



Agency Legislative Proposal - 2019 Session

Document Name (e.g. OPM1015Budget.doc; OTG1015Policy.doc): DESPP2019-CSP-line of duty death

(If submitting electronically, please label with date, agency, and title of proposal – 092611_SDE_TechRevisions)

State Agency: Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection
Liaison: Scott Devico Phone: 203-525-6959 E-mail: scott.devico@ct.gov
Lead agency division requesting this proposal: Division of State Police
Agency Analyst/Drafter of Proposal: Janet Ainsworth-Legal Affairs Unit

Title of Proposal: An Act to Better Protect the Families of Hazardous Duty Service Employees Killed in the Line of Duty
Statutory Reference: 31-306, 5-144, 5-165a
Proposal Summary: Provide that the surviving spouse of a state trooper or other hazardous duty service employee who dies in the line of duty, and who has met all requirements for payment of retirement income to a surviving spouse, is eligible for 100 percent of such retirement income, instead of the 50 percent payable to other categories of employees, or who is not yet eligible for retirement income, is afforded the same benefits as an employee with sufficient age and time in service to receive retirement benefits. This also increases funeral costs, which haven't been raised in many years.

PROPOSAL BACKGROUND

◇ Reason for Proposal

<p><i>Please consider the following, if applicable:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) <i>Have there been changes in federal/state/local laws and regulations that make this legislation necessary?</i> (2) <i>Has this proposal or something similar been implemented in other states? If yes, what is the outcome(s)?</i> (3) <i>Have certain constituencies called for this action?</i> (4) <i>What would happen if this was not enacted in law this session?</i> <p>This recognizes the danger of the work done by sworn members of the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection and other hazardous duty personnel and better protects the families that they leave behind. Since the founding of the Connecticut State Police in 1903, for instance, 23 troopers have died in the line of duty.</p>

◇ Origin of Proposal New Proposal Resubmission



If this is a resubmission, please share:

- (1) What was the reason this proposal did not pass, or if applicable, was not included in the Administration's package?
- (2) Have there been negotiations/discussions during or after the previous legislative session to improve this proposal?
- (3) Who were the major stakeholders/advocates/legislators involved in the previous work on this legislation?
- (4) What was the last action taken during the past legislative session?

[Click here to enter text.](#)

PROPOSAL IMPACT

◇ **AGENCIES AFFECTED** *(please list for each affected agency)*

Agency Name:

Agency Contact (name, title, phone): [Click here to enter text.](#)

Date Contacted: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Approve of Proposal YES NO Talks Ongoing

Summary of Affected Agency's Comments

[Click here to enter text.](#)

Will there need to be further negotiation? YES NO

◇ **FISCAL IMPACT** *(please include the proposal section that causes the fiscal impact and the anticipated impact)*

Municipal *(please include any municipal mandate that can be found within legislation)*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

State

This will increase retirement and other costs to the state for a discrete category of individuals.

Federal

[Click here to enter text.](#)

Additional notes on fiscal impact

[Click here to enter text.](#)



◇ **POLICY and PROGRAMMATIC IMPACTS** *(Please specify the proposal section associated with the impact)*

None

Insert fully drafted bill here

Copy and paste here.

Section 1. Section 31-306 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective Upon Passage*):

(a) Compensation shall be paid to dependents on account of death resulting from an accident arising out of and in the course of employment or from an occupational disease as follows:

(1) [Four] Twenty-five thousand dollars shall be paid for burial expenses in any case in which the employee died on or after October 1, 1988. If there is no one wholly or partially dependent upon the deceased employee, the burial expenses of [four] twenty-five thousand dollars shall be paid to the person who assumes the responsibility of paying the funeral expenses.

(2) To those wholly dependent upon the deceased employee at the date of the deceased employee's injury, a weekly compensation equal to seventy-five per cent of the average weekly earnings of the deceased calculated pursuant to section 31-310, after such earnings have been reduced by any deduction for federal or state taxes, or both, and for the federal Insurance Contributions Act made from such employee's total wages received during the period of calculation of the employee's average weekly wage pursuant to said section 31-310, as of the date of the injury but not more than the maximum weekly compensation rate set forth in section 31-309 for the year in which the injury occurred or less than twenty dollars weekly. (A) The weekly compensation rate of each dependent entitled to receive compensation under this section as a result of death arising from a compensable injury occurring on or after October 1, 1977, shall be adjusted annually as provided in this subdivision as of the following October first, and each subsequent October first, to provide the dependent with a cost-of-living adjustment in the dependent's weekly compensation rate as determined as of the date of the injury under section 31-309. If the maximum weekly compensation rate, as determined under the provisions of said section 31-309, to be effective as of any October first following the date of the injury, is greater than the maximum weekly compensation rate prevailing at the date of the injury, the weekly compensation rate which the injured employee was entitled to receive at the date of the injury or October 1, 1990, whichever is later, shall be increased by the percentage of the increase in the maximum weekly compensation rate required by the provisions of said section 31-309 from the date of the injury or October 1, 1990, whichever is later, to such October first. The cost-of-living increases provided under this subdivision shall be paid by the employer without any order or award from the commissioner. The adjustments shall apply to each payment made in the next succeeding twelve-month period commencing with the October first next succeeding the date of the injury. With respect to any dependent receiving benefits on October 1, 1997, with respect to any injury occurring on or after July 1, 1993, and before October 1, 1997, such benefit shall be



