

North Branford Public Schools



Security Manual



JOB DESCRIPTION
SCHOOL SECURITY OFFICER

POSITION TITLE: School Security Officer

DEPARTMENT: School building

REPORTS TO: Building Principal/*Lead School Security Officer

DATE ISSUED: October 7, 2013

APPROVED BY: Scott Schoonmaker

REVISION DATE: October 7, 2013

POSITION SUMMARY AND PURPOSE:

The School Security Officer (“SSO”) Program involves the placement of an armed security officer within the educational environment. The SSO shall support the school administration and staff in promoting a safe and positive school environment. The SSO is a visible and active figure at the school to which he/she is assigned and shall be charged with safeguarding and protecting the school community and school property.

SUPERVISION:

The SSO shall report directly to the building principal of the school to which he or she is assigned; and shall be subject to supervision and guidance of the Lead School Security Officer (“LSSO”) with respect to school security and weapons issues, and to the supervision of the Superintendent of Schools through the chain of command and in the absence of the building principal. The building principal retains overall responsibility for the administration of the school and supervision of students under his or her supervision.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:

- Must have excellent integrity and demonstrate good moral character and initiative;
- Must have at least fifteen years prior experience as a sworn law enforcement officer with an organized local police department or the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, and provide positive references from each prior employer served in a law enforcement capacity;

- **Must have been certified by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council while serving as a sworn law enforcement officer, and must have retired or separated in good standing from an organized local police department or the Division of State Police as required by P.A. 13-188;**
- **Must not have been officially found to be unqualified for reasons relating to mental health by a qualified medical professional while serving as a sworn law enforcement officer or separating from service as a sworn law enforcement officer;**
- **If the candidate has prior service with the military, the candidate must have received an honorable discharge;**
- **Must hold and maintain a valid driver's license with no significant traffic infractions;**
- **Must successfully complete annual training pursuant to the Police Officer Standards and Training Council requirements and must successfully complete an annual firearms training provided by a certified firearms instructor that meets or exceeds the standards of the Police Officer Standards and Training Council and any other training required by law or Board policy;**
- **Must keep all security certification and training requirements current, including but not limited to, permits, certifications and/or licenses to carry and use firearms or other weapons, on school property;**
- **Must participate in and pass a full background investigation which may be required by the Board or by state or federal law;**
- **An individual must be able to perform each essential function satisfactorily with or without reasonable accommodations. The requirements below are representative of the knowledge, skill and ability required.**
- **Must meet all requirements for an armed school security guard pursuant to Connecticut law, as amended from time to time, and must meet all requirements of a qualified retired law enforcement officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 926C, as amended from time to time.**

KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, ABILITIES & EQUIPMENT:

Knowledge: Comprehensive knowledge of:

- Principles and practices of armed security work within a school setting;
- Weapons maintenance, discharge and storage;
- The use of force;
- Access control procedures;
- Active threat response; and
- Other emergency response protocols.

Abilities: Demonstrated abilities as follows:

- Read and comprehend instructions, correspondence and memoranda;
- Write basic correspondence as needed within the job functions;
- Add, subtract, multiply and divide, to calculate figures and amounts, and to apply mathematical concepts to time and distance;
- Define problems, collect data, establish facts and draw valid conclusions;
- Interpret a variety of instructions in oral, written, or diagram form and deal with several abstract and concrete concepts where only limited standardization exists;
- Handle multiple tasks and prioritize activities with a minimal level of supervision;
- Use of computers for simple tasks such as email and internet research;
- Observe situations and accurately determine an effective course of action;
- Work within chain of command to resolve problems;

Skills: Demonstrated skills as follows:

- Excellent interpersonal skills;
- Excellent oral and written communication skills;
- Excellent organization skills;
- Working cooperatively with multiple types of people from diverse ages and backgrounds (i.e. students, teachers, police officers, principals, parents, etc.);
- Use of effective, respectful and courteous communication; and
- Resourceful, accurate, reliable, punctual and accountable in all matters.

