

General Assembly

Raised Bill No. 430

February Session, 2020

LCO No. 2677



Referred to Committee on PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

Introduced by: (PS)

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AN ACT MAKING TECHNICAL CHANGES TO THE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS STATUTES.

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

- 1 Section 1. Section 28-8a of the general statutes is repealed and the 2 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):
- 3 (a) The chief executive officer of the municipality in which a major 4 disaster or emergency occurs, or his or her designee, may take such 5 action as he or she deems necessary to mitigate the major disaster or 6 emergency and to secure and preserve any documents and evidence pertinent to and necessary for a future investigation.
 - (b) Any person who is not a member of a civil preparedness force and who is requested by the chief executive officer of a municipality or his or her designee to render aid in any major disaster, emergency, disaster emergency or attack shall register, as soon as practicable, with the local chief executive authority of the municipality requesting such aid, or his or her designee. Any such person for whom workers' compensation benefits are not otherwise provided shall be compensated for death, disability or injury resulting from the rendering of such aid pursuant to

LCO No. 2677 1 of 6 the provisions of chapter 568, except that (1) such person shall be construed to be an employee of the municipality where the aid was rendered and (2) the person's average weekly wage, as said term is used in chapter 568, shall be ascertained pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 28-14. All claims under this subsection shall be determined according to the procedures specified in chapter 568.

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- Sec. 2. Subsection (a) of section 28-9a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):
- (a) Whenever the Governor proclaims a disaster emergency under the laws of this state, or the President declares an emergency or a major disaster to exist in this state, the Governor is authorized: (1) To enter into purchase, lease, or other arrangements with any agency of the United States for temporary housing units to be occupied by disaster victims and to make such units available to any political subdivision of the state; (2) to assist any political subdivision of this state which is the locus of such housing to acquire sites necessary for such housing and to do all things required to prepare such sites to receive and utilize such housing units by: (A) Advancing or lending funds available to the Governor from any appropriation made by the legislature, or from any other source, (B) "passing through" funds made available by any agency, public or private, or (C) becoming a copartner with the political subdivision for the execution and performance of any temporary housing for disaster victims' project and for such purposes to pledge the credit of the state on such terms as [he] the Governor deems appropriate, having due regard for current debt transactions of the state; (3) under such regulations as [he] the Governor shall prescribe, to temporarily suspend or modify for not to exceed sixty days any public health, safety, zoning, transportation or other requirement of law or regulation within this state when by proclamation [he] the Governor deems such suspension or modification essential to provide temporary housing for disaster victims.

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Sec. 3. Section 28-11 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

- (a) During the existence of a civil preparedness or public health emergency, as defined in section 19a-131, the Governor may, in the event of shortage or disaster making such action necessary for the protection of the public, take possession (1) of any land or buildings, machinery or equipment; (2) of any horses, vehicles, motor vehicles, aircraft, ships, boats, rolling stock of steam, diesel or electric railroads or any other means of conveyance whatsoever; (3) of any antitoxins, pharmaceutical products, vaccines or other biological products; and (4) of any cattle, poultry or any provisions for persons or beast, and any fuel, gasoline or other means of propulsion necessary or convenient for the use of the military or naval forces of the state or of the United States, or for the better protection of the welfare of the state or its inhabitants according to the purposes of this chapter.
- (b) [He] <u>The Governor</u> may use and employ all property of which possession is taken, for such times and in such manner as [he] <u>the Governor</u> deems for the best interests of the state or its inhabitants, and may, in particular, when in [his] <u>the Governor's</u> opinion the public exigency so requires, lease, sell or, when conditions warrant, distribute gratuitously to or among any or all of the persons within the state anything taken under this section.
- (c) If real estate is seized under this section, a declaration of the property seized, containing a full and complete description, shall within a reasonable time be filed with the Secretary of the State and with the town clerk of the town in which the property is located, and a copy of the declaration shall be furnished the owner. If personal property is seized under this section, the civil preparedness authorities by whom it is seized shall maintain a docket containing a permanent record of such personal property and its condition when seized, and shall furnish a true copy of the docket recording to the owner of the seized property.
- (d) The owner of any property taken under this section shall receive