recalculated to October 1, 1997, as if such benefits had been subject to recalculation annually under this subparagraph. The difference between the amount of any benefits that would have been paid to such dependent if such benefits had been subject to such recalculation and the actual amount of benefits paid during the period between such injury and such recalculation shall be paid to the dependent not later than December 1, 1997, in a lump-sum payment. The employer or its insurer shall be reimbursed by the Second Injury Fund, as provided in section 31-354, for adjustments, including lump-sum payments, payable under this subparagraph for deaths from compensable injuries occurring on or after July 1, 1993, and before October 1, 1997, upon presentation of any vouchers and information that the Treasurer shall require. No claim for payment of retroactive benefits may be made to the Second Injury Fund more than two years after the date on which the employer or its insurer paid such benefits in accordance with this subparagraph. (B) The weekly compensation rate of each dependent entitled to receive compensation under this section as a result of death arising from a compensable injury occurring on or before September 30, 1977, shall be adjusted as of October 1, 1977, and October 1, 1980, and thereafter, as provided in this subdivision to provide the dependent with partial cost-of-living adjustments in the dependent's weekly compensation rate. As of October 1, 1977, the weekly compensation rate paid prior to October 1, 1977, to the dependent shall be increased by twenty-five per cent. The partial cost-of-living adjustment provided under this subdivision shall be paid by the employer without any order or award from the commissioner. In addition, on each October first, the weekly compensation rate of each dependent as of October 1, 1990, shall be increased by the percentage of the increase in the maximum compensation rate over the maximum compensation rate of October 1, 1990, as determined under the provisions of section 31-309 existing on October 1, 1977. The cost of the adjustments shall be paid by the employer or its insurance carrier who shall be reimbursed for such cost from the Second Injury Fund as provided in section 31-354 upon presentation of any vouchers and information that the Treasurer shall require. No claim for payment of retroactive benefits may be made to the Second Injury Fund more than two years after the date on which the employer or its insurance carrier paid such benefits in accordance with this subparagraph.

(3) If the surviving spouse is the sole presumptive dependent, compensation shall be paid until death or remarriage.

(4) If there is a presumptive dependent spouse surviving and also one or more presumptive dependent children, all of which children are either children of the surviving spouse or are living with the surviving spouse, the entire compensation shall be paid to the surviving spouse in the same manner and for the same period as if the surviving spouse were the sole dependent. If, however, any of the presumptive dependent children are neither children of the surviving spouse nor living with the surviving spouse, the compensation shall be divided into as many parts as there are presumptive dependents. The shares of any children having a presumptive dependent parent shall be added to the share of the parent and shall be paid to the parent. The share of any dependent child not having a surviving dependent parent shall be paid to the father or mother of the child with whom the child may be living, or to the legal guardian of the child, or to any other person, for the benefit of the child, as the commissioner may direct.



(5) If the compensation being paid to the surviving presumptive dependent spouse terminates for any reason, or if there is no surviving presumptive dependent spouse at the time of the death of the employee, but there is at either time one or more presumptive dependent children, the compensation shall be paid to the children as a class, each child sharing equally with the others. Each child shall receive compensation until the child reaches the age of eighteen or dies before reaching age eighteen, provided the child shall continue to receive compensation up to the attainment of the age of twenty-two if unmarried and a full-time student, except any child who has attained the age of twenty-two while a full-time student but has not completed the requirements for, or received, a degree from a postsecondary educational institution shall be deemed not to have attained age twenty-two until the first day of the first month following the end of the quarter or semester in which the child is enrolled at the time, or if the child is not enrolled in a quarter or semester system, until the first day of the first month following the completion of the course in which the child is enrolled or until the first day of the third month beginning after such time, whichever occurs first. When a child's participation ceases, such child's share shall be divided among the remaining eligible dependent children, provided if any child, when the child reaches the age of eighteen years, is physically or mentally incapacitated from earning, the child's right to compensation shall not terminate but shall continue for the full period of incapacity.

(6) In all cases where there are no presumptive dependents, but where there are one or more persons wholly dependent in fact, the compensation in case of death shall be divided according to the relative degree of their dependence. Compensation payable under this subdivision shall be paid for not more than three hundred and twelve weeks from the date of the death of the employee. The compensation, if paid to those wholly dependent in fact, shall be paid at the full compensation rate. The compensation, if paid to those partially dependent in fact upon the deceased employee as of the date of the injury, shall not, in total, be more than the full compensation rate nor less than twenty dollars weekly, nor, if the average weekly sum contributed by the deceased at the date of the injury to those partially dependent in fact is more than twenty dollars weekly, not more than the sum so contributed.

(7) When the sole presumptive dependents are, at the time of the injury, nonresident aliens and the deceased has in this state some person or persons who are dependent in fact, the commissioner may in the commissioner's discretion equitably apportion the sums payable as compensation to the dependents.

(b) The dependents of any deceased employee who was injured on or after January 1, 1974, and who subsequently dies shall be paid compensation on account of the death retroactively to the date of the employee's death. The cost of the payment or adjustment shall be paid by the employer or its insurance carrier who shall be reimbursed for such cost from the Second Injury Fund as provided in section 31-354 upon presentation of any vouchers and information that the Treasurer shall require.

(c) (1) The dependents of any deceased employee who was injured between January 1, 1952, and December 31, 1973, and who subsequently dies, shall be paid compensation on account of the death retroactively to the date of the employee's death. The cost of the payment or adjustment shall be paid by the employer or its insurance carrier who shall be reimbursed for such cost from the Second Injury Fund as



provided in section 31-354 upon presentation of any vouchers and information that the Treasurer shall require. No claim for payment of retroactive benefits may be made to the Second Injury Fund more than two years after the date on which the employer or its insurance carrier paid such benefits in accordance with this subdivision.

(2) The dependents of any deceased employee who was injured before January 1, 1952, and who died on or before October 1, 1991, shall be paid compensation on account of the death retroactively to the date of the employee's death. The cost of the payment or adjustment shall be paid by the employer or its insurance carrier who shall be reimbursed for such cost from the Second Injury Fund as provided in section 31-354 upon presentation of any vouchers and information that the Treasurer shall require. No claim for payment of retroactive benefits may be made to the Second Injury Fund more than two years after the date on which the employer or its insurance carrier paid such benefits in accordance with this subdivision.

(d) The dependents of any deceased employee who was injured in an accident arising out of and in the course of employment before January 1, 1952, and who died, as a result of those injuries, after October 1, 1991, shall be paid compensation, under the provisions of this section, effective as of the date of death of any such employee. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, the weekly compensation rate for such dependents shall equal the amount of compensation the injured employee was receiving prior to death pursuant to section 31-307. Such weekly compensation rate shall hereafter be adjusted in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section. The cost of such payment or adjustment shall be paid by the employer or the insurance carrier of such employer who shall be reimbursed for such cost from the Second Injury Fund provided for in section 31-354. No claim for payment of retroactive benefits may be made to the Second Injury Fund more than two years after the date on which the employer or its insurance carrier paid such benefits in accordance with this subsection.

