other biological sample, such person shall submit to the taking of such sample prior to release from custody and at such time and place as the agency may specify. For purposes of this subsection, "serious felony" means a violation of section 53a-70b of the general statutes, revision of 1958, revised to January 1, 2019, or section 53a-54a, 53a-54b, 53a-54c, 53a-54d, 53a-55, 53a-55a, 53a-56, 53a-56a, 53a-56b, 53a-57, 53a-59, 53a-59a, 53a-60, 53a-60a, 53a-60b, 53a-60c, 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-72b, 53a-92, 53a-92a, 53a-94, 53a-94a, 53a-95, 53a-100aa, 53a-101, 53a-102, 53a-102a, 53a-103a, 53a-111, 53a-112, 53a-134, 53a-135, 53a-136, 53a-167c, 53a-179b, 53a-179c or 53a-181c.

(b) Any person who has been convicted of a criminal offense against a victim who is a minor, a nonviolent sexual offense or a sexually violent offense, as those terms are defined in section 54-250, or a felony, and has been sentenced on that conviction to the custody of the Commissioner of Correction, and who has not submitted to the taking of a blood or other biological sample pursuant to subsection (a) of this section with respect to such offense, shall, [prior to release from custody] not later

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than six months after sentencing and at such time as the commissioner may specify, submit to the taking of a blood or other biological sample of sufficient quality for DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) analysis to determine identification characteristics specific to the person. If any person required to submit to the taking of a blood or other biological sample pursuant to this subsection refuses to do so, the Commissioner of Correction or the commissioner's designee shall notify the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection within thirty days of such refusal for the initiation of criminal proceedings against such person.

(c) Any person who is convicted of a criminal offense against a victim who is a minor, a nonviolent sexual offense or a sexually violent offense, as those terms are defined in section 54-250, or a felony and is not sentenced to a term of confinement, and who has not submitted to the taking of a blood or other biological sample pursuant to subsection (a) of this section with respect to such offense, shall, as a condition of such sentence, not later than six months after sentencing and at a time and place specified by the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Department, submit to the taking of a blood or other biological sample of sufficient quality for DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) analysis to determine identification characteristics specific to the person.

(d) Any person who has been found not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to section 53a-13 of a criminal offense against a victim who is a minor, a nonviolent sexual offense or a sexually violent offense, as those terms are defined in section 54-250, or a felony, and is in the custody of the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services or the Commissioner of Developmental Services as a result of that finding, and who has not submitted to the taking of a blood or other biological sample pursuant to subsection (a) of this section with respect to such offense, shall, prior to a court hearing commenced in accordance with subsection (d) of section 17a-582, and at such time as the

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Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services or the Commissioner of Developmental Services with whom such person has been placed may specify, submit to the taking of a blood or other biological sample of sufficient quality for DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) analysis to determine identification characteristics specific to the person.

(e) Any person who has been convicted of a criminal offense against a victim who is a minor, a nonviolent sexual offense or a sexually violent offense, as those terms are defined in section 54-250, or a felony, and is serving a period of probation or parole, and who has not submitted to the taking of a blood or other biological sample pursuant to subsection (a), (b), (c) or (d) of this section, shall, [prior to discharge from] not later than six months after entering the supervision of the Court Support Services Division or the custody of the Department of Correction and at such time as said division or department may specify, submit to the taking of a blood or other biological sample of sufficient quality for DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) analysis to determine identification characteristics specific to the person.

(f) Any person who has been convicted or found not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect in any other state or jurisdiction of a felony or of any crime, the essential elements of which are substantially the same as a criminal offense against a victim who is a minor, a nonviolent sexual offense or a sexually violent offense, as those terms are defined in section 54-250, and is in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction, is under the supervision of the Judicial Department or the Board of Pardons and Paroles or is under the jurisdiction of the Psychiatric Security Review Board, shall, [prior to discharge from] not later than six months after entering such custody, supervision or jurisdiction, submit to the taking of a blood or other biological sample of sufficient quality for DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) analysis to determine identification characteristics specific to the person.

Sec. 5. (Effective July 1, 2026) (a) For the purposes of this section,

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"lawfully owed DNA" means a DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) sample obtained from an offender pursuant to section 54-102g of the general statutes, as amended by this act.

(b) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall conduct a study of lawfully owed DNA. The study shall include (1) an audit of current DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) collection and submission practices across local and state law enforcement agencies, the Division of Criminal Justice, the Department of Correction, the Department of Developmental Services and the Judicial Branch, (2) a census of individuals from whom DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) is lawfully owed but not collected, an analysis of systemic barriers to collection, timelines, interagency coordination and data sharing, (3) a definition of agency responsibilities at each stage of the criminal justice process, (4) standard timelines and procedures for the collection and submission of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), (5) recommendations for data tracking and reporting protocols to ensure and facilitate transparency and compliance, and (6) any information deemed relevant by the commissioner. Not later than July 1, 2027, the commissioner shall submit a report on the findings of such study, and any recommendations, to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to public safety and the judiciary, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes.

