

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20

S.119

Introduced by Senators Ingram, Pearson and Pollina

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

Date: February 21, 2019

Subject: Government operations; law enforcement training; systemic racism

Statement of purpose of bill as introduced: This bill proposes to require 1) the collection and distribution of data regarding the use of force used in a traffic stop; 2) the Criminal Justice Training Council to develop a model policy regarding the use of force, de-escalation, and cross-cultural awareness, and for law enforcement agencies to adopt a policy containing each component of the model policy; and 3) the Criminal Justice Training Council to report to the Executive Director of Racial Equity regarding trainings on the model policy and race based data collection.

~~An act relating to law enforcement training on appropriate use of force, de-escalation tactics, and cross-cultural awareness~~

*An act relating to a statewide use of deadly force policy for law enforcement*

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

~~Sec. 1. 20 V.S.A. § 2366 is amended to read:~~

~~§ 2366. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES; FAIR AND IMPARTIAL  
POLICING POLICY; RACE DATA COLLECTION~~

1 ~~(c)(1) On or before September 1, 2014, every State, county, and municipal~~  
2 law enforcement agency shall collect roadside stop data consisting of the  
3 following:

- 4 (A) the age, gender, and race of the driver;
- 5 (B) the reason for the stop;
- 6 (C) the type of search conducted, if any;
- 7 (D) the evidence located, if any; and
- 8 (E) the outcome of the stop, including the type of force employed to

9 effectuate the stop or during the stop, if any, and whether:

- 10 (i) a written warning was issued;
- 11 (ii) a citation for a civil violation was issued;
- 12 (iii) a citation or arrest for a misdemeanor or a felony occurred; or
- 13 (iv) no subsequent action was taken.

14 (2) Law enforcement agencies shall work with the Executive Director of  
15 Racial Equity, the Criminal Justice Training Council, and a vendor chosen by  
16 the Council and the Executive Director with the goals of collecting uniform  
17 data, adopting uniform storage methods and periods, and ensuring that data  
18 can be analyzed. Roadside stop data, as well as reports and analysis of  
19 roadside stop data, shall be public.

20 (3) On or before September 1, 2016 and annually thereafter, law  
21 ~~enforcement agencies shall provide the data collected under this subsection to~~

1 ~~the vendor chosen by the Criminal Justice Training Council under subdivision~~  
2 (2) of this subsection or, in the event the vendor is unable to continue  
3 receiving data under this section, to the Council Executive Director of Racial  
4 Equity. Law enforcement agencies shall provide the data collected under this  
5 subsection in an electronic format specified by the receiving entity.

6 (4) The data provided pursuant to subdivision (3) of this subsection  
7 shall be posted electronically in a manner that is analyzable, user-friendly, and  
8 accessible to the public on the receiving agency's website.

9 (f) Nothing in this section is intended to prohibit or impede any public  
10 agency from complying with the lawful requirements of 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373 and  
11 1644. To the extent any State or local law enforcement policy or practice  
12 conflicts with the lawful requirements of 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373 and 1644, that  
13 policy or practice is, to the extent of the conflict, abolished.

14 Sec. 2. 20 V.S.A. § 2368 is added to read:

15 § 2368. APPROPRIATE USE OF FORCE, DE-ESCALATION, AND

16 CROSS-CULTURAL AWARENESS POLICY

17 (a) On or before October 1, 2019, the Criminal Justice Training Council, in  
18 consultation with stakeholders, including the Vermont League of Cities and  
19 Towns, the Vermont Human Rights Commission, and the Executive Director  
20 of Racial Equity shall create a model use of force, de-escalation tactics, and

21 ~~cross-cultural awareness policy. On or before January 1, 2020, every State,~~

1 ~~local, county and municipal law enforcement agency and every constable who~~  
2 exercises law enforcement authority pursuant to 24 V.S.A. § 1936a and who is  
3 trained in compliance with section 2358 of this title shall adopt a use of force,  
4 de-escalation tactics, and cross-cultural awareness policy that includes, at a  
5 minimum, the elements of the Criminal Justice Training Council model policy.