Section 2. Section 5-144 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective Upon Passage*):

(a)Death benefits for state employees, state officers and members of General Assembly. If any state employee, state officer or member of the General Assembly serving with compensation or remuneration sustains an injury while acting within the scope of his employment, which injury is not the result of his own wilful or wanton act, and dies as a result of such injury, and a spouse and a dependent child or children under eighteen years of age survive him, the Comptroller, upon the recommendation of the appointing authority, and with the approval of the Attorney General, shall draw his order on the Treasurer for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, payable in equal monthly installments over a period of not less than ten years to such employee's or officer's or member's spouse, provided any such payments shall terminate on the death or remarriage of such spouse within said ten-year period, and the Comptroller, upon the recommendation of the appointing authority and with the approval of the Attorney General, shall also draw an order on the Treasurer for monthly payments of fifty dollars for each dependent child under eighteen years of age, payable to such spouse or the guardian of such child or children until such child or children reach eighteen years of age. If such employee or officer or member leaves a spouse and no child or children under eighteen years of age, the



Comptroller, upon the recommendation of the appointing authority and with the approval of the Attorney General, shall draw an order on the Treasurer for the sum of fifty thousand dollars payable in equal monthly installments over a period of not less than ten years, to such spouse, provided any such payments shall terminate on the death or remarriage of such spouse within such ten-year period. If such employee or officer or member leaves no spouse and no child or children under eighteen years of age but leaves a parent or parents dependent upon him, the Comptroller, upon recommendation of the appointing authority and with the approval of the Attorney General, shall draw an order on the Treasurer for the sum of fifty thousand dollars, payable to such employee's or officer's or member's parent or parents in equal monthly installments over a period of not less than ten years, provided, on the death of one such parent, the surviving parent shall continue to receive the entire monthly payments under the provisions of this section and provided such payments shall cease on the death of both such parents during such ten-year period. As used in this section and section 5-145, the appointing authority for members of the General Assembly shall be the president pro tempore of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives. The appointing authority for state officers shall be the Governor.

(b) Benefits payable to members who provided hazardous duty services before their deaths in the line of duty shall be equivalent to the benefits payable to hazardous duty service members had they reached the required age and time in service to receive benefits under section 5-165a.

Section 3. Section 5-165a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective Upon Passage*):

(a) If a member who is continuing to accrue state service or who is on a leave authorized by the state, or otherwise granted pursuant to the terms of the appropriate collective bargaining agreement, dies after July 1, 1982, and (1) after completion of the age and service requirements for retirement under section 5-162, 5-163a, 5-173 or 5-188, or (2) completing twenty-five years of service, his spouse, provided they have been lawfully married for at least the twelve months preceding his death, shall receive a lifetime income in an amount equal to fifty per cent of the average of the retirement income that the member would have been entitled to if he had retired the day he died had his benefits been paid under the option specified in subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of section 5-165 and the retirement income that the member would have been entitled to if he had retired the day he died and had his benefit been paid under the option specified in subdivision (1) of said subsection. Benefits payable to the spouse of a hazardous duty service employee shall equal one hundred percent of the average of the retirement income that the member would have been entitled to, in the event that such employee dies in the line of duty. The first payment shall be made as of the first day of the month coincident with or, otherwise, next following his date of death. If such member was not eligible to retire at the time of his death, such benefit shall be calculated as if he had reached age fifty-five, but based on his service and final average earnings at his date of death.

(b) If a member who has terminated with at least twenty-five years of service or retired pursuant to section 5-162, 5-163a, 5-173 or 5-188, but whose benefits in either event are not yet being paid, dies prior to the commencing date of his benefits, his spouse, provided they have been lawfully married for at least the twelve months preceding his death, shall receive a lifetime income equal to fifty per cent of the average of the retirement income that the member would have been entitled to if his benefits had commenced the date he



died had his benefit been paid under the option specified in said subdivision (4) and the retirement income that the member would have been entitled to with such benefits being paid under the option specified in said subdivision (1). If such member was not eligible to retire at the time of his death, such benefit shall be calculated as if he had reached age fifty-five. The first payment shall be made as of the first day of the month coincident with or, otherwise, next following his date of death.

(c) If a member who has completed the age and service requirements for retirement under section 5-162, 5-163a, 5-173 or 5-188, and who has elected to receive his retirement benefits under subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of section 5-165, dies prior to the effective date of commencement of benefits but within ninety days after he first elects to receive his retirement benefits under subdivision (2) or (3) of said subsection (a), then his beneficiary or contingent annuitant shall receive an income in an amount equal to the benefit that would have been payable to the survivor had the member retired the day he died and had his benefit been paid under the option he had elected at the time of his death. This subsection shall not apply after ninety days after the date the member first elects to receive his benefit under subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection (a) of section 5-165. In the event that income payments to a surviving beneficiary or contingent annuitant are payable under this subsection, such payments shall be in lieu of payments under subsections (a) and (b) of this section.



Agency Legislative Proposal - 2019 Session

Document Name (e.g. OPM1015Budget.doc; OTG1015Policy.doc): DESPP2019-CSP-Amusement Park Rides

(If submitting electronically, please label with date, agency, and title of proposal – 092611_SDE_TechRevisions)

State Agency: Emergency Services and Public Protection

Liaison: Scott Devico

Phone: 203-525-6959

E-mail: scott.devico@ct.gov

Lead agency division requesting this proposal: Division of State Police, Fire and Explosion Investigation Unit

Agency Analyst/Drafter of Proposal: Sgt. Wilfred J. Blachette III/Janet Ainsworth, Esq.

Title of Proposal: An Act Concerning the Inspection of Amusement Park Rides

Statutory Reference: CGS 29-129, 130, 132, 133, 134, 136 and 136a

Proposal Summary:

In 2011, authority for amusements rides and devices licensing, inspection and enforcement was transferred from the agency’s predecessor, the Department of Public Safety. Since that time, inspection and enforcement has been handled by sworn members of the Connecticut State Police under a memorandum of understanding. The Department of Consumer Protection has not been and will not be equipped to do this work, since it requires specialized training and certification, as well as police powers. Having the work done by two agencies blurs lines of authority and could create communications issues.

PROPOSAL BACKGROUND

◇ **Reason for Proposal**

Please consider the following, if applicable:

- (1) Have there been changes in federal/state/local laws and regulations that make this legislation necessary?
- (2) Has this proposal or something similar been implemented in other states? If yes, what is the outcome(s)?
- (3) Have certain constituencies called for this action?
- (4) What would happen if this was not enacted in law this session?