Sec. 6. Subsection (b) of section 7-294b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

(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;

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(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;

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(9) The [commanding officer] deputy commissioner of the [Connecticut] Division of State Police [Academy] within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, or the deputy commissioner's designee;

(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;

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(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.

Sec. 7. Section 29-4 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

(a) [On and after June 15, 2012, and until July 1, 2013, the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall appoint and maintain a sufficient number of sworn state police personnel to efficiently maintain the operation of the Division of State Police as determined by the commissioner in the commissioner's judgment.] On and after July 1, 2013, the commissioner shall appoint and maintain a sufficient number of sworn state police personnel to efficiently maintain the operation of the division as determined by the commissioner. [in accordance with the recommended standards developed pursuant to subsection (f) of this section.] Any sworn state police personnel appointed by the commissioner on or after July 31, 2020, shall be certified by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council under section 7-294d within one year of appointment.

(b) On or before February first of each odd-numbered year, the

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commissioner shall submit a report to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to public safety and appropriations and the budgets of state agencies, in accordance with section 11-4a, providing an assessment of the number of sworn state police personnel necessary to perform division operations for the biennium beginning July first of that year. If such report recommends a staffing level of less than one thousand two hundred forty-eight sworn state police personnel, the commissioner shall include in such report an assessment of the impact to public safety and any potential negative impact specifically attributable to such deviation in staffing level.

(c) The commissioner shall appoint from among sworn state police personnel not more than three lieutenant colonels who shall be in the unclassified service as provided in section 5-198. Any permanent employee in the classified service who accepts appointment to the position of lieutenant colonel in the unclassified service may return to the classified service at such employee's former rank. The commissioner shall appoint not more than twelve majors who shall be in the classified service. The position of major in the unclassified service shall be abolished on July 1, 2011. Any permanent employee in the classified service who accepts appointment to the position of major in the unclassified service prior to July 1, 2011, may return to the classified service at such permanent employee's former rank. The commissioner, subject to the provisions of chapter 67, shall appoint such numbers of captains, lieutenants, sergeants, detectives and corporals as the commissioner deems necessary to officer efficiently the state police force.

(d) The commissioner shall establish such divisions as the commissioner deems necessary for effective operation of the state police force and consistent with budgetary allotments, a Criminal Intelligence Division and a state-wide organized crime investigative task force to be

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engaged throughout the state for the purpose of preventing and detecting any violation of the criminal law, a Hate Crimes Investigative Unit for the purposes described in section 29-7d and, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2026, an investigative unit within the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force, to conduct sting operations relating to the online sexual abuse of minors for the purposes described in section 29-7e. The head of the Criminal Intelligence Division shall be of the rank of sergeant or above. The head of the Hate Crimes Investigative Unit shall be of the rank of sergeant or above, and shall serve as a member of the State-Wide Hate Crimes Advisory Council, established under section 51-279f. The head of the state-wide organized crime investigative task force shall be a police officer. The head of the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force, including the investigative unit conducting sting operations relating to the online sexual abuse of minors, shall be of the rank of sergeant or above.

(e) Salaries of the members of the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall be fixed by the Commissioner of Administrative Services as provided in section 4-40. State police personnel may be promoted, demoted, suspended or removed by the commissioner, but no final dismissal from the service shall be ordered until a hearing has been had before the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection on charges preferred against such officer. Each state police officer shall, before entering upon such officer's duties, be sworn to the faithful performance of such duties. The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall designate an adequate patrol force for motor patrol work exclusively.

[(f) The Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee shall conduct a study to develop recommended standards for use by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection in determining the commissioner's proposed level of staffing for the Division of State Police for purposes of the biennial budget. The

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committee, in developing such recommended standards, shall consider the following: Technological improvements, federal mandates and funding, statistical data on rates and types of criminal activity, staffing of patrol positions, staffing of positions within the division and department that do not require the exercise of police powers, changes in municipal police policy and staffing and such other criteria as the committee deems relevant. On or before January 9, 2013, the committee shall report such recommended standards to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to public safety and shall forward a copy thereof to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection.]

Sec. 8. Subsection (b) of section 85 of public act 13-3, as amended by section 74 of public act 14-98, section 67 of public act 15-1 of the June special session, section 26 of public act 18-178, section 74 of public act 20-1, section 62 of public act 21-111, section 68 of public act 23-205 and section 9 of public act 25-157, is amended to read as follows (*Effective July 1, 2026*):

(b) The proceeds of the sale of said bonds, to the extent of the amount stated in subsection (a) of this section, shall be used by the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, in consultation with the Department of Education, for the purpose of the school security infrastructure competitive grant program, established pursuant to section 84 of public act 13-3, as amended by section 15 of public act 13-122, section 191 of public act 13-247, section 73 of public act 14-98, section 1 of public act 15-5, section 1 of public act 16-171, section 1 of public act 17-68, section 490 of public act 17-2 of the June special session, section 73 of public act 20-1, section 1 of public act 25-102 and section 8 of [this act] public act 25-157, provided not more than five million dollars may be used by the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection for school security projects that involve multimedia interoperable communications systems.

