TO THE HONORABLE SENATE:

The Committee on Judiciary to which was referred House Bill No. 145 entitled “An act relating to amending the standards for law enforcement use of force” respectfully reports that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate propose to the House that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

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

§ 2368. STANDARDS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT USE OF FORCE

(a) Definitions. As used in this section:

(1) “Chokehold” means the use of any maneuver on a person that employs a lateral vascular neck restraint, carotid restraint, or other action that applies any pressure to the throat, windpipe, or neck in a manner that limits the person’s breathing or blood flow.

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

(3) “Force” means the physical coercion employed by a law enforcement officer to compel a person’s compliance with the officer’s instructions.

(4) “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
(Draft No. 1.1 – H.145)

apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily injury to the law

enforcement officer or another person. An imminent threat 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 immediately

addressed and confronted.

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

(6) “Totality of the circumstances” means the conduct and decisions of

the law enforcement officer leading up to the use of force and all facts known

to the law enforcement officer at the time, including the conduct of the person

or persons involved.

(b) Use of force.

(1) Whether the decision by a law enforcement officer to use force was

objectively reasonable shall be evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable

officer in the same situation, based on the totality of the circumstances. A law

enforcement officer’s failure to use feasible and reasonable alternatives to

force shall be a consideration for whether its use was objectively reasonable.

(2) A law enforcement officer shall use only the force objectively

reasonable, necessary, and proportional to effect an arrest, to prevent escape, or

to overcome resistance of a person the officer has reasonable cause to believe
has committed a crime or to achieve any other lawful law enforcement
objective.

(3) The authority of law enforcement 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.

(4) 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 with
agency policies.

(5) When a law enforcement officer knows that a subject’s conduct is
the result of a medical condition, mental impairment, developmental disability,
physical limitation, language barrier, drug or alcohol impairment, or other
factor beyond the subject’s control, the officer shall take that information into
account in determining the amount of force appropriate to use on the subject, if
any.

(6) 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 (2) of this subsection 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.

(7) A law enforcement officer has a duty to intervene when the officer observes another officer using a chokehold on a person.

(c) Use of deadly force.

(1) A law enforcement officer is justified in using deadly force upon another person only when, based on the totality of the circumstances, such force is objectively reasonable and 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) The use of deadly force is necessary when, given the totality of the circumstances, an objectively reasonable law enforcement officer in the same situation would conclude that there was no reasonable alternative to the use of
deadly force that would prevent death or serious bodily injury to the officer or
to another person.

(3) A law enforcement officer shall cease the use of deadly force as soon
as the subject is under the officer’s control or no longer poses an imminent
threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or to another person.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(6) A law enforcement officer shall not use a chokehold on a person
unless deadly force is justified pursuant to subdivisions (1)–(4) of this
subsection.

Sec. 2. 13 V.S.A. § 1032 is amended to read:

§ 1032. LAW ENFORCEMENT USE OF PROHIBITED RESTRAINT

CHOKEHOLDS

(a) As used in this section:
(1) “Law enforcement officer” shall have the same meaning as in 20 V.S.A. § 2351a.

(2) “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. “Chokehold” means the use of any maneuver on a person that employs a lateral vascular neck restraint, carotid restraint, or other action that applies any pressure to the throat, windpipe, or neck in a manner that limits the person’s breathing or blood flow.

(3) “Serious bodily injury” shall have the same meaning as in section 1021 of this title.

(b) A law enforcement officer acting in the officer’s capacity as law enforcement who employs a prohibited restraint chokehold on a person in violation of 20 V.S.A. § 2368(c)(6) that causes serious bodily injury to or death of the person shall be imprisoned for not more than 20 years or fined not more than $50,000.00, or both.

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

(g) The Council shall not offer or approve any training on the use of a prohibited restraint chokehold as defined in section 2401 of this chapter, except for training designed to identify and prevent the use of prohibited restraints chokeholds.
Sec. 4. 13 V.S.A. § 2305 is amended to read:

§ 2305. JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE

If a person kills or wounds another under any of the circumstances enumerated below, he or she shall be guiltless:

(1) in the just and necessary defense of his or her the person’s own life or the life of his or her husband, wife the person’s spouse, parent, child, brother, sister, master, mistress, servant sibling, guardian, or ward; or

(2) in the forceful or violent suppression of a person attempting to commit murder, sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, burglary into an occupied dwelling, as defined in subdivision 1201(b)(2) of this title, or robbery, with force or violence; or

(3) in the case of a civil officer, or a military officer or private soldier when lawfully called out to suppress riot or rebellion, or to prevent or suppress invasion, or to assist in serving legal process, in suppressing opposition against him or her in the just and necessary discharge of his or her duty law enforcement officer as defined in 20 V.S.A. § 2351(a) using force in compliance with 20 V.S.A. § 2368(b)(1), (2), and (5) or deadly force in compliance with 20 V.S.A. § 2368(c)(1)–(4) and (6).

Sec. 5. 20 V.S.A. § 2401 is amended to read:

§ 2401. DEFINITIONS

As used in this subchapter:
(2) “Category B conduct” means gross professional misconduct amounting to actions on duty or under authority of the State, or both, that involve willful failure to comply with a State-required policy or substantial deviation from professional conduct as defined by the law enforcement agency’s policy or if not defined by the agency’s policy, then as defined by Council policy, and shall include:

(A) sexual harassment involving physical contact or misuse of position;
(B) misuse of official position for personal or economic gain;
(C) excessive use of force under authority of the State, first offense;
(D) biased enforcement;
(E) use of electronic criminal records database for personal, political, or economic gain;
(F) placing a person in a prohibited restraint chokehold;
(G) failing to intervene and report to a supervisor when the officer observes another officer placing a person in a prohibited restraint chokehold or using excessive force.

(7) “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. “Chokehold” means the use of any maneuver on a person that employs a lateral vascular neck restraint, carotid restraint, or other action that applies any pressure to the throat, windpipe, or neck in a manner that limits the person’s breathing or blood flow.

Sec. 6. 20 V.S.A. § 2407 is amended to read:

§ 2407. LIMITATION ON COUNCIL SANCTIONS; FIRST OFFENSE OF CATEGORY B CONDUCT

(a) Category B conduct; first offense. If a law enforcement agency conducts a valid investigation of a complaint alleging that a law enforcement officer committed a first offense of Category B conduct, the Council shall take no action, except that the Council may take action for a first offense under subdivision 2401(2)(C) (excessive use of force under authority of the State), 2401(2)(F) (placing a person in a prohibited restraint chokehold), or 2401(2)(G) (failing to intervene and report to a supervisor when an officer observes another officer placing a person in a prohibited restraint chokehold or using excessive force) of this chapter.

* * *

Sec. 7. REPEALS
2020 Acts and Resolves No. 165, Sec. 1 (standards for law enforcement use
of force), Sec. 2 (justifiable homicide), and subsection (a) of Sec. 5 (effective
dates) are repealed.

Sec. 8. EFFECTIVE DATES

(a) This section and Sec. 7 (repeals) shall take effect on July 1, 2021.

(b) The remainder of this act shall take effect on September 1, 2021.

(Committee vote: __________)

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Senator ________________

FOR THE COMMITTEE