6 (b) If a law enforcement agency or constable that is required to adopt a  
7 policy pursuant to subsection (a) of this section fails to do so on or before  
8 January 1, 2020, that agency or constable shall be deemed to have adopted,  
9 and shall follow and enforce, the model policy issued by the Criminal Justice  
10 Training Council.

11 (c) On or before September 15, 2020, and annually thereafter as part of  
12 their annual training report to the Council, every law enforcement agency and  
13 constable required to adopt a policy pursuant to subsection (a) of this section  
14 shall report to the Council on whether the agency or officer has adopted a use  
15 of force, de-escalation tactics, and cross-cultural awareness policy in  
16 accordance with subsections (a) and (b) of this section. The Criminal Justice  
17 Training Council shall determine, as a part of the Council's annual  
18 certification of training requirements, whether current officers have received  
19 training on the use of force, de-escalation tactics, and cross-cultural awareness  
20 policy as required by subsection 2358(1) of this title.

1 ~~(d) On or before October 15, 2020, and annually thereafter on April 1, the~~  
2 Criminal Justice Training Council shall report to the House and Senate  
3 Committees on Judiciary regarding which departments and officers have  
4 adopted a use of force, de-escalation tactics, and cross-cultural awareness  
5 policy, and whether officers have received training on the policy.

6 (e) On or before October 1, 2021, and every odd-numbered year thereafter,  
7 the Criminal Justice Training Council, in consultation with others, including  
8 the Attorney General and the Human Rights Commission, shall review and, if  
9 necessary, update the model use of force, de-escalation tactics, and cross-  
10 cultural awareness policy.

11 (f) To encourage consistent fair and impartial policing practices statewide,  
12 the Criminal Justice Training Council, in consultation with the Office of the  
13 Attorney General, shall review the policies of law enforcement agencies and  
14 constables required to adopt a policy pursuant to subsection (a) of this section,  
15 to ensure those policies establish each component of the model policy on or  
16 before April 15, 2021. If the Council finds that a policy does not meet each  
17 component of the model policy, it shall work with the law enforcement agency  
18 or constable to bring the policy into compliance. If, after consultation with its  
19 attorney or with the Council, or with both, the law enforcement agency or  
20 constable fails to adopt a policy that meets each component of the model

1 ~~policy that agency or constable shall be deemed to have adopted, and shall~~  
2 follow and enforce, the model policy issued by the Council.

3 Sec. 3. 20 V.S.A. § 2358 is amended to read:

4 § 2358. MINIMUM TRAINING STANDARDS; DEFINITIONS

5 (a) Unless waived by the Council under standards adopted by rule, and  
6 notwithstanding any statute or charter to the contrary, no person shall exercise  
7 law enforcement authority as a law enforcement officer without completing a  
8 basic training course and annual in-service training within a time and manner  
9 prescribed by the Council by rule.

10 \* \* \*

11 (e)(1) The criteria for all minimum training standards under this section  
12 shall include anti-bias training approved by the Vermont Criminal Justice  
13 Training Council; ~~and training on the State, county, or municipal law~~  
14 ~~enforcement agency's fair and impartial policing policy, adopted pursuant to~~  
15 ~~subsection 2366(a) of this title; appropriate use of force, de-escalation~~  
16 ~~tactics, and cross-cultural awareness policy, adopted pursuant to~~  
17 ~~subsection 2368(a) of this title.~~

18 (2) On or before December 31, 2018, law enforcement officers shall  
19 receive a minimum of four hours of anti-bias training as required by this  
20 subsection. On or before March 31, 2020, law enforcement officers shall

21 ~~receive a minimum of four hours of training on the appropriate use of force,~~

1 ~~de-escalation tactics, and cross-cultural awareness policy as required by this~~  
2 ~~subsection.~~

3 (3) In order to remain certified, law enforcement officers shall receive a  
4 refresher course on the training required by this subsection during every odd-  
5 numbered year in a program approved by the Vermont Criminal Justice  
6 Training Council.