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Sec. 9. Subsection (b) of section 29-357 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2026*):

(b) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall adopt reasonable regulations, in accordance with chapter 54, for the granting of permits for supervised displays of fireworks or for the indoor use of pyrotechnics, sparklers and fountains for special effects by municipalities, fair associations, amusement parks, other organizations or groups of individuals or artisans in pursuit of their trade. Such permit may be issued upon application to said commissioner and after (1) inspection of the site of such display or use by the local fire marshal to determine compliance with the requirements of such regulations, and (2) approval of the chiefs of the police and fire departments, or, if there is no police or fire department, of the first selectman, of the municipality wherein the display is to be held as is provided in this section. No such display shall be handled or fired by any person until such person has been granted a certificate of competency by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection. [in respect to which] Such certificate of competency shall be granted upon (A) submission by such person (i) of evidence of good moral character and competence in the control and handling of fireworks, and (ii) to state and national criminal history record checks conducted in accordance with section 29-17a, and (B) payment of a fee of two hundred dollars [shall be payable] to the State Treasurer. [when issued and which] Such certificate of competency may be renewed every three years upon payment of a fee of one hundred ninety dollars [payable] to the State Treasurer. [provided such certificate may be suspended or revoked by said commissioner at any time for cause.] Such certificate of competency shall attest to the fact that such operator is competent to fire a display. No certificate of competency granted pursuant to this subsection shall be transferable. The commissioner may suspend or revoke such certificate of competency at any time for cause. Such display shall be of such a

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character and so located, discharged or fired as in the opinion of the chiefs of the police and fire departments or such selectman, after proper inspection, will not be hazardous to property or endanger any person or persons. In an aerial bomb, no salute, report or maroon may be used that is composed of a formula of chlorate of potash, sulphur, black needle antimony and dark aluminum. Formulas that may be used in a salute, report or maroon are as follows: [(A)] (i) Perchlorate of potash, black needle antimony and dark aluminum, and [(B)] (ii) perchlorate of potash, dark aluminum and sulphur. No high explosive such as dynamite, fulminate of mercury or other stimulator for detonating shall be used in any aerial bomb or other pyrotechnics. Application for permits shall be made in writing at least fifteen days prior to the date of display, on such notice as the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection by regulation prescribes, on forms furnished by the commissioner, and a fee of one hundred dollars shall be payable to the State Treasurer with each such application. After such permit has been granted, sales, possession, use and distribution of fireworks for such display shall be lawful for that purpose only. No permit granted hereunder shall be transferable. Any permit issued under the provisions of this section may be suspended or revoked by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection [or the local fire marshal] for violation by the permittee of any provision of the general statutes, any regulation or any ordinance relating to fireworks.

Sec. 10. Subsection (c) of section 29-357a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2026*):

(c) No pyrotechnic or flame producing device for use in a special effects display shall be handled, discharged or fired by any person unless under the supervision of a person who has been granted a certificate of competency for special effects by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection. [The fee for such certificate

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shall be] Such certificate shall be granted upon (1) submission by such person (A) of evidence of good moral character and competence in the control and handling of special effects, and (B) to state and national criminal history record checks conducted in accordance with section 29-17a, and (2) payment of a fee of two hundred dollars [, made payable] to the State Treasurer. Such certificate may be renewed every three years upon payment of a fee of one hundred ninety dollars to the State Treasurer. Such certificate shall attest to the fact that such person is competent to supervise the handling and discharge or firing of such special effects. No certificate granted pursuant to this subsection shall be transferable. The commissioner may suspend or revoke such certificate at any time for cause.

Sec. 11. Subsections (e) to (i), inclusive, of section 29-38c of the 2026 supplement to the general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2026*):

(e) Not later than fourteen days after the issuance of a risk protection order and, if applicable, a warrant under this section, the court for the geographical area where the person named in the order or warrant resides shall hold a hearing to determine whether the risk protection order should continue to apply and whether the firearm or firearms or other deadly weapon or deadly weapons and any ammunition seized should be returned to the person named in the warrant or should continue to be held by the state in accordance with the provisions of subsections (h) and (i) of this section. At such hearing the state shall have the burden of proving all material facts by clear and convincing evidence. If, after such hearing, the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the person poses a risk of imminent personal injury to such person's self or to another person, the court may order (1) that the risk protection order continue to apply, and (2) that the firearm or firearms or other deadly weapon or deadly weapons and any ammunition seized pursuant to the warrant issued under subsection (a)