Equipment: Must lawfully possess a fully functional firearm of a make and model as may be specified by the Board.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DEMANDS OF POSITION:

The physical demands described here are representative of those that must be met by an employee to successfully perform the essential functions of this job. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform the essential functions.

With or without reasonable accommodation, the physical and mental requirements of this job may include the following: seeing, hearing, speaking, and writing clearly. Occasional reaching with hands and arms, stooping, kneeling, crouching, and crawling. Frequent sitting, standing, running, and walking, which may be required for long periods of time, and may involve climbing stairs and walking up inclines and on uneven terrain. Additional physical requirements may include, frequent lifting and/or moving up to 20 pounds and occasional lifting and/or moving up to 50 pounds. Hand-eye coordination is necessary to use a handgun. Specific vision abilities required by this job include close vision, color vision, depth perception, far vision and the ability to adjust focus. Required to utilize rapid and effective judgment in responding to unusual or emergency situations using appropriate escalation of force level.

ESSENTIAL DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS: Subject to the provisions of any applicable federal and/or Connecticut law, the essential duties and functions of School Security Officer shall be as follows:

- Engage in the detection and/or prevention of any unauthorized activity on or around school grounds, including, but not limited to, the unlawful intrusion or entry on school property, vandalism, abuse, arson or trespass;
- Monitor access of building and grounds (when applicable), make routine checks of exterior doors to ensure they are closed and locked, at appropriate times, and take steps to deter or prevent entry by unauthorized persons on school property;
- Patrol halls and make routine checks of classroom doors to ensure that they are locked, at appropriate times;
- Respond to situations which may jeopardize the welfare of students or staff in accordance with all applicable federal and/or Connecticut laws and Board policy;
- Use physical force in accordance with state law and regulation, and Board policy;
- Abide by all Board Policies and Regulations;
- Monitor parking lots during arrival at and dismissal from school;
- Assist administrators or staff in locating missing students;
- Identify and report any hazardous condition to school administrators or other appropriate staff members;

- When applicable, and within the training and expertise of the SSO, assist school nurse and administrators with medical emergencies;
- As requested by the administration, assist in the development and implementation of plans and strategies to prevent and/or to minimize dangerous situations on school grounds;
- Act as liaison and make notification to appropriate public safety or EMS first responders in routine, emergency or high risk situations as directed by the administration;
- Participate in professional development deemed necessary by the school administration;
- Store firearm, ammunition, equipment, or other weapons, safely and in accordance with all applicable Board policy and federal and/or Connecticut laws;
- Meet and greet students, staff, and public respectfully and courteously;
- Identify and accost unauthorized persons and take appropriate action with respect to such persons, if necessary;
- Carry any legally prescribed identification card at all times while on school property;
- Call police for assistance as needed;
- At all times while on school property, wear such distinctive uniform and or insignia as may be designated by the Board for identification purposes; and
- Perform other duties as assigned by the Superintendent of Schools and/or the building principal.
- SSOs are authorized to conduct a search or seizure of any person or property of any student or any other individuals at any time if the situation warrants a direct threat to students and staff.
- SSOs shall have the authority to question students or staff members accused of unlawful activity and/or violations of Board policy in school or on school grounds if a building administrator is not readily available during a situation that may pose a direct threat to students and staff.

This list is not meant to be exhaustive. The Administration reserves the right to assign other duties to this position.

PROHIBITIONS:

- SSOs shall not take any action that interferes with the responsibilities of the school administration.
- SSOs shall have no role in taking disciplinary action against any students.
- SSOs shall not access education record information except in accordance with Board policy concerning the confidentiality of education records, the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"), 20 U.S.C. § 1232g, and applicable state law.

WORK ENVIRONMENT:

The work environment characteristics described here are representative of those an employee encounters while performing the essential functions of this job. While performing the duties of this job, the employee occasionally works near moving mechanical parts, in high places, and in outside weather conditions, and is occasionally exposed to wet and/or humid conditions. The noise level in the work environment is usually moderate.

