1	TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
2	The Committee on Judiciary to which was referred Senate Bill No. 6
3	entitled "An act relating to law enforcement interrogation policies" respectfully
4	reports that it has considered the same and recommends that the House propose
5	to the Senate that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting
6	clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:
7	Sec. 1. LEGISLATIVE INTENT; JUVENILE INTERROGATION; LAW
8	ENFORCEMENT INTERROGATION POLICIES
9	It is the intent of the General Assembly to prevent false confessions and
10	wrongful convictions of individuals subject to law enforcement interrogation
11	and to improve trust between Vermont's communities and law enforcement.
12	To achieve these objectives, it is the further intent of the General Assembly to
13	create a minimum set of law enforcement interrogation standards that
14	incorporate evidence-based best practices by:
15	(1) immediately restricting prohibiting law enforcement's use of threats,
16	and physical harm during all custodial interrogations;
17	(2) immediately restricting law enforcement's use of deception during
18	the custodial interrogation of juveniles; and
19	(3) mandating that the Vermont Criminal Justice Council develop,
20	adopt, and enforce a statewide model interrogation policy that applies to all

1	Vermont law enforcement agencies and constables exercising law enforcement
2	authority pursuant to 24 V.S.A. § 1936.
3	Sec. 2. 13 V.S.A. § 5585 is amended to read:
4	§ 5585. ELECTRONIC RECORDING OF A CUSTODIAL
5	INTERROGATION DEFINITIONS
6	(a) As used in this section subchapter:
7	(1) "Custodial interrogation" means any interrogation:
8	(A) involving questioning by a law enforcement officer that is
9	reasonably likely to elicit an incriminating response from the subject; and
10	(B) in which a reasonable person in the subject's position would
11	consider the person to be in custody, starting from the moment a person should
12	have been advised of the person's Miranda rights and ending when the
13	questioning has concluded.
14	(2) "Deception" includes the knowing communication of false facts
15	about evidence, the knowing misrepresentation of the accuracy of the facts, the
16	knowing misrepresentation of the law, or the knowing communication of
17	unauthorized statements regarding leniency.
18	(2)(3) "Electronic recording" or "electronically recorded" means an
19	audio and visual recording that is an authentic, accurate, unaltered record of a
20	custodial interrogation, or if law enforcement does not have the current
21	capacity to create a visual recording, an audio recording of the interrogation.

1	(4) "Law enforcement officer" has the same meaning as in 20 V.S.A.
2	<u>§ 2351a.</u>
3	(5) "Government agent" means:
4	(A) a school resource or safety officer; or
5	(B) an individual acting at the request or direction of a school
6	resource or safety officer or a law enforcement officer.
7	(3)(6) "Place of detention" means a building or a police station that is a
8	place of operation for the State police, a municipal police department, county
9	sheriff department, or other law enforcement agency that is owned or operated
10	by a law enforcement agency at which persons are or may be questioned in
11	connection with criminal offenses or detained temporarily in connection with
12	criminal charges pending a potential arrest or citation.
13	(4)(7) "Statement" means an oral, written, sign language, or nonverbal
14	communication.
15	(b)(1) A custodial interrogation that occurs in a place of detention
16	concerning the investigation of a felony or misdemeanor violation of this title
17	shall be electronically recorded in its entirety. Unless impracticable, a custodial
18	interrogation occurring outside a place of detention concerning the
19	investigation of a felony or misdemeanor violation of this title shall be
20	electronically recorded in its entirety.

1	(2) In consideration of best practices, law enforcement shall strive to
2	record simultaneously both the interrogator and the person being interrogated
3	(c)(1) The following are exceptions to the recording requirement in
4	subsection (b) of this section:
5	(A) exigent circumstances;
6	(B) a person's refusal to be electronically recorded;
7	(C) interrogations conducted by other jurisdictions;
8	(D) a reasonable belief that the person being interrogated did not
9	commit a felony or misdemeanor violation of this title and, therefore, an
10	electronic recording of the interrogation was not required;
11	(E) the safety of a person or protection of the person's identity; and
12	(F) equipment malfunction.
13	(2) If law enforcement does not make an electronic recording of a
14	custodial interrogation as required by this section, the prosecution shall prove
15	by a preponderance of the evidence that one of the exceptions identified in
16	subdivision (1) of this subsection applies. If the prosecution does not meet the
17	burden of proof, the evidence is still admissible, but the court shall provide
18	cautionary instructions to the jury regarding the failure to record the
19	interrogation.
20	Sec. 3. 13 V.S.A. § 5586 is added to read:
21	§ 5586. ELECTRONIC RECORDING OF A CUSTODIAL