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of this section continue to be held by the state until such time that (A) the court shall terminate such order pursuant to subsection (f) of this section and order the firearm or firearms or other deadly weapon or deadly weapons and any ammunition seized to be returned as soon as practicable to the person named in the warrant, provided such person is otherwise legally able to possess such firearm or firearms or other deadly weapon or deadly weapons and ammunition, or (B) the firearm or firearms or other deadly weapon or deadly weapons and any ammunition seized are (i) transferred pursuant to subsection (h) of this section, or (ii) destroyed in accordance with subsection (i) of this section. If the court finds that the state has failed to prove by clear and convincing evidence that the petitioner poses a risk of imminent personal injury to such person's self or to another person, the court shall terminate such order and warrant, if applicable, and order the firearm or firearms or other deadly weapon or deadly weapons and any ammunition seized to be returned as soon as is practicable to the person named in the warrant, provided such person is otherwise legally eligible to possess such firearm or firearms or other deadly weapon or deadly weapons and ammunition. If the court finds that the person poses a risk of imminent personal injury to such person's self or to another person, the court shall give notice to the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services which may take such action pursuant to chapter 319i as the department deems appropriate.

(f) A risk protection order and warrant, if applicable, shall continue to apply and the firearm or firearms or other deadly weapon or deadly weapons and any ammunition held pursuant to subsection (e) of this section shall continue to be held by the state until such time that (1) the person named in the order and warrant, if applicable, successfully petitions the court to terminate such order and warrant, if applicable, or (2) the firearm or firearms or other deadly weapon or deadly weapons and any ammunition seized are (A) transferred pursuant to subsection (h) of this section, or (B) destroyed in accordance with subsection (i) of

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this section. The person named in the order may first petition the court of the geographical area where the proceeding was originally conducted for a hearing to terminate such order and warrant, if applicable, at least one hundred eighty days after the hearing held pursuant to subsection (e) of this section. Upon the filing of such petition, the court shall [(1)] (i) provide to the petitioner a hearing date that is on the twenty-eighth day following the filing of such petition or the business day nearest to such day if such twenty-eighth day is not a business day, [(2)] (ii) notify the Division of Criminal Justice of the filing of such petition, and [(3)] (iii) direct the law enforcement agency for the town in which the petitioner resides to determine, not later than fourteen days after the filing of such petition, whether there is probable cause to believe that the petitioner poses a risk of imminent personal injury to such person's self or to another person. No finding of probable cause may be found solely because the petitioner is subject to an existing risk protection order or warrant. If the law enforcement agency finds no probable cause, the agency shall so notify the court which shall cancel the hearing and terminate the order and warrant, if applicable. If the law enforcement agency finds probable cause, the agency shall notify the court of such finding and the hearing shall proceed as scheduled. At such hearing the state shall have the burden of proving all material facts by clear and convincing evidence. If the court, following such hearing, finds by clear and convincing evidence that the petitioner poses a risk of imminent personal injury to such person's self or to another person, the order and warrant, if applicable, shall remain in effect. If the court finds that the state has failed to prove by clear and convincing evidence that the petitioner poses a risk of imminent personal injury to such person's self or to another person, the court shall terminate such order and warrant, if applicable. Any person whose petition is denied may file a subsequent petition in accordance with the provisions of this subsection at least one hundred eighty days after the date on which the court denied the previous petition.

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(g) The court shall immediately upon termination of a risk protection order pursuant to this section remove or cancel any record entered into the National Instant Criminal Background Check System associated with such order.

(h) Any person whose firearm or firearms and ammunition have been ordered seized pursuant to subsection (e) of this section, or such person's legal representative, may transfer such firearm or firearms and ammunition in accordance with the provisions of section 29-33 or other applicable state or federal law, to a federally licensed firearm dealer. Upon notification in writing by such person, or such person's legal representative, and the dealer, the head of the state agency holding such seized firearm or firearms and ammunition shall within ten days deliver such firearm or firearms and ammunition to the dealer.

(i) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 29-36k, the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection holding any firearm or firearms or other deadly weapon or deadly weapons and any ammunition seized pursuant to a warrant issued under this section, or any local police department holding on behalf of said commissioner any such firearm or firearms or other deadly weapon or deadly weapons or ammunition, shall not destroy any such firearm or other deadly weapon or ammunition until at least [one year has] two years have passed since date of the [termination of a warrant under] hearing held pursuant to subsection (e) of this section. Not later than ninety days prior to such destruction, the commissioner or any such local police department shall notify, in writing, the person whose firearm, other deadly weapon or ammunition was seized pursuant to a warrant issued under this section of the date of such destruction.