GENERAL GUIDELINES:

The duties listed above are intended only as illustrations of the various types of work that may be performed. The omission of specific statements of duties does not exclude them from the position if the work is similar, related or a logical assignment to the position. The job description does not constitute an employment agreement between the employer and the employee and is subject to change by the employer as the needs of the employer and the requirements of the job change.

NON-DISCRIMINATION:

The Board of Education will not make employment decisions (including decisions related to hiring, assignment, compensation, promotion, demotion, disciplinary action and termination) on the basis of race, color, religion, age, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, national origin, ancestry, disability (including pregnancy), genetic information, or gender identity or expression, or other protected classification under state or federal law, except in the case of a bona fide occupational qualification. See Board Policies #2210 and #2220.

JOB DESCRIPTION
LEAD SCHOOL SECURITY OFFICER

POSITION TITLE: Lead School Security Officer

DEPARTMENT: Central Office

REPORTS TO: Superintendent of Schools

DATE ISSUED: October 7, 2013

APPROVED BY: Scott Schoonmaker

REVISION DATE: October 7, 2013

POSITION SUMMARY AND PURPOSE:

The Lead School Security Officer (“LSSO”) supervises the district School Security Officers (“SSOs”) by providing supervision and guidance with respect to school security and weapons issues; and also supports the school administration and staff in promoting a safe and positive school environment. If assigned to a specific school building, the LSSO acts as a SSO in accordance with the applicable job description for SSOs.

In addition to satisfying all requirements for hiring and performance of the SSO position for the Board, the LSSO must satisfy the additional criteria set forth in this job description.

SUPERVISION:

Under the general supervision of the Superintendent of Schools, the LSSO uses initiative to develop, implement and propose revisions to district policies and programs related to school district security functions, including supervision of the SSOs with respect to same. The LSSO shall report directly to the Superintendent of Schools with respect to the performance of his/her duties as specified herein. If assigned to a school building, the LSSO will be supervised by, and report to, the building principal in accordance with the applicable job description for SSOs.

SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITY:

The LSSO supervises and evaluates the SSOs on the performance of those aspects of their job duties related to security.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:

- **Must have excellent integrity and demonstrate good moral character and initiative;**
- **Must have at least fifteen years prior experience as a sworn law enforcement officer with an organized local police department or the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, and provide positive references from each prior employer served in a law enforcement capacity; including prior experience in a leadership capacity in a law enforcement role;**
- **Must have been certified by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council while serving as a sworn law enforcement officer, and must have retired or separated in good standing from an organized local police department or the Division of State Police as required by P.A. 13-188;**
- **Must not have been officially found to be unqualified for reasons relating to mental health by a qualified medical professional while serving as a sworn law enforcement officer or separating from service as a sworn law enforcement officer;**
- **If the candidate has prior service with the military, the candidate must have received an honorable discharge;**
- **Must hold and maintain a valid driver's license with no significant traffic infractions;**
- **Must keep all security certification and training requirements current, including but not limited to, permits, certifications and/or licenses to carry and use firearms or other weapons, on school property;**
- **Must successfully complete annual training pursuant to the Police Officer Standards and Training Council requirements and must successfully complete an annual firearms training provided by a certified firearms instructor that meets or exceeds the standards of the Police Officer Standards and Training Council and any other training required by law or Board policy;**
- **Must participate in and pass a full background investigation which may be required by the Board or by state or federal law;**
- **An individual must be able to perform each essential function satisfactorily with or without reasonable accommodations. The requirements below are representative of the knowledge, skill and ability required.**
- **Must meet all requirements for an armed school security guard pursuant to Connecticut law, as amended from time to time, and must meet all requirements of a qualified retired law enforcement officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 926C, as amended from time to time.**

KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, ABILITIES & EQUIPMENT:

In addition to the knowledge, skills and abilities of the SSO job description, the following knowledge, skills and abilities are required for the LSSO position.