[Click here to enter text.](#)

◇ **Origin of Proposal**

New Proposal

Resubmission



If this is a resubmission, please share:

- (1) What was the reason this proposal did not pass, or if applicable, was not included in the Administration's package?
- (2) Have there been negotiations/discussions during or after the previous legislative session to improve this proposal?
- (3) Who were the major stakeholders/advocates/legislators involved in the previous work on this legislation?
- (4) What was the last action taken during the past legislative session?

[Click here to enter text.](#)

PROPOSAL IMPACT

◇ **AGENCIES AFFECTED** (please list for each affected agency)

Agency Name: Department of Consumer Protection

Agency Contact (name, title, phone): Leslie O'Brien

Date Contacted: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Approve of Proposal YES NO Talks Ongoing

Summary of Affected Agency's Comments

[Click here to enter text.](#)

Will there need to be further negotiation? YES NO

◇ **FISCAL IMPACT** (please include the proposal section that causes the fiscal impact and the anticipated impact)

Municipal (please include any municipal mandate that can be found within legislation)

[Click here to enter text.](#)

State

[Click here to enter text.](#)

Federal

[Click here to enter text.](#)

Additional notes on fiscal impact

[Click here to enter text.](#)



◇ **POLICY and PROGRAMMATIC IMPACTS** *(Please specify the proposal section associated with the impact)*

Click here to enter text.

Insert fully drafted bill here

Section 1. Section 29-129 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2019):

The Commissioner of [Consumer Protection] Emergency Services and Public Protection, upon application in writing of any person engaged in the conduct of any place of amusement, entertainment, diversion or recreation to which an admission fee is charged and so located in any area which, with other places of amusement, entertainment, diversion or recreation, constitutes a public amusement park, stating the name and address of the applicant and the location and character of the amusement, entertainment, diversion or recreation proposed to be conducted by such person, upon being satisfied that the same is not inconsistent with the public welfare, morals and safety, shall, upon payment to said commissioner of the license fee as prescribed by section 29-130 and provision of proof of financial responsibility as required by section 29-139, authorize such applicant to conduct the place named in such application at such time and reasonable hours daily as the commissioner limits and prescribes.

Section 2. Section 29-130 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2019):

The Commissioner of [Consumer Protection] Emergency Services and Public Protection shall prescribe a form of application to be signed by each applicant and may require such information respecting the business in which the applicant proposes to engage as said commissioner finds necessary to safeguard the public from all forms of lascivious conduct, immoral practices, vice or violations of the law. Said commissioner or any employee of the Department of [Consumer Protection] Emergency Services and Public Protection authorized by said commissioner for said purpose may enter into any place so licensed or upon the premises where such business is being conducted for the purpose of observing the conduct of the same. Said commissioner shall issue to each applicant so licensed a certificate to be designated "amusement park license", and each certificate shall state the name of the applicant, the location of the place where such amusement, entertainment, diversion or recreation may be conducted and the hours each day during which the same may be conducted. Each certificate shall be displayed conspicuously for public view by the licensee at the place where the business so licensed is conducted. Any such license may be suspended



or revoked by said commissioner whenever it appears that any of the conditions required to be stated in such license have been violated. Such applications and license certificates shall be printed at the expense of the state. The annual license fee shall be one hundred dollars to be paid by the applicant to the Commissioner of [Consumer Protection] Emergency Services and Public Protection with each application for such license. Such licenses shall not be transferable and, if any licensee voluntarily discontinues operations thereunder, all rights secured thereby shall terminate. On and after January 1, 1986, the license year shall be from January first until December thirty-first following, inclusive. Each such license shall be for a period of one license year.

Section 3. Section 29-132 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2019):

All amusement rides and devices in the state shall be inspected at least once in each calendar year, and as often as the Commissioner of [Consumer Protection] Emergency Services and Public Protection directs. The commissioner shall approve one or more qualified inspectors or civil engineers familiar with the construction and use of gravity and other amusement rides and devices to conduct such inspections. Such inspectors shall be certified to perform such inspections by a nationally recognized professional or trade association of amusement ride safety officials approved by the commissioner. A reasonable fee for such inspection, to be determined by the commissioner, shall be paid to such inspector or engineer by the owner, lessee or operator of such ride or device. No amusement ride or device used for the carrying of passengers shall be operated in the state unless the same has been inspected by such an inspector or engineer and the inspector or engineer has certified to the commissioner that, in such inspector's or engineer's judgment, the same is reasonably safe for public use. Any person aggrieved by the refusal of such inspector or engineer to grant such certificate of safety shall have the right of appeal to the commissioner, who may, after due hearing, if he is of the opinion that such ride or device is safe for public use, issue a license therefor. Upon receipt of such certificate, if the applicant has complied with the provisions of sections 29-129 to 29-143a, inclusive, a license shall be issued by the commissioner, and the commissioner may issue temporary licenses to operate such rides or devices pending inspection or final hearing upon the application when, in the commissioner's judgment, fairness and equity require it.

Section 4. Section 29-133 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2019):

When used in sections 29-134 to 29-142, inclusive:



(1) “Amusement” means any circus or carnival presented in the open, including a place where one or more rides or devices capable of accommodating one or more passengers and normally requiring the supervision or services of an operator are presented for amusement or entertainment purposes, and any circus, carnival or other portable show or exhibition presented under any single tent, air-supported plastic or fabric or other portable shelter, and involving the assembly of one hundred or more persons. “Amusement” does not include an inflatable device leased for private residential use;

(2) “Commissioner” means the Commissioner of [Consumer Protection] Emergency Services and Public Protection;

(3) “Insurance Commissioner” means the state Insurance Commissioner;

(4) “Grandstand” means any structure, either with or without a roof, providing seating for one hundred or more persons;

(5) “Owner” means the proprietor, operator, agent or possessor of such amusement;

(6) “Tent” means any structure with or without side panels having wood or metal supports and using any kind of a textile or similar material for coverage, and having a capacity sufficient to shelter one hundred or more persons or covering a ground area of more than one thousand two hundred square feet.

Section 5. Section 29-134 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2019):

No owner shall exhibit or provide any amusement, as defined in section 29-133, in this state unless he has obtained a license therefor as hereinafter provided and otherwise complies with the provisions of sections 29-133 to 29-142, inclusive. An annual license fee of two hundred dollars shall be paid by the applicant to the Commissioner of [Consumer Protection] Emergency Services and Public Protection with each application for such amusement license.