Sec. 12. Section 29-161q of the 2026 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2026*):

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

(b) (1) No person hired or otherwise engaged to perform work as a security officer, as defined in section 29-152u, shall perform the duties of a security officer prior to being licensed as a security officer by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, except as provided in subsection (h) of this section. Each applicant for a license shall complete a minimum of eight hours training in the following areas: Basic first aid, state search and seizure laws and regulations, use of force, basic criminal justice and public safety issues. If an applicant for a license intends to carry a less lethal weapon while on duty as a security officer, such applicant shall complete additional training on how to use such less lethal weapon lawfully and in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer of such less lethal weapon. The commissioner shall waive any such training required by this subsection for (A) any person who is currently employed as, or separated from service in good standing within the preceding two years as, a correction officer for the Department of Correction, a parole officer for the Department of Correction or a judicial marshal for the Judicial Branch, and presents proof that such person has completed training that is equivalent to the training required by this subsection, (B) any person who is separated from service in good standing within the preceding two years as a police officer, is not prohibited from being hired by a law enforcement unit pursuant to section 7-291c and presents proof that such person has completed training that is equivalent to the training required by this subsection, and (C) any person who, while serving in the armed forces or the National Guard, or if such person is a veteran, within two years of such person's discharge from the armed forces, presents proof that such person has completed military training that is equivalent to the training required by this subsection, and, if applicable,

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such person's military discharge document or a certified copy thereof. The training shall be approved by the commissioner in accordance with regulations adopted pursuant to section 29-161x. The commissioner may not grant a license to any person who has been decertified as a police officer or otherwise had his or her certification canceled, revoked or refused renewal pursuant to subsection (c) of section 7-294d or under the laws of any other jurisdiction. For the purposes of this subsection, "veteran" and "armed forces" have the same meanings as provided in section 27-103, "military discharge document" has the same meaning as provided in section 1-219, and "less lethal weapon" means a baton or oleoresin capsicum spray, commonly referred to as "O.C. spray" or "pepper spray".

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

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addresses.

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

(c) Not later than two years after successful completion of the training required pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, or the waiver of such training, the applicant may submit an application for a license as a security officer on forms furnished by the commissioner and, under oath, shall give the applicant's name, address, date and place of birth, employment for the previous five years, experience in the position applied for, including military training and weapons qualifications, any convictions for violations of the law and such other information as the commissioner may require, by regulation, to properly investigate the character, competency and integrity of the applicant. The commissioner shall require any applicant for a license, or for renewal of a license, under this section to submit to state and national criminal history records checks conducted in accordance with section 29-17a, provided an applicant for renewal of a license shall not be charged any fingerprint search or fingerprinting fee pursuant to subsection (c) of section 29-11 for such records checks. Each applicant for a license, or for renewal of a license, shall submit with the application (1) two sets of his or her fingerprints on forms specified and furnished by the commissioner, (2) two full-face photographs, two inches wide by two inches high, taken not earlier than six months prior to the date of application, and (3) a one-hundred-dollar licensing fee or licensing renewal fee, made payable to the state. Any applicant who is a member or veteran of the armed forces

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or the National Guard and received a waiver as provided in subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of this section shall be exempt from payment of such licensing fee. Subject to the provisions of section 46a-80, no person shall be approved for a license who has been convicted of a felony, any sexual offense or any crime involving moral turpitude, or who has been refused a license under the provisions of sections 29-161g to 29-161x, inclusive, for any reason except minimum experience, or whose license, having been granted, has been revoked or is under suspension. Upon being satisfied of the suitability of the applicant for licensure, the commissioner may license the applicant as a security officer. Such license shall be renewed every five years. The commissioner shall send a notice of the expiration date of such license to the holder of such license, by first class mail or electronic mail, not less than ninety days before such expiration, and shall include with such notice an application for renewal. The holder of such license may elect to receive such notice by first class mail or electronic mail. The security officer license shall be valid for a period of ninety days after its expiration date unless the license has been revoked or is under suspension pursuant to section 29-161v. An application for renewal filed with the commissioner after the expiration date shall be accompanied by a late fee of twenty-five dollars. The commissioner shall not renew any license that has been expired for more than ninety days.

(d) Upon the security officer's successful completion of training and licensing by the commissioner, or immediately upon hiring a licensed security officer, the security service employing such security officer shall apply to register such security officer with the commissioner on forms provided by the commissioner. Such application shall be accompanied by payment of a forty-dollar application fee payable to the state. The Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall keep on file the completed registration form and all related material. An identification card with the name, date of birth, address, full-face photograph, physical

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descriptors and signature of the applicant shall be issued to the security officer, and shall be carried by the security officer at all times while performing the duties associated with the security officer's employment. Registered security officers, in the course of performing their duties, shall present such card for inspection upon the request of a law enforcement officer.