Knowledge: Comprehensive knowledge of the principles and practices of armed security work within a school setting; including applicable legal standards for all functions of the SSO and LSSO positions, including but not limited to training requirements for SSOs, weapons maintenance, discharge and storage, use of force; knowledge of the organization and management of a school district security operations.

Abilities: Ability to be self-motivated, work independently, think creatively, and to interact well with school staff, municipal officials, parents and elected education officials. Ability to establish and maintain effective working relationships. Ability to establish priorities and complete objectives. Ability to give precise and concise written and oral instructions. Ability to apply state and federal laws, applicable ordinances, Board policies, procedures, rules and regulations to determine necessary action. Ability to review, interpret and disseminate technical security information.

Skills: Excellent interpersonal skills; excellent oral and written communication skills; excellent organization skills.

Equipment: Must lawfully possess a fully functional firearm of a make and model as may be specified by the Board.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DEMANDS OF POSITION:

The physical demands described here are representative of those that must be met by an employee to successfully perform the essential functions of this job. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform the essential functions.

With or without reasonable accommodation, the physical and mental requirements of this job may include the following: seeing, hearing, speaking, and writing clearly. Occasional reaching with hands and arms, stooping, kneeling, crouching, and crawling. Frequent sitting, standing, running, and walking, which may be required for long periods of time, and may involve climbing stairs and walking up inclines and on uneven terrain. Additional physical requirements may include, frequent lifting and/or moving up to 20 pounds and occasional lifting and/or moving up to 50 pounds. Hand-eye coordination is necessary to use a firearm. Specific vision abilities required by this job include close vision, color vision, depth perception, far vision and the ability

to adjust focus. Required to utilize rapid and effective judgment in responding to unusual or emergency situations using appropriate escalation of force level.

ESSENTIAL DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS: Subject to the provisions of any applicable federal and/or Connecticut law, the essential duties and functions of Lead School Security Officer shall be as follows:

- In accordance with state and federal law, and under the general supervision of the Superintendent of Schools, plans, initiates, coordinates and reviews programs for school security in the North Branford Public Schools; prepares reports on these matters and presents findings to the Superintendent and/or Board of Education for consideration and action.
- Remains current with respect to knowledge of changes in the state and federal laws with respect to school security functions performed by SSOs and the LSSO, including changes with respect to possession and use of firearms on school property.
- Advises the Superintendent as to the hiring, promotion, assignment and retention of School Security Officers.
- Attends Board of Education meetings as requested by the Superintendent of Schools to help plan and contribute ideas for security and safety issues confronting the North Branford Public Schools.
- Performs all SSOs functions as described in the applicable job description.
- Coordinates SSO schedules and arranges for substitute coverage for buildings and programs as directed by the Superintendent of Schools.
- Coordinates training pertaining to the SSO program in accordance with state and federal law.
- Evaluates the performance of SSOs with respect to their security functions.
- Designates an appropriately trained SSO to act as deputy LSSO in the event of the absence of the LSSO.
- Performs other duties as assigned by the Superintendent of Schools and/or the Board of Education.

This list is not meant to be exhaustive. The Administration reserves the right to assign other duties to this position.

WORK ENVIRONMENT:

The work environment characteristics described here are representative of those an employee encounters while performing the essential functions of this job. While performing the duties of this job, the employee occasionally works near moving mechanical parts, in high places, and in outside weather conditions, and is occasionally exposed to wet and/or humid conditions. The noise level in the work environment is usually moderate.

GENERAL GUIDELINES:

The duties listed above are intended only as illustrations of the various types of work that may be performed. The omission of specific statements of duties does not exclude them from the position if the work is similar, related or a logical assignment to the position. The job description does not constitute an employment agreement between the employer and the employee and is subject to change by the employer as the needs of the employer and the requirements of the job change.