7 (4) The Criminal Justice Training Council shall, on an annual basis,  
8 report to the Racial Disparities in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice System  
9 Advisory Panel regarding:

10 (A) the adoption and implementation of the Panel's recommended  
11 data collection methods and trainings and policies pursuant to 3 V.S.A.  
12 § 168(f)(2) and (3);

13 (B) the incorporation of implicit bias training into the requirements  
14 of basic training pursuant to this subsection; and

15 (C) the implementation of all trainings as required by this  
16 subsection (e).

17 Sec. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE

18 ~~This act shall take effect on passage.~~

*Sec. 1. 20 V.S.A. § 2368 is added to read:*

*§ 2368. STATEWIDE POLICY; LAW ENFORCEMENT USE OF DEADLY  
FORCE*

*(a) Definitions. As used in this section:*

(1) “Deadly force” means any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury.

(2) “Imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury” means when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the law enforcement officer or another person. An imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed.

(3) “Law enforcement officer” shall have the same meaning as in 20 V.S.A. § 2351a.

(4) “Prohibited restraint” means the use of any maneuver on a person that applies pressure to the neck, throat, windpipe, or carotid artery that may prevent or hinder breathing, reduce intake of air, or impede the flow of blood or oxygen to the brain.

(5) “Totality of the circumstances” means all facts known to the law enforcement officer at the time, including the conduct of the officer and the words and conduct of the subject leading up to the use of deadly force.

(b) Statewide policy.

(1) The authority to use physical force is a serious responsibility that shall be exercised judiciously and with respect for human rights and dignity and for the sanctity of every human life. Every person has a right to be free from excessive use of force by officers acting under authority of the State.

(2) Law enforcement officers may use deadly force only when necessary in defense of human life. In determining whether deadly force is necessary, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the particular circumstances of each case and shall use other available resources and techniques if reasonably safe and feasible to an objectively reasonable officer.

(3) The decision by a law enforcement officer to use force shall be evaluated carefully and thoroughly, in a manner that reflects the gravity of that authority and the serious consequences of the use of force by law enforcement officers, in order to ensure that officers use force consistent with law and agency policies.

(4) The decision by a law enforcement officer to use force shall be evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable officer in the same situation, based on the totality of the circumstances known to or perceived by the officer at the time.

(5) Any law enforcement officer who has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a crime may use proportional force if necessary to effect the arrest, to prevent escape, or to overcome resistance.

(c) Use of deadly force.

(1) A law enforcement officer is justified in using deadly force upon another person only when the officer reasonably believes, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force is necessary to:

(A) defend against an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person; or

(B) apprehend a fleeing person for any felony that threatened or resulted in death or serious bodily injury if the officer reasonably believes that the person will cause death or serious bodily injury to another unless immediately apprehended.

(2) When feasible, a law enforcement officer shall, prior to the use of force, make reasonable efforts to identify himself or herself as a law enforcement officer and to warn that deadly force may be used.

(3) A law enforcement officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to himself or herself, if an objectively reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to the law enforcement officer or to another person.

(4) A law enforcement officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from his or her efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the person being arrested. A law enforcement officer shall not be deemed an aggressor or lose the right to self-defense by the use of proportional force if necessary in compliance with subdivision (b)(5) of this section to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance. For the purposes of this subdivision, "retreat" does not mean tactical repositioning or other de-escalation tactics.

(5) A law enforcement officer shall not use a prohibited restraint on a person for any reason. A law enforcement officer has a duty to intervene when the officer observes another officer using a prohibited restraint on a person.

## Sec. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on October 1, 2020.