Section 6. Section 29-136 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2019):

(a) Upon receipt of an application for an amusement license, the Commissioner of [Consumer Protection] Emergency Services and Public Protection or the commissioner's designee shall investigate and, in accordance with the frequency schedule adopted in regulations by the commissioner pursuant to subsection (e) of this section, inspect in full the location, equipment, paraphernalia, mechanical amusement rides and devices in respect to such amusement and all other matters relating thereto and shall determine whether or not



such amusement will be reasonably safe for public attendance and may make reasonable orders concerning alterations, additions or betterments to the equipment, paraphernalia, mechanical amusement rides and devices, and concerning the character and arrangement of the seating, means of egress, lighting, fire-fighting appliances, fire and police protection and such other provisions as shall make the amusement reasonably safe against both fire and casualty hazards.

(b) When any serious physical injury, as defined in subdivision (4) of section 53a-3, or death occurs in connection with the operation of any amusement ride or device, the owner of such ride or device shall, within four hours after such occurrence, report the injury or death to the commissioner or the commissioner's designee. Not later than four hours after receipt of any such report, the commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall cause an investigation of the occurrence and an inspection of the ride or device to determine the cause of such serious physical injury or death. The commissioner or the commissioner's designee may enter into any place or upon any premises so licensed in furtherance of such investigation and inspection. Unless otherwise authorized by the commissioner, no amusement ride or device subject to the provisions of this chapter may be operated or altered nor shall it be removed from the location where such injury or death occurred for seventy-two hours after the time of the receipt of the report.

(c) The owner of an amusement ride or device shall display signs, in accordance with the patron safety regulations adopted by the commissioner pursuant to subsection (e) of this section, on which is written, at a minimum, the following statement, in letters at least two inches in height: "State law requires patrons to obey all posted signs, warnings and instructions and to behave in a manner that will not cause or contribute to the injury of themselves or others. Injured patrons or their adult guardians must report all injuries to management before leaving. Disorderly conduct is punishable by up to a five-hundred-dollar fine and up to three months imprisonment.". Such signs shall be posted in accordance with the patron safety regulations adopted by the commissioner pursuant to subsection (e) of this section and at any station for reporting an injury, any first aid station and either (1) the entrance or exit to or from the premises designated for patrons, or (2) any area or structure where patrons may purchase admission or receive authorization to use an amusement ride or device.

(d) The Commissioner of [Consumer Protection] Emergency Services and Public Protection may grant variations from, or approve equivalent or alternate compliance with, particular provisions of this section or any regulation adopted under the provisions of subsection (e) of this section where strict compliance with such provisions would result in exceptional practical difficulty or undue hardship, provided any such variation or approved



equivalent or alternate compliance shall, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, secure the public safety.

(e) The commissioner shall adopt regulations in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 to carry out the provisions of this section.

Section 7. Section 29-136a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2019*):

(a) A patron of an amusement, as defined in section 29-133, or of a public amusement park, as described in section 29-129, shall obey the patron safety regulations adopted by the Commissioner of [Consumer Protection] Emergency Services and Public Protection pursuant to subsection (e) of section 29-136.

(b) A security guard or law enforcement officer may detain a patron of an amusement for a reasonable time for the purpose of summoning a police officer to the premises of such amusement if such guard or officer has reasonable cause to believe that the patron has violated the patron safety regulations adopted by the commissioner pursuant to subsection (e) of section 29-136.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting or otherwise affecting the liability of the owner of an amusement or relieving the owner's responsibility to provide reasonable supervision of patrons.



Agency Legislative Proposal - 2019 Session

Document Name (e.g. OPM1015Budget.doc; OTG1015Policy.doc): DESPP2019-CSP-ArsonImmunity.doc

(If submitting electronically, please label with date, agency, and title of proposal – 092611_SDE_TechRevisions)

State Agency: Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection
Liaison: Scott DeVico Phone: 203-525-6959 E-mail: scott.devico@ct.gov
Lead agency division requesting this proposal: Division of State Police
Agency Analyst/Drafter of Proposal: Lt. Seth Mancini, Division of State Police

Title of Proposal: AN ACT CONCERNING INFORMATION TO BE FURNISHED RELATIVE TO FIRE LOSSES
Statutory Reference: Conn. Gen. Stat. § 38a-318
Proposal Summary: This proposal adds federal, state and local law enforcement officers to the definition of “authorized agency” and makes other minor language changes to bring the statute in line with current terminology and the relevant sections of the penal code, specifically sections 53a-111 et seq.

PROPOSAL BACKGROUND

◇ **Reason for Proposal**

Since the transfer of the Office of the State Fire Marshal from then-DPS to DAS, the Connecticut State Police Fire and Explosion Investigation Unit (FEIU) has had an increasingly difficult time obtaining critical information from the insurance industry while conducting fire investigations. Such information includes insurance policies, policy premium records, history of previous claims, and other relevant material relating to such losses or potential losses from fires. This is due to the definition of “authorized agent” in CGS 38a-318 including State Fire Marshal (under which the FEIU previously fell), but not law enforcement. This proposal will once again allow the FEIU (and other law enforcement officials) responsible for the criminal investigations of incendiary and undetermined fires to obtain the relevant insurance information they need.

- ◇ **Origin of Proposal** **New Proposal** **Resubmission**



Died in Public Safety and Security Committee

PROPOSAL IMPACT

◇ **AGENCIES AFFECTED** *(please list for each affected agency)*

<p>Agency Name: Department of Insurance Agency Contact (name, title, phone): Eric Weinstein, Dir. Of Legislative Affairs</p>
<p>Approve of Proposal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Talks Ongoing</p>
<p>Summary of Affected Agency's Comments The Insurance Department reviewed the information and concluded they will be neutral on the concept. The issue, while under the insurance statutes, is outside of the Department's regulatory area.</p>
<p>Will there need to be further negotiation? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO</p>

<p>Agency Name: Division of Criminal Justice Agency Contact (name, title, phone): Wilfred Blanchette Jr., Legislative Liaison</p>
<p>Approve of Proposal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Talks Ongoing</p>
<p>Summary of Affected Agency's Comments DJ indicated that they had no problem with this proposal.</p>
<p>Will there need to be further negotiation? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO</p>

◇ **FISCAL IMPACT** *(please include the proposal section that causes the fiscal impact and the anticipated impact)*



Municipal <i>(please include any municipal mandate that can be found within legislation)</i> None.
State None.
Federal None.
Additional notes on fiscal impact Click here to enter text.