NON-DISCRIMINATION:

The Board of Education will not make employment decisions (including decisions related to hiring, assignment, compensation, promotion, demotion, disciplinary action and termination) on the basis of race, color, religion, age, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, national origin, ancestry, disability (including pregnancy), genetic information, or gender identity or expression, or any other state or federally protected classification, except in the case of a bona fide occupational qualification. See Board Policies #2210 and #2220.



10/7/2013

**NORTH BRANFORD SCHOOL SECURITY
DIVISION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION**

FIREARMS – STANDING ORDERS

SUBJECT: **WEAPONS, AMMUNITION AND TRAINING**

POLICY: The Board of Education will provide a stipend to each officer who is certified and qualified to purchase a Glock Model 27, .40caliber pistol and an approved holster and ammunition.

PURPOSE: To establish policy and guidelines relating to the carrying of firearms, ammunition and providing training to North Branford School Security Officers.

PROCEDURE: **WEAPONS AND HOLSTERS**

Security officers will carry their fully loaded firearm at all times while on duty. Only approved ammunition will be utilized.

It shall be the responsibility of the officer to properly store firearm in a safe manner, in accordance with Connecticut law and firearm safety practices.

Security Officers will be considered the owner of the approved firearm. Security Officers' firearms will be periodically inspected for serviceability and maintenance. Upon the return to the regular school schedule in the fall, old ammunition will be replaced with new ammunition. The old ammunition will be used during firearms training.

Only approved weapons and holsters will be carried while working as a North Branford School Security Officer.

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TRAINING

Firearms training will be held annually and will include a qualification course with the officer's approved firearm along with any other associated firearms training.

Security officers failing to attend mandatory training or failing to qualify may face revocation of authorization to carry a firearm and may face termination.

Copies of all current Connecticut Firearms Pistol Permits and Security authorization certifications along with the proper endorsements will be kept in each officer's file.

10/7/2013

NORTH BRANFORD SCHOOL SECURITY
DIVISION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

USE OF FORCE – STANDING ORDERS

SUBJECT: USE OF FORCE

POLICY: It is the policy of the North Branford Board of Education that physical force may only be used in certain justifiable circumstances to assure the safety of the officer or a third party, to restrain a third party from injuring themselves or another, or when necessary to restrain or detain another during an investigation.

While our ultimate objective in an encounter is to minimize injury to anyone, nothing in this policy requires a security office to actually sustain physical injury before applying reasonable force to the degree necessary.

Each officer is expected to respond to all emergency situations decisively and with the highest level of good judgment and professional competence.

Regardless of the nature of the situation or legal justification an officer must remember that his/her basic responsibility is to protect the public as well as themselves.

A security officer will use all other means necessary before using force against another.

In certain circumstances the use of force will be required without the opportunity to use an alternate means of defense.

PURPOSE: To establish policy and guidelines relating to the use of force including deadly force by School Security Officers.

SUBJECT: USE OF FIREARMS AND DEADLY FORCE

A Security officer may use firearms in circumstances that there is no other reasonable alternative available.

Security officers are to be aware that they will not fire their weapons unless there is legal justification to cause the death or serious physical injury of another and the substantial threat of extreme danger is present and warrants the use of deadly force. The officer must have first-hand knowledge of the facts and circumstances as they currently exist.

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A security officer will not fire his/her weapon unless due consideration is given to what is beyond the intended target and the potential risk to innocent persons.

The use of deadly force is warranted when the intent is to stop a hostile and aggressive act whose continuation will likely result in the death or serious physical injury of the security officer or another person. Once the threat is eliminated the decision to use deadly force must be reexamined.

To stop a fleeing felon when the officer has personal knowledge that the person has used, or is about to use deadly force against another person or the security officer and if allowed to continue he/she will endanger additional lives. Property should always be considered secondary and should not influence the security officer's decision to use deadly force.

Officers should not fire at a moving vehicle except as a last resort to protect life. The security officer must be aware that in general, handgun ammunition is incapable of stopping a moving vehicle. If the driver is struck the vehicle may still continue, therefore the security officer should be prepared to take evasive action and reevaluate the situation.