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

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

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

(h) During the time that an application for a license as a security officer is pending with the commissioner, the applicant may perform the duties of security officer, provided (1) the security service employing the applicant [~~conducts, or has~~] conducted, or had a consumer reporting agency regulated under the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act conduct, a state and national criminal history records check and [~~determines~~] determined the applicant meets the requirements of subsection (c) of this section to be a security officer, (2) the applicant successfully completed the training required pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, or obtained a waiver of such training, and (3) the applicant has not been decertified as a police officer or otherwise had his or her certification canceled, revoked or refused renewal pursuant to subsection (c) of section 7-294d or under the laws of any other jurisdiction. If the commissioner notifies the applicant, or, if the application was submitted by a security service employing the

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applicant, such security service, that the application is incomplete, the applicant or security service, as applicable, shall submit a completed application not later than ten calendar days after the date of such notification. If, upon receiving such application, the commissioner determines that such application is still incomplete, the commissioner may, in the commissioner's discretion, deny the application. The applicant shall not perform such duties at a public or private preschool, elementary or secondary school or at a facility licensed and used exclusively as a child care center, as described in subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 19a-77. The applicant shall cease to perform such duties pursuant to this subsection when the commissioner grants or denies the pending application for a security license under this section.

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

Sec. 13. Section 29-152m of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2026*):

(a) No professional bondsman licensed under chapter 533, surety bail bond agent licensed under chapter 700f or bail enforcement agent licensed under sections 29-152f to 29-152i, inclusive, shall carry a pistol, revolver, [or] other firearm or electronic defense weapon while engaging in the business of a professional bondsman, surety bail bond agent or bail enforcement agent, as the case may be, or while traveling to or from such business unless such bondsman or agent obtains a special permit from the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of this section. The permit required under this section shall be in addition to the permit requirement imposed under section 29-28 and shall not be

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issued until the applicant has been issued a permit under section 29-28.

(b) (1) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection may grant to any professional bondsman licensed under chapter 533, surety bail bond agent licensed under chapter 700f or bail enforcement agent licensed under sections 29-152f to 29-152i, inclusive, a permit to carry a pistol or revolver or other firearm while engaging in the business of a professional bondsman, surety bail bond agent or bail enforcement agent, as the case may be, or while traveling to or from such business, provided [that] such bondsman or agent has proven to the satisfaction of the commissioner that such bondsman or agent has successfully completed a course, approved by the commissioner, of training in the safety and use of firearms.

(2) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection may grant to any professional bondsman licensed under chapter 533, surety bail bond agent licensed under chapter 700f or bail enforcement agent licensed under sections 29-152f to 29-152i, inclusive, a permit to carry an electronic defense weapon while engaging in the business of a professional bondsman, surety bail bond agent or bail enforcement agent, as the case may be, or while traveling to or from such business, provided such bondsman or agent has proven to the satisfaction of the commissioner that such bondsman or agent has successfully completed a course, approved by the commissioner, of training in the safety and use of electronic defense weapons.

(c) An application for a permit pursuant to this section shall be made on forms provided by the commissioner and shall be accompanied by a fee of sixty-two dollars. Such permit shall have an expiration date that coincides with that of the state permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to section 29-28.

(d) A permit issued pursuant to this section shall be renewable every five years with a renewal fee of sixty-two dollars. [Each] As a condition

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of such renewal, each holder of a permit issued pursuant to this section shall successfully complete an annual firearms or electronic defense weapons safety refresher course, as applicable, that is approved by the commissioner. [as a condition of such renewal.] The commissioner shall send, by first class mail, a notice of expiration of the bail enforcement agent firearms or electronic defense weapons permit issued pursuant to this section, as applicable, together with a notice of expiration of the permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to section 29-28, in one combined form. The commissioner shall send such combined notice to the holder of the permits not later than ninety days before the date of the expiration of both permits, and shall enclose a form for renewal of the permits. A bail enforcement agent firearms or electronic defense weapons permit issued pursuant to this section, as applicable, shall be valid for a period of ninety days after the expiration date, except this provision shall not apply if the permit to carry a pistol or revolver has been revoked or revocation is pending pursuant to section 29-32, in which case the bail enforcement agent firearms or electronic defense weapons permit, as applicable, shall also be revoked.

(e) The commissioner shall adopt regulations in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 concerning the approval of schools, institutions or organizations offering firearms or electronic defense weapons safety courses, the requirements for instructors and the required number of hours and content of such courses.

Sec. 14. Section 19a-421 of the 2026 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2026*):

(a) No person shall establish, conduct or maintain a youth camp without a license issued by the office. Applications for such license shall be made in writing at least thirty days prior to the opening of the youth camp on forms provided and in accordance with procedures established by the commissioner and shall be accompanied by a fee of eight

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hundred fifteen dollars or, if the applicant is a nonprofit, nonstock corporation or association, a fee of three hundred fifteen dollars or, if the applicant is a day camp affiliated with a nonprofit organization, for no more than five days duration and for which labor and materials are donated, no fee. All such licenses shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of issuance unless surrendered for cancellation or suspended or revoked by the commissioner for violation of this chapter or any regulations adopted under section 19a-428, shall be nontransferable and shall be renewable upon receipt by the commissioner of a renewal application and payment of an eight-hundred-fifteen-dollar license fee or, if the licensee is a nonprofit, nonstock corporation or association, a three-hundred-fifteen-dollar license fee or, if the applicant is a day camp affiliated with a nonprofit organization, for no more than five days duration and for which labor and materials are donated, no fee.