◇ **POLICY and PROGRAMMATIC IMPACTS** *(Please specify the proposal section associated with the impact)*

This proposal will allow law enforcement fire investigators, federal, state and local, to conduct more thorough fire investigations by having the ability to obtain information relative to fire loss from the insurance industry.

[Insert fully drafted bill here](#)

Section 1. Section 38a-318 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2019*):

(a) Any authorized agency may in writing request any insurance company to release information relative to any investigation it has made concerning a loss or potential loss due to fire **or explosion** of [~~suspicious~~ **undetermined**] or incendiary origin which shall include but not be limited to: (1) An insurance policy relative to such loss, (2) policy premium records, (3) history of previous claims, and (4) other relevant material relating to such loss or potential loss.

(b) If any insurance company has reason to suspect that a fire loss to its insured's real or personal property was caused by incendiary means, the company shall furnish any authorized agency with all relevant material acquired during its investigation of the fire loss, cooperate with and take such action as may be requested of it by the authorized agency and permit any person ordered by a court to inspect any of its records pertaining to the policy and the loss. Such insurance company may request any authorized agency to release information relative to any investigation it has made concerning any such fire loss of suspicious or incendiary origin.



- (c) No insurance company, authorized agency or person who furnished information on behalf of such company or agency, shall be liable for damages in a civil action or subject to criminal prosecution for any oral or written statement made or any other action taken that is necessary to supply information requested pursuant to this section, unless there is fraud, actual malice or conduct relating to the release of such information which constitutes a criminal act.
- (d) Except as provided in subsection (h) of this section, any authorized agency receiving any information furnished pursuant to this section shall hold the information in confidence until such time as its release is required pursuant to a criminal or civil proceeding.
- (e) Any authorized agency personnel may be required to testify as to any information in the agency's possession regarding the fire loss of real or personal property in any civil action in which any person seeks recovery under a policy against an insurance company for the fire loss.
- (f) For the purposes of this section, "authorized agency" means: (1) The State Fire Marshal or the local fire marshal when authorized or charged with the investigation of fires or explosions at the place where the fire or explosion actually took place; (2) federal, state or local law enforcement officer when authorized or charged with the investigation of fires or explosion at the place where the fire or explosion actually took place; and (3) the Insurance Commissioner.
- (g) For the purposes of this section, "insurance company" shall include organizations issuing insurance policies in this state pursuant to the provisions of section 38a-328.
- (h) Any authorized agency provided with information pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of this section, may, in furtherance of its own purposes, release any information in its possession to any other authorized agency.
- (i) The provisions of this section shall apply to fire losses occurring on or after October 1, 1979.



Agency Legislative Proposal - 2019 Session

Document Name (e.g. OPM1015Budget.doc; OTG1015Policy.doc): DESPP2019-DSET-MLTS.doc

(If submitting electronically, please label with date, agency, and title of proposal – 092611_SDE_TechRevisions)

State Agency: DESPP

Liaison: Scott DeVico

Phone: 203-525-6959

E-mail: scott.devico@ct.gov

Lead agency division requesting this proposal: DSET

Agency Analyst/Drafter of Proposal: Stephen Verbil

Title of Proposal: An Act Concerning Multi-Line Telephone Systems and 9-1-1

Statutory Reference: CGS 28-25

Proposal Summary:

This proposal requires operators of multi-line telephone systems (MLTS), including Centrex®, Private Branch Exchange (PBX) and Voice-over-IP telephone systems to modify their systems to (1) allow access to the 9-1-1 system by simply dialing the digits 9-1-1; and (2) to provide additional location information when the system user makes a 9-1-1 call.

PROPOSAL BACKGROUND

◇ Reason for Proposal

Please consider the following, if applicable:

- (1) *Have there been changes in federal/state/local laws and regulations that make this legislation necessary?*
- (2) *Has this proposal or something called for this action? If yes, what is the outcome(s)?*
- (3) *Have certain constituencies called for this action?*
- (4) *What would happen if this was not enacted in law this session?*

Enacting this proposal will make it easier for the public to dial 9-1-1 and help first responders determine the exact location of a caller. Comparable legislation has been passed and implemented in Massachusetts, Illinois, Maryland and Texas with no apparent issues. The proposed language is based upon the National Emergency Number Association (NENA) model legislation for MLTS. While cellular phone use continues to rise, accurate location determination for cellular phones within large structures and inside multi-tenant buildings is many years away. In those locations where wired telephones are in use, accurately locating the caller in an emergency will save lives. On the federal level, Kari's Law Act of 2017 was signed into law February 16, 2018, which prohibits the manufacture, import, sale or lease of a multi-line telephone system that is not pre-configured to allow the direct dialing of 9-1-1 from the system. The law will take effect two years after enactment, in 2020. It is the opinion of this



DESPP that State legislation is required in order to require the use of this direct-dial capability in Connecticut alongside the provision of the life-saving location services capabilities which are not part of the Kari’s Law Act. The state’s 9-1-1 Commission is also a proponent of this proposal.

- Origin of Proposal (selected), New Proposal, Resubmission (selected)

If this is a resubmission, please share:

- (1) What was the reason this proposal did not pass...
(2) Have there been negotiations/discussions...
(3) Who were the major stakeholders/advocates/legislators...
(4) What was the last action taken during the past legislative session?

The original bill was submitted in 2006, and did not pass because of the cost to implement for the State at that time, due in large part to the age and lack of capabilities of the multiple PBX systems then in use at that time by the State. It was again submitted in 2016 and did not pass. The language in this proposal is substantially identical to that proposed in 2016, with the only changes made to conform to the federal “Kari’s Law” requirements.

PROPOSAL IMPACT

- AGENCIES AFFECTED (please list for each affected agency)

Agency Name: Department of Administrative Services
Agency Contact (name, title, phone): Leonard Welch
Date Contacted: September 12, 2018
Approve of Proposal [] YES [] NO [x] Talks Ongoing
Summary of Affected Agency’s Comments
Costs to implement direct dialing of 911 without extra “9” are configuration-only changes for all of the new VoIP telephone switches (PBX) the state is currently installing. Costs for implementation of location information for State PBX unknown at this time.
Will there need to be further negotiation? [x] YES [] NO

- FISCAL IMPACT (please include the proposal section that causes the fiscal impact and the anticipated impact)



Municipal *(please include any municipal mandate that can be found within legislation)*

Where PBX are modern, and capable of "least-cost-routing" (a technology to select lowest cost long distance carriers on a call-by-call basis) then programming them to provide direct dialing of 911 without extra "9" will be a configuration-only (no hardware required) change. With regard to the location requirements of the proposal, older PBX are not capable of providing detailed location information. This proposal provides extra time in those instances, as well as exemptions for small businesses and small buildings where the impact of uncertain telephone locations is less severe.