A security officer should not draw, point or display his/her firearm unless circumstances dictate that the necessity to protect life may be imminent or during firearms practice in a safe and secure environment or when securing his/her firearm to be stored.

In any situation where force is used immediate medical assistance will be requested for all parties involved whenever necessary.

All use of firearms and use of force incidents must meet the requirements stated in all Connecticut State Statutes and Federal Law.

DISCHARGE OR DRAWING OF A FIREARM:

Notification to the North Branford Police Department shall be made as soon as practical after a firearms related incident.

A security officer who draws or discharges his/her firearm for any reason other than approved training or storage shall make notification and file a report to the Superintendent of Schools. Notification will also be made to the Principal or lead administration of the school and security supervisor.

INVESTIGATION AND REVIEW OF FIREARMS DISCHARGES:

Investigation of all firearm discharges shall be conducted by the North Branford Police Department according to their protocol and are subject to constraints set forth by Connecticut State Statutes, Federal Laws and North Branford School Security.

Security officers should be aware that their firearm may be confiscated by the police department as evidence.

An internal review of the incident after the police report is complete, will be conducted by a representative of the Office of the Superintendent.

Violation of rules of the North Branford School Security system, Connecticut or federal law, may result in termination of employment and may subject the security officer to civil or criminal action.

Security Officers shall be indemnified while acting as agents for the North Branford School Security system and in the performance of their duty.

Representation shall also be furnished by the Town of North Branford and additional psychological counseling made available.

USE OF FORCE OTHER THAN DEADLY FORCE:

The use of force other than deadly force by a security officer is permitted but only under circumstances when necessary to protect themselves or a third party, and the use of other means were unsuccessful and physical force is deemed necessary by the security officer.

The force used shall not be greater than what is necessary and reasonable to prevent potential physical injury to themselves or a third party.

Security officers should use their physical presence and verbal commands whenever feasible before using physical contact of any type.

Security officers shall not carry any other weapons unless approved by the Superintendent of Schools.

All use of force incidents shall be reported to the Lead Security Officer who will notify the Superintendent of Schools and the Principal of the school where the incident occurred as soon as practical.

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Emergency medical assistance shall be requested in any incident where physical injury is evident.

DEFINITIONS: For the purpose of this policy the following definitions will apply:

Deadly Force is that degree of force which can be reasonable expected to cause death or serious physical injury

Minimum Amount of Force is that degree of force that will permit officers to render the situation non-threatening, while still maintaining a high level of safety for themselves and others.

Serious Physical Injury means physical injury which creates substantial risk of death, or which causes serious disfigurement, serious impairment of health or serious loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ.

Physical Injury means impairment of physical condition or pain.

Reasonable Belief that which is sufficient to warrant a person of reasonable caution and prudence to believe that a situation exists.

REFERENCES:

Connecticut Statutes

53-18 Use of reasonable physical force or deadly physical force general.

53a-19 Use of physical force in defense of a person.

53a-20 Use of physical force in defense of premises.

53a-21 Use of physical force in defense of property.

53a-22f Use of physical force in making an arrest of preventing escape.

**Security Officers are obligated to observe all state and federal criminal and civil laws and restrictions set forth by the North Branford Board of Education.

USE OF FORCE LAWS

"Physical injury" means impairment of physical condition or pain;

"Serious physical injury" means physical injury which creates a substantial risk of death, or which causes serious disfigurement, serious impairment of health or serious loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ;

"Deadly physical force" means physical force which can be reasonably expected to cause death or serious physical injury;

"Deadly weapon" means any weapon, whether loaded or unloaded, from which a shot may be discharged, or a switchblade knife, gravity knife, billy, blackjack, bludgeon, or metal knuckles. The definition of "deadly weapon" in this subdivision shall be deemed not to apply to section 29-38 or 53-206;

"Dangerous instrument" means any instrument, article or substance which, under the circumstances in which it is used or attempted or threatened to be used, is capable of causing death or serious physical injury, and includes a "vehicle" as that term is defined in this section and includes a dog that has been commanded to attack, except a dog owned by a law enforcement agency of the state or any political subdivision thereof or of the federal government when such dog is in the performance of its duties under the direct supervision, care and control of an assigned law enforcement officer;