(b) On and after October 1, 2022, any licensee shall require any prospective employee eighteen years of age or older, who is applying for a position at a youth camp that requires the provision of care to a child or involves unsupervised access to a child, to submit to a comprehensive background check. The background check shall include, but not be limited to, a (1) (A) criminal history records check conducted (i) in accordance with section 29-17a, or (ii) by searching the electronic criminal record system maintained on the Internet web site of the Judicial Department for convictions matching the prospective employee's name and date of birth, (B) state child abuse registry established pursuant to section 17a-101k, (C) registry established and maintained pursuant to section 54-257, and (D) National Sex Offender Registry Public Website maintained by the United States Department of Justice, or (2) check by a third-party provider of national criminal history record checks that is conducted through a centralized database utilizing the prospective employee's fingerprints, provided such provider appears on a list of such providers published on the Internet

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web site of the Office of Early Childhood. Prior to each check of the state child abuse registry conducted pursuant to this subsection, a licensee shall submit to the office an authorization for the release of personal information signed by the prospective employee, on a form prescribed by the office, and the office shall submit such authorization to the Department of Children and Families. Any prospective employee who holds a J-1 visa, H-1B visa or R-1 visa issued by the United States Department of State shall not be required to submit to a background check under this section.

(c) Pending completion of all comprehensive background check components described in subsection (b) of this section, a prospective employee may begin work on a provisional basis, provided such prospective employee is supervised at all times by an employee who was subjected to a comprehensive background check described in subsection (b) of this section within the past five years.

(d) Each licensee shall require any employee of a youth camp holding a position that requires the provision of care to a child or involves unsupervised access to a child to submit to a comprehensive background check described in subsection (b) of this section not later than five years after the date such employee was hired, and at least once every five years thereafter. Nothing in this section prohibits a licensee from requiring any such employee to submit to a comprehensive background check more than once during a five-year period.

(e) The Commissioner of Early Childhood shall have the discretion to refuse to license under sections 19a-420 to 19a-429, inclusive, a person to establish, conduct or maintain a youth camp, as described in section 19a-420, or to suspend or revoke the license or take any other action set forth in any regulation adopted pursuant to section 19a-428 if, the person who establishes, conducts or maintains such youth camp or a person employed therein in a position connected with the provision of care to a child or involving unsupervised access to a child, has (1) been

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convicted in this state or any other state of (A) a felony as defined in section 53a-25 involving the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person, (B) cruelty to persons under section 53-20, (C) injury or risk of injury to or impairing morals of children under section 53-21, (D) abandonment of children under the age of six years under section 53-23, (E) any felony where the victim of the felony is a child under eighteen years of age, or (F) a violation of section 53a-70b of the general statutes, revision of 1958, revised to January 1, 2019, 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-71, 53a-72a, 53a-72b or 53a-73a, (2) a criminal record in this state or any other state that the commissioner reasonably believes renders the person unsuitable to establish, conduct or maintain or be employed by a youth camp, or (3) held a license to establish, conduct or maintain a youth camp in another state that was revoked by such state's licensing authority. However, no refusal of a license shall be rendered except in accordance with the provisions of sections 46a-79 to 46a-81, inclusive.

(f) Any person who is licensed to establish, operate or maintain a youth camp shall notify the Commissioner of Early Childhood if such licensee or any person employed by such youth camp is convicted of a crime listed in subsection (e) of this section, if such licensee or person employed by such youth camp is employed in a position connected with the provision of care to a child or involving unsupervised access to a child, immediately upon obtaining knowledge of the conviction. Failure to comply with the notification requirement may result in the suspension or revocation of the license or the imposition of any action set forth in regulation, and shall subject the licensee to a civil penalty of not more than one hundred dollars per day for each day after the licensee obtained knowledge of the conviction, provided such civil penalty shall not exceed the aggregate sum of four thousand five hundred dollars.

(g) Each licensee shall maintain, and make available for inspection

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upon request of the Office of Early Childhood, any documentation associated with a comprehensive background check described in subsection (b) of this section, for a period of not less than five years from the date of (1) completion of such background check, if the subject of the comprehensive background check was not hired by the licensee, or (2) separation from employment, if the subject of the comprehensive background check was hired by the licensee.

(h) Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 368r, the Connecticut Wing Civil Air Patrol within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection may establish, conduct or maintain a youth camp without obtaining a license issued by the office, provided the Connecticut Wing Civil Air Patrol (1) establishes, conducts or maintains any such youth camp on property owned or leased by the state and utilizes a facility operated exclusively by the Military Department or the armed forces of the United States in accordance with Title 10 of the United States Code, and (2) complies with the guidelines set forth in the Civil Air Patrol pamphlet entitled "CAPP 79-10 Cadet Medication Management", as amended from time to time, during any overnight youth camp.