State

See the Municipal Fiscal Impact answer, above.

Federal

See the Municipal Fiscal Impact answer, above.

Additional notes on fiscal impact

[Click here to enter text.](#)

◇ **POLICY and PROGRAMMATIC IMPACTS** *(Please specify the proposal section associated with the impact)*

For DESPP, Regional, Multi-town and Municipal PSAPs, the only impact will be positive – better information will be delivered from phones attached to a PBX at the time of an emergency call, making the swift and accurate dispatch of emergency responders both more likely and easier to achieve.

Insert fully drafted bill here

Section 1. Section 28-25 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2019):

Sec. 28-25. Enhanced 9-1-1 telephone system. Definitions. As used in this section and sections 28-25a to 28-29b, inclusive and sections 2 to 6, inclusive, of this act:

- (1) "Automatic number identification" means an enhanced 9-1-1 service and a next generation 9-1-1 telecommunication system capability that enables the automatic display of the telephone number used to place a 9-1-1 call, which must be a routable and dialable number.
- (2) "Automatic location identification" means an enhanced 9-1-1 service and a next generation 9-1-1 telecommunication system capability that enables the automatic display of information defining the geographical location of the telephone used to place a 9-1-1 call.
- (3) "Division" means the Division of State-Wide Emergency Telecommunications.



- (4) "Commission" means the E 9-1-1 Commission created by section 28-29a.
- (5) "Correct public safety answering point" means the public safety answering point responsible for the receipt of 9-1-1 calls for the location in question, as determined by the Division.
- (6) "Enhanced 9-1-1 service" means a service consisting of telephone network features and public safety answering points provided for users of the public telephone system enabling such users to reach a public safety answering point by dialing the digits "9-1-1". Such service directs 9-1-1 calls to appropriate public safety answering points by selective routing based on the geographical location from which the call originated and provides the capability for automatic number identification and automatic location identification features.
- (7) "Enhanced 9-1-1 network features" means those features of selective routing which have the capability of automatic number and location identification.
- (8) "Municipality" means any town, city, borough, consolidated town and city or consolidated town and borough.
- (9) "Public safety agency" means a functional division of a municipality or the state which provides fire fighting, law enforcement, ambulance, medical or other emergency services.
- (10) "Private safety agency" means any entity, except a municipality or a public safety agency, providing emergency fire, ambulance or medical services.
- (11) "Public safety answering point" means a facility, operated on a twenty-four-hour basis, assigned the responsibility of receiving 9-1-1 calls and, as appropriate, directly dispatching emergency response services, or transferring or relaying emergency 9-1-1 calls to other public safety agencies. A public safety answering point is the first point of reception by a public safety agency of a 9-1-1 call and serves the jurisdictions in which it is located or other participating jurisdictions.
- (12) "Selective routing" means the method employed to direct 9-1-1 calls to the appropriate public safety answering point based on the geographical location from which the call originated.
- (13) "Telephone company" includes every corporation, company, association, joint stock association, partnership or person, or lessee thereof, owning, leasing, maintaining, operating, managing or controlling poles, wires, conduits or other fixtures, in, under or over any public highway or street, for the provision of telephone exchange and other systems and methods of telecommunications and services related thereto in or between any or all of the municipalities of this state.
- (14) "Private branch exchange" means an electronic telephone exchange installed on the user's premises or provided remotely which allows internal dialing from station to station within and between such premises, and connection to outgoing and incoming lines from the public switched network of a telephone company or companies.
- (15) "Private safety answering point" means a facility within a private company, corporation or institution, operated on a twenty-four-hour basis, and assigned the responsibility of receiving 9-1-1 calls routed by a private branch exchange and, directly dispatching in-house emergency response services, or transferring or relaying emergency 9-1-1 calls to other public or private safety agencies.
- (16) "Emergency medical dispatch" means the management of requests for emergency medical assistance by utilizing a system of (A) tiered response or priority dispatching of emergency medical resources based on the level of medical assistance needed by the victim, and (B) pre-arrival first aid



or other medical instructions given by trained personnel who are responsible for receiving 9-1-1 calls and directly dispatching emergency response services.

(17) "Emergency notification system" means a service that notifies the public of an emergency.

(18) "Subscriber information" means the name, address and telephone number contained in the enhanced 9-1-1 service database of any telephone used to place a 9-1-1 call or that is used in connection with an emergency notification system.

(19) "Certified telecommunications provider" has the same meaning as provided in section 16-1.

(20) "Prepaid wireless telecommunications service" has the same meaning as provided in section 28-30b.

(21) "Next generation 9-1-1 telecommunication system" means a system comprised of managed Internet protocol networks that utilizes enhanced 9-1-1 network features and enables users to reach a public safety answering point by making a 9-1-1 call.

(22) "9-1-1 call" means a voice, text message, video or image communication that is routed to a public safety answering point or a private safety answering point by dialing or otherwise accessing the digits "9-1-1".

(23) "Building unit identifier" means a room number or equivalent designation of a portion of a structure or building.

(24) "Call back number" means a number used by the Public Safety Answering Point to re-contact the location from which the 9-1-1 call was placed.

(25) "Emergency location identification number" means a valid North American Numbering Plan format telephone number, assigned to the multi-line telephone system operator by the appropriate authority, that is used to route the call to a Public Safety Answering Point and is used to retrieve the automatic location identification for the Public Safety Answering Point. An emergency location identification number may be the same number as a related station automatic number identification. The North American Numbering Plan number must be a routable and dialable number.

(26) "Emergency response location" means a location to which emergency responders may be dispatched. The location shall be specific enough to provide a reasonable opportunity for the emergency response team to quickly locate a caller anywhere within such location.

(27) "Internet Service Provider" means an entity that provides Internet access to other companies and individuals.

(28) "Key telephone system" means a type of multiple-line telephone system designed to provide shared access to several outside lines through buttons, or keys, typically offering identified access lines with direct line appearance or termination on a given telephone set.