Sec. 53a-18. Use of reasonable physical force or deadly physical force generally. The use of physical force upon another person which would otherwise constitute an offense is justifiable and not criminal under any of the following circumstances:

(1) A parent, guardian or other person entrusted with the care and supervision of a minor or an incompetent person, except a person entrusted with the care and supervision of a minor for school purposes as described in subdivision (6) of this section, may use reasonable physical force upon such minor or incompetent person when and to the extent that he reasonably believes such to be necessary to maintain discipline or to promote the welfare of such minor or incompetent person.

(2) An authorized official of a correctional institution or facility may, in order to maintain order and discipline, use such physical force as is reasonable and authorized by the rules and regulations of the Department of Correction.

(3) A person responsible for the maintenance of order in a common carrier of passengers, or a person acting under his direction, may use reasonable physical force when and to the extent that he reasonably believes such to be necessary to maintain order, but he may use deadly physical force only when he reasonably believes such to be necessary to prevent death or serious physical injury.

(4) A person acting under a reasonable belief that another person is about to commit suicide



or to inflict serious physical injury upon himself may use reasonable physical force upon such person to the extent that he reasonably believes such to be necessary to thwart such result.

(5) A duly licensed physician or psychologist, or a person acting under his direction, may use reasonable physical force for the purpose of administering a recognized form of treatment which he reasonably believes to be adapted to promoting the physical or mental health of the patient, provided the treatment (A) is administered with the consent of the patient or, if the patient is a minor or an incompetent person, with the consent of his parent, guardian or other person entrusted with his care and supervision, or (B) is administered in an emergency when the physician or psychologist reasonably believes that no one competent to consent can be consulted and that a reasonable person, wishing to safeguard the welfare of the patient, would consent.

(6) A teacher or other person entrusted with the care and supervision of a minor for school purposes may use reasonable physical force upon such minor when and to the extent he reasonably believes such to be necessary to (A) protect himself or others from immediate physical injury, (B) obtain possession of a dangerous instrument or controlled substance, as defined in subdivision (9) of section 21a-240, upon or within the control of such minor, (C) protect property from physical damage or (D) restrain such minor or remove such minor to another area, to maintain order.

Sec. 53a-19. Use of physical force in defense of person. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) of this section, a person is justified in using reasonable physical force upon another person to defend himself or a third person from what he reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of physical force, and he may use such degree of force which he reasonably believes to be necessary for such purpose; except that deadly physical force may not be used unless the actor reasonably believes that such other person is (1) using or about to use deadly physical force, or (2) inflicting or about to inflict great bodily harm.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, a person is not justified in using deadly physical force upon another person if he or she knows that he or she can avoid the necessity of using such force with complete safety (1) by retreating, except that the actor shall not be required to retreat if he or she is in his or her dwelling, as defined in section 53a-100, or place of work and was not the initial aggressor, or if he or she is a peace officer or a special policeman appointed under section 29-18b, a Department of Motor Vehicles inspector appointed under section 14-8 and certified pursuant to section 7-294d, or a private person assisting such peace officer, special policeman or motor vehicle inspector at his or her direction, and acting pursuant to section 53a-22, or (2) by surrendering possession of property to a person asserting a claim of right thereto, or (3) by complying with a demand that he or she abstain from performing an act which he or she is not obliged to perform.