1	INTERROGATION
2	(a)(1) A custodial interrogation that occurs in a place of detention
3	concerning the investigation of a felony or misdemeanor violation of this title
4	shall be electronically recorded in its entirety. Unless impracticable, a
5	custodial interrogation occurring outside a place of detention concerning the
6	investigation of a felony or misdemeanor violation of this title shall be
7	electronically recorded in its entirety.
8	(2) In consideration of best practices, law enforcement shall strive to
9	record simultaneously both the interrogator and the person being interrogated.
10	(b)(1) The following are exceptions to the recording requirement in
11	subsection (a) of this section:
12	(A) exigent circumstances;
13	(B) a person's refusal to be electronically recorded;
14	(C) interrogations conducted by other jurisdictions;
15	(D) a reasonable belief that the person being interrogated did not
16	commit a felony or misdemeanor violation of this title and, therefore, an
17	electronic recording of the interrogation was not required;
18	(E) the safety of a person or protection of the person's identity; and
19	(F) equipment malfunction.
20	(2) If law enforcement does not make an electronic recording of a
21	custodial interrogation as required by this section, the prosecution shall prove

1	by a preponderance of the evidence that one of the exceptions identified in
2	subdivision (1) of this subsection applies. If the prosecution does not meet the
3	burden of proof, the evidence is still admissible, but the court shall provide
4	cautionary instructions to the jury regarding the failure to record the
5	interrogation.
6	Sec. 4. 13 V.S.A. § 5587 is added to read:
7	§ 5587. JUVENILES RESTRICTIONS ON CUSTODIAL
8	INTERROGATION
9	(a)(1) During a custodial interrogation of a person under 18 years of age
10	relating to the commission of a criminal offense or delinquent act, a law
11	enforcement officer or government agent shall not employ threats, or physical
12	<u>harm<mark>, or deception</mark>.</u>
13	(2) Any admission, confession, or statement, whether written or oral,
14	obtained in violation of subdivision (1) of this subection shall be involuntary
15	and inadmissible in any proceeding.
16	(b)(1) During a custodial interrogation of a person under 18 years of age
17	relating to the commission of a criminal offense or delinquent act, a law
18	enforcement officer or government agent shall not employ deception.
19	(2) Any admission, confession, or statement, whether written or oral,
20	obtained in violation of subdivision (1) of this subsection shall be involuntary
21	and inadmissible in any proceeding.

1	(c)(1) Any admission, confession, or statement, whether written or oral,
2	made by a person under 22 years of age 18 through 21 years of age and
3	obtained by threats, physical harm, or deception during a custodial
4	interrogation relating to the commission of a criminal offense or delinquent act
5	in which a law enforcement officer or government agent employed deception
6	shall be presumed to be involuntary and inadmissible in any proceeding.
7	(2) The presumption that any such admission, confession, or statement
8	is involuntary and inadmissible may be overcome if the State proves that the
9	admission, confession, or statement was:
10	(A) voluntary by clear and convincing evidence;
11	(B) and not induced by a law enforcement officer's or government
12	agent's use of threats, physical harm, or deception prohibited by this
13	subsection (c) by a preponderance of evidence; and
14	(C) any actions of a law enforcement officer or government agent in
15	violation of subsection (a) of this section did not undermine the reliability of
16	the person's admission, confession, or statement and did not create a
17	substantial risk that the person might falsely incriminate themselves reliable by
18	a preponderance of evidence.
19	(d) Notwithstanding 20 V.S.A. chapter 151, subchapter 2, a non-criminal
20	violation of this section by a law enforcement officer or government agent that

1	is neither malicious nor willful shall not provide a basis for any sanctions
2	related to a law enforcement officer's certification.
3	Sec. 5. VERMONT CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL; MODEL
4	INTERROGATION POLICY
5	(a) Intent. It is the intent of the General Assembly that the Vermont
6	Criminal Justice Council create a model interrogation policy that is grounded
7	in evidence-based best practices to limit and eventually eliminate the use of
8	deception in law enforcement interrogations.
9	(b) On or before January 1, 2024, the Vermont Criminal Justice Council, in
10	consultation with stakeholders, including the Agency of Human Services, the
11	Vermont League of Cities and Towns, the Vermont Human Rights
12	Commission, and the Innocence Project, shall update its model interrogation
13	policy to establish one cohesive model policy for law enforcement agencies
14	and constables to adopt, follow, and enforce as part of the agency's or
15	constable's own interrogation policy. Policy development. On or before
16	October 1, 2023 January 1, 2024, the Vermont Criminal Justice Council, in
17	consultation with the Office of the Attorney General and stakeholders,
18	including the Agency of Human Services, the Vermont League of Cities and
19	Towns, the Vermont Human Rights Commission, and the Innocence Project,
20	shall establish one cohesive evidence-based model interrogation policy for law

1	enforcement agencies and constables to adopt, follow, and enforce as part of
2	the agency's or constable's own interrogation policy.
3	(c) Policy contents. The evidence-based model interrogation policy created
4	pursuant to subsection (b) shall apply to all persons subject to various forms of
5	interrogation, including the following:
6	(1) custodial interrogations occurring in a place of detention;
7	(2) custodial interrogations occurring outside a place of detention;
8	(3) interrogations that are not considered custodial, regardless of
9	location; and
10	(4) the interrogation of individuals with developmental, intellectual, and
11	psychiatric disabilities; substance use disorder; and low literacy levels.
12	Sec. 6. 20 V.S.A. § 2359 is amended to read:
13	§ 2359. COUNCIL SERVICES CONTINGENT ON AGENCY
14	COMPLIANCE; GRANT ELIGIBILITY
15	(a) On and after January 1, 2022, a law enforcement agency shall be
16	prohibited from having its law enforcement applicants or officers trained by
17	the Police Academy or from otherwise using the services of the Council if the
18	agency is not in compliance with the requirements for collecting roadside stop
19	data under section 2366 of this chapter, the requirement to report to the Office
20	of Attorney General death or serious bodily injuries under 18 V.S.A.