Sec. 15. Subsection (a) of section 29-6d of the 2026 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2026*):

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

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

(2) "Police officer" means a sworn member of a law enforcement unit or any member of a law enforcement unit who performs police duties;

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

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

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

(6) "Police patrol vehicle" means any state or local police vehicle. [other than] "Police patrol vehicle" does not include an administrative vehicle in which an occupant is wearing body-worn camera equipment, a bicycle, a motor scooter, an all-terrain vehicle, an electric personal assistive mobility device, as defined in subsection (a) of section 14-289h, or an animal control vehicle.

Sec. 16. Section 28-1 of the general statutes is amended by adding subdivision (13) as follows (*Effective July 1, 2026*):

(NEW) (13) "Targeted violence" means a premeditated act of violence that is (A) directed at an individual, group of individuals, event or location, irrespective of the motivation for such act, and (B) typically not undertaken in furtherance of, or in connection with, other criminal activity.

Sec. 17. Subsection (b) of section 28-5 of the 2026 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2026*):

(b) The commissioner shall (1) direct the preparation of a comprehensive state civil preparedness plan and program, [for the civil preparedness of the state] and (2) integrate and coordinate [that] the plan and program, to the fullest extent possible, with the civil preparedness plans of the federal government and [of] other states. Any plan and program prepared on or after July 1, 2027, shall include provisions concerning targeted violence and terrorism prevention. When the plan and program has been prepared, the commissioner shall

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present it to the Governor for his or her approval. When the Governor approves the plan, all government agencies, state or local, all civil preparedness forces in the state and all public service companies, as defined in section 16-1, shall carry out the duties and functions assigned by the plan and program as approved. The plan and program may, from time to time, be amended or modified in like manner. The commissioner shall coordinate the civil preparedness activities of the towns and cities of the state to the end that they shall be fully integrated with the state civil preparedness plan and program.

Sec. 18. Subsection (a) of section 28-7 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2026*):

(a) (1) Each town or city of the state shall establish a local organization for civil preparedness in accordance with the state civil preparedness plan and program, provided any two or more towns or cities may, with the approval of the commissioner, establish a joint organization for civil preparedness. The authority of such local or joint organization for civil preparedness shall not supersede that of any regularly organized police or fire department. In order to be eligible for any state or federal benefits under this chapter, [not later than January 1, 2017, and biennially thereafter,] each town or city of the state shall [have a current] biennially submit, in a form and manner prescribed by the commissioner, an emergency plan of operations [that has been approved by] to the commissioner and receive the approval of the commissioner. [The] Prior to submitting each such plan to the commissioner, such plan shall be [submitted to the commissioner after it has been] approved by the local emergency management director and the local chief executive. Such plan may be submitted with a notice stating that the plan remains unchanged from the previously submitted version.

(2) The emergency plan of operations of every town or city situated on the shoreline of the state shall contain provisions addressing an

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emergency caused by any existing liquefied natural gas terminal located on the Long Island Sound and every town or city situated on the shoreline of the state shall submit such plan to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to public safety and security, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a, and the commissioner to obtain approval. The committee shall hold a public hearing regarding such plan not later than thirty days after receiving the plan. Not later than five days after the hearing, the committee shall [(1)] (A) hold a roll-call vote to approve or reject the plan, and [(2)] (B) forward the plan and a record of the committee's vote to the General Assembly. [Such]

(3) The commissioner shall not approve an emergency plan of operations [shall not be approved by the commissioner] submitted pursuant to the provisions of this subsection unless the commissioner determines that the plan proposes strategies that address all the activities and measures of civil preparedness. [identified in subdivision (4) of section 28-1, including, for any plan submitted on or after January 1, 2025, a domestic terrorism prevention strategy, as described in a domestic terrorism prevention plan annex, in accordance with any standards provided by the Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection.] Each town or city of the state [shall consider whether to] may include in such plan provisions for (A) the nonmilitary evacuation of livestock, horses, pets and service animals, [and] (B) the temporary sheltering of pets, service animals and animals trained to assist first responders, and (C) targeted violence and terrorism prevention.

Sec. 19. Section 29-1mm of the 2026 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2026*):

(a) The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, in

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consultation with the Police Officer Standards and Training Council, shall establish a police training center to train and educate police officers in crime scene processing, the collection and analysis of forensic evidence and criminal investigations. The center shall be located at [Central Connecticut State University] an institution of higher education within the Connecticut State Colleges and Universities. For purposes of this section, "police officer" has the same meaning as provided in section 7-294a.

(b) Not later than January 1, [2026] 2027, the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with [Central Connecticut State University] such institution of higher education for the purpose of establishing the police training center. Such memorandum shall include, but need not be limited to, a requirement that any use of funding for the center for a purpose other than providing training or education to a police officer shall require the commissioner's written authorization.