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just compensation therefor as follows: (1) If property is taken for temporary use, the Governor shall, as soon as possible after the taking, fix the amount of compensation to be paid therefor. If such property is returned to the owner in a damaged condition or is not returned to the owner, the Governor shall fix forthwith the amount of compensation to be paid for such damages or failure to return. Whenever the Governor deems it advisable for the state to become the owner of property taken under this section, [he] the Governor shall forthwith cause the owner of the property to be notified in writing by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, and shall file a copy of the notice with the Secretary of the State. (2) If the owner of property taken under this section refuses to accept the amount of compensation fixed in accordance with subdivision (1) of this subsection, [he] the owner may prefer a petition to the superior court for the judicial district in which the property was taken or to a judge of said court if the court is not in session, praying that just compensation may be determined, which petition shall be accompanied by a summons signed by competent authority, to serve as process in civil actions before said court, notifying the Governor and all persons interested in such property to appear before the court or judge. The court or judge shall refer the determination of the amount of damages to a state referee as provided in section 48-10. The state referee, after giving reasonable notice to the parties, shall, if possible, view the property in question, hear the evidence, ascertain the value, assess just damages to the owner or parties interested in the property taken and report [his] the referee's doings to the court or judge. The court or judge may accept the report or may reject it for irregular or improper conduct by the state referee in the course of [his] the referee's duties. If the report is rejected, the court or judge shall appoint another state referee, who shall proceed in the same manner as the first referee was required to proceed. If the report is accepted, such acceptance shall have the effect of a judgment in favor of the owner of the property against the state for the amount of the assessment made by the referee, and, except as otherwise provided by law, execution may issue therefor. The court or judge shall make any order necessary to protect the rights of all parties interested, but in no event shall the Governor be prevented from taking

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immediate possession and use of the property in question. The expenses and costs of such hearings shall be taxed against the petitioner except in cases where the assessment of damages made by the referee is larger than the amount fixed by the Governor under subdivision (1) of this subsection, in which case they shall be taxed against the state, audited and allowed by the Comptroller and paid by the state upon [his] the Comptroller's order.

- (e) Whenever the Governor determines that any real property acquired and retained under the provisions of this chapter is no longer needed for the preparedness of the state or for purposes under this chapter, [he] the Governor shall so notify the original owner of such property and, upon the request of such owner and upon payment of the fair value thereof, the Governor shall return such property to such owner. If the Governor and the original owner do not agree as to the fair value of the property, such value shall be determined by three appraisers, one of whom shall be chosen by the Governor, one by the original owner and the third by the first two appraisers. The expenses of such determination shall be paid in equal shares by the state and the original owner.
- (f) Whenever the need for any personal property requisitioned under this chapter for the preparedness of the state terminates, the Governor may dispose of such property on such terms and conditions as [he] the Governor deems appropriate, but to the extent feasible and practicable [he] the Governor shall give the former owner of such property an opportunity to reacquire it (1) at its then fair value as determined by the Governor, or (2) if it is to be disposed of at less than such value, otherwise than at a public sale of which such owner is given notice, at the highest price any other person is willing to pay therefor; provided the provisions of this subsection shall not apply in the case of fungibles or items having a fair value of less than one thousand dollars.
 - Sec. 4. Section 28-17 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

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No employee shall be discharged because [he] <u>the employee</u> is a member of any organization engaged in civil preparedness or because [he] <u>the employee</u> is eligible for induction into the armed forces of the United States.

Sec. 5. Subsection (c) of section 28-30 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1*, 2020):

(c) On and after January 1, 1990, no person may be employed as a telecommunicator by any public safety agency or private safety agency for a period exceeding one year unless such person has been certified by the division upon (1) successfully completing a telecommunicator training program and demonstrating proficiency in the performance of telecommunicator training program standards, or (2) successfully completing a written or oral examination developed by the division.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	from passage	28-8a
Sec. 2	from passage	28-9a(a)
Sec. 3	from passage	28-11
Sec. 4	from passage	28-17
Sec. 5	July 1, 2020	28-30(c)

Statement of Purpose:

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To make technical changes to the emergency preparedness statutes.

[Proposed deletions are enclosed in brackets. Proposed additions are indicated by underline, except that when the entire text of a bill or resolution or a section of a bill or resolution is new, it is not underlined.]

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