(29) "Local notification" means a system capability whereby a call to 9-1-1 from a multi-line telephone system extension is directed through the 9-1-1 Network to a Public Safety Answering Point and simultaneously notifies an attendant or designated personnel to identify the location of the telephone that has dialed 9-1-1

(30) "Master street address guide" or means a database of street names and house number ranges within the associated communities defining emergency services zones and their associated emergency services numbers to enable proper routing of 9-1-1 calls.



(31) "Multi-line telephone system" means a system comprised of common control units, telephone sets, control hardware and software and adjunct systems used to support the capabilities outlined herein.

(32) "Multi-line telephone system operator" means the entity that either owns or rents from a third party and operates a multi-line telephone system through which a caller may place a 9-1-1 call through the public switched network.

(33) "Multi-line telephone system manager" means the entity authorized to implement an multi-line telephone system, either through purchase or lease of an multi-line telephone system or the purchasing of multi-line telephone system services, as the means by which to make 9-1-1 calls.

(34) "North American Numbering Plan" means a method of identifying telephone trunks in the public telephone networks of North America.

(35) "Public switched network" means any common carrier network that provides circuit switching between public users.

(36) "Public switched telephone network" means a worldwide voice telephone network accessible to all those with telephones and access privileges.

(37) "Shared telecommunications services" means telecommunications and information management services and equipment shared within a user group located in discrete private premises in building complexes, campuses or high-rise buildings by a commercial shared services provider or by a user association, through privately owned customer premises equipment and associated data processing and information management services. It also includes the provision of connections to the facilities of a local exchange, interexchange telecommunications companies and voice over internet protocol providers.

(38) "Workspace" means the physical area of a building where work is normally performed. This is a net square footage measurement that includes hallways, conference rooms, restroom and break rooms, but does not include wall thickness, shafts, heating, ventilating, or air conditioning equipment spaces, mechanical or electrical spaces or similar areas where employees do not normally have access.

Sec. 2. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2019) (a) Multi-line telephone system operators shall ensure that 9-1-1 calls placed from their systems shall deliver such 9-1-1 calls to the correct public safety answering point, without requiring the dialing of access control digits, such as the number "9", before dialing 9-1-1. Multi-line telephone system operators shall ensure that reaching the correct public safety answering point is possible both by simply dialing the digits "9-1-1", while not precluding reaching the correct public safety answering point when dialing any access control digits followed by the digits "9-1-1."

(b) Multi-line telephone system operators shall ensure that when 9-1-1 calls are placed from their systems, those systems will provide an immediate notification to a central location at the facility where the system is installed or to another person or organization regardless of location, if the system is able to be configured to provide the notification without an improvement to the hardware or software of the system.



Sec. 3. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2019) (a) Operators of a shared multi-line telephone system serving residential customers shall ensure that the telecommunications system is connected to the public switched network so that a call to 9-1-1 results in one distinctive automatic number identification and automatic location identification for each living unit.

(b) For a multi-line telephone system connected to the public switched network and serving business locations of one employer, the multi-line telephone system operator shall deliver the 9-1-1 call with an emergency location identification number, which will result in an emergency response location that provides no less than the building and floor location of the caller.

(c) The following shall not be required to provide more than one -emergency response location: (1) A workspace fewer than 7,000 square feet and located on a single, contiguous property; (2) a location with only key telephone systems; and (3) multi-line telephone system operators with fewer than 49 stations installed and occupying not more than 40,000 square feet on a single, contiguous property.

(d) Providers of shared telecommunications services shall ensure that the multi-line telephone system is configured so that calls to 9-1-1 from any telephone result in automatic location identification for each respective emergency response location of each entity sharing the telecommunications services.

(e) Hotel and motel multi-line telephone system shall permit the dialing of 9-1-1 and the multi-line telephone system - operator shall ensure that the multi-line telephone system is so configured that 9-1-1 calls originating from the hotel or motel multi-line telephone system provide the Public Safety Answering Point with the emergency response location and building unit identifier of the 9-1-1 caller for each telephone set within the facility. Blocking of 9-1-1 calls is prohibited

(f) Hotel and motel multi-line telephone system shall be configured to provide local notification that a 9-1-1 call has been placed, delivered to a designated location or locations at the hotel or motel.

(g) Where applicable, multi-line telephone system operators shall arrange to update the automatic location identification database with appropriate master street address guide valid address and callback information for each multi-line telephone system telephone, so that the location information specifies the emergency response location of the caller. These updates shall be made as soon as practicable for new multi-line telephone system installations, or within one business day of record completion of the actual changes for previously installed systems. The information in the automatic location identification database is proprietary to multi-line telephone system operators and shall not be disclosed or used for any purpose other than facilitating emergency response to a 9-1-1 call.

(h) Multi-line telephone system operators shall be considered to be in compliance with regulations adopted under section 6 of this act when the multi-line telephone system complies with enhanced 9-1-1 generally accepted industry standards as defined by the Department of Emergency Service and Public Protection, Division of Statewide Emergency Telecommunications. The telecommunication carriers shall provide interconnectivity through the use of generally accepted industry standards.

(i) The multi-line telephone system operator shall make all reasonable efforts to ensure that potential 9-1-1 callers are aware of the availability of 9-1-1 service, such as use of 9-1-1 stickers on multi-line telephone system telephones.



Sec. 4. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2019) (a) No multi-line telephone system manufacturer, provider or operator shall be liable for any civil damages or penalties as a result of any act or omission, except willful or wanton misconduct, in connection with developing, adopting, operating or implementing any plan or system required by this act.

(b) Nothing in this section is intended to relieve employers of their obligations under federal and state workplace occupational safety and health statutes and regulations.

Sec. 5. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2019) (a) All multi-line telephone system, pre-existing or newly installed, shall comply with the provisions of Section 2 of this act by October 1, 2019.

(b) A multi-line telephone system installed on or after October 1, 2019, shall comply upon installation with the provisions of sections 3 to 5, inclusive, of this act and regulations adopted under section 6 of this act. Systems in existence prior to October 1, 2019, shall comply by October 1, 2020.

Sec. 6. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2019) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall adopt regulations in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes to carry out the provisions of sections 2 to 6, inclusive, of this act. The regulations shall include (1) requirements for multi-line telephone system, including a requirement for dialing instructions, and (2) standards for multi-line telephone system operators.