1	§ 7257a(b), or the requirement to adopt, follow, or and enforce any policy
2	required under this chapter.
3	(b) On and after April 1, 2024, a law enforcement agency shall be
4	prohibited from receiving grants, or other forms of financial assistance, if the
5	agency is not in compliance with the requirement to adopt, follow, of and
6	enforce the model interrogation policy established by the Council pursuant to
7	section 2371 of this title.
8	(c) The Council shall adopt procedures to enforce the requirements of this
9	section, which may allow for waivers for agencies under a plan to obtain
10	compliance with this section.
11	Sec. 7. 20 V.S.A. § 2371 is added to read:
12	§ 2371. STATEWIDE POLICY; INTERROGATION METHODS
13	(a) As used in this section:
14	(1) "Custodial interrogation" has the same meaning as in 13 V.S.A.
15	<u>§ 5585.</u>
16	(2) "Place of detention" has the same meaning as in 13 V.S.A. § 5585.
17	(b) The Council shall establish a model interrogation policy that applies to
18	all persons subject to various forms of interrogation, including the following:
19	(1) custodial interrogations occurring in a place of detention;
20	(2) custodial interrogations occurring outside a place of detention;

1	(3) interrogations that are not considered custodial, regardless of
2	location; and
3	(4) the interrogation of individuals with developmental, intellectual, and
4	psychiatric disabilities; substance use disorder; and low literacy levels.
5	(c)(1) On or before April 1, 2024, each law enforcement agency and every
6	constable who exercises law enforcement authority pursuant to 24 V.S.A.
7	§ 1936a and who is trained in compliance with section 2358 of this title shall
8	adopt, follow, and enforce an interrogation policy that includes each
9	component of the model interrogation policy established by the Council, and
10	each law enforcement officer or constable who exercises law enforcement
11	authority shall comply with the provisions of agency's or constable's policy.
12	(2) On or before October 1, 2024, and every even-numbered year
13	thereafter, the Vermont Criminal Justice Council, in consultation with others,
14	including the Office of the Attorney General, the Agency of Human Services,
15	and the Human Rights Commission, shall review and, if necessary, update the
16	model interrogation policy.
17	(d) To encourage fair and consistent interrogation methods statewide, the
18	Vermont Criminal Justice Council, in consultation with the Office of the
19	Attorney General, shall review the policies of law enforcement agencies and
20	constables required to adopt a policy pursuant to subsection (c) of this section,
21	to ensure that those policies establish each component of the model policy on

1	or before April 15, 2024. If the Council finds that a policy does not meet each
2	component of the model policy, it shall work with the law enforcement agency
3	or constable to bring the policy into compliance. If, after consultation with its
4	attorney or with the Council, or with both, the law enforcement agency or
5	constable fails to adopt a policy that meets each component of the model
6	policy, that agency or constable shall be deemed to have adopted, and shall
7	follow and enforce, the model policy established by the Council.
8	(e) The Council shall incorporate the provisions of this section into the
9	training it provides.
10	(f) Annually, as part of their annual training report to the Council, every
11	law enforcement agency and every constable who exercises law enforcement
12	authority pursuant to 24 V.S.A. § 1936a and who is trained in compliance with
13	section 2358 of this title shall report to the Council whether the agency or
14	constable has adopted an interrogation policy in accordance with subsections
15	(c) and (d) of this section. The Vermont Criminal Justice Council shall
16	determine, as part of the Council's annual certification of training
17	requirements, whether current officers have received training on interrogation
18	methods as required by subsection (e) of this section.
19	(g) Annually, on or before July 1, the Vermont Criminal Justice Council
20	shall report to the House and Senate Committees on Judiciary regarding which

1	law enforcement agencies and officers have received training on interrogation
2	methods.
3	Sec. 8. APPROPRIATION
4	The sum of \$150,000.00 is appropriated from the General Fund to the
5	Vermont Criminal Justice Council in fiscal year 2024 for the purpose of
6	creating a Director of Policy position.
7	Sec. 9. REPEAL
8	13 V.S.A. § 5587(d) (prohibiting sanctions related to a law enforcement
9	officer's certification) is repealed on July 1, 2024.
10	Sec. 10. EFFECTIVE DATES
11	This act shall take effect on July 1, 2023, except that Secs. 6 (council
12	services contingent on agency compliance; grant eligibility) and 7 (statewide
13	policy; interrogation methods) shall take effect on April 1, 2024.
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	(Committee vote:)

1	
2	Representative
3	FOR THE COMMITTEE

(Draft No. 1.6 – S.6)

4/27/2023 - BEN - 1:54 PM

Page 14 of 14