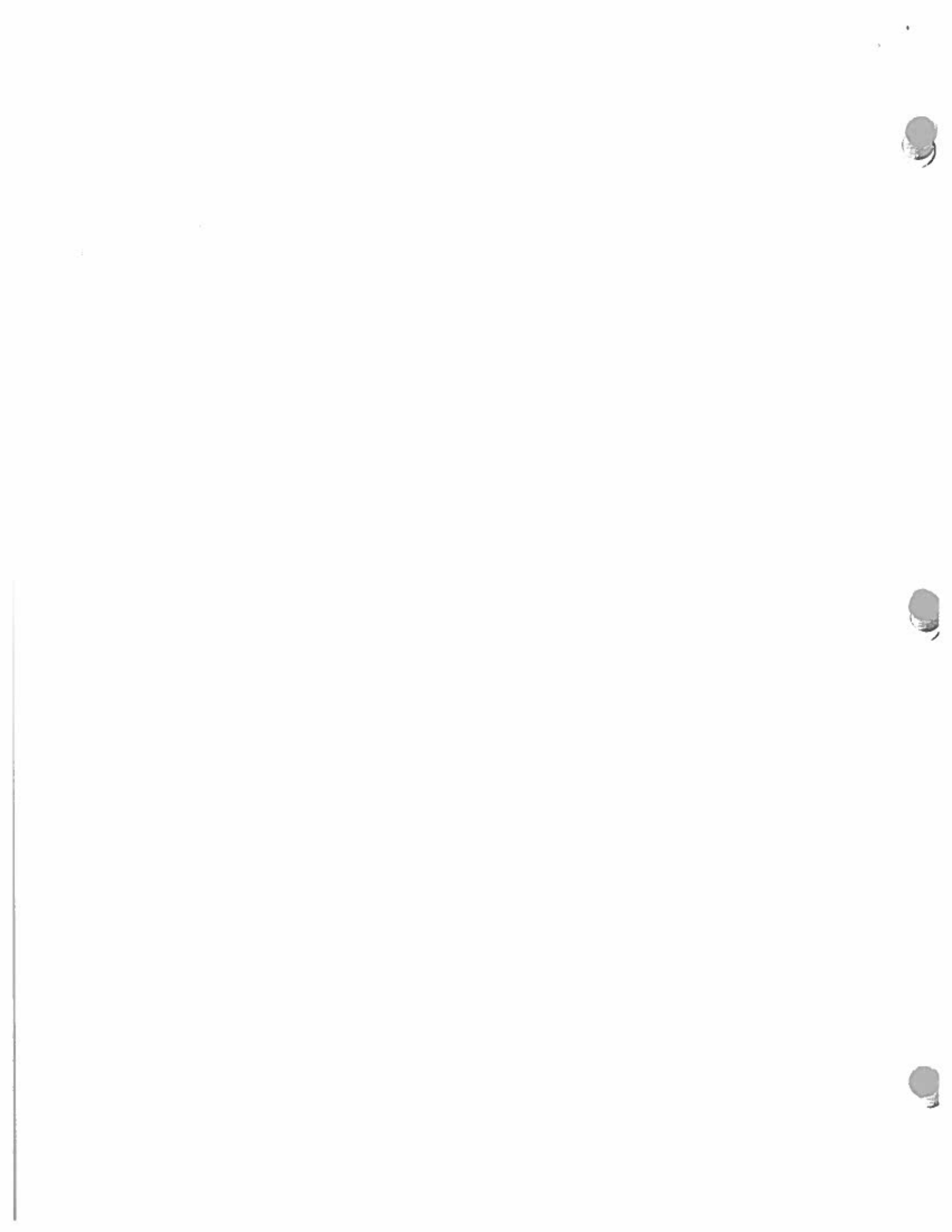
(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, a person is not justified in using physical force when (1) with intent to cause physical injury or death to another person, he provokes the use of physical force by such other person, or (2) he is the initial aggressor, except that his use of physical force upon another person under such circumstances is justifiable if he withdraws from the encounter and effectively communicates to such other person his intent to do so, but such other person notwithstanding continues or threatens the use of physical force,



or (3) the physical force involved was the product of a combat by agreement not specifically authorized by law.

Sec. 53a-20. Use of physical force in defense of premises. A person in possession or control of premises, or a person who is licensed or privileged to be in or upon such premises, is justified in using reasonable physical force upon another person when and to the extent that he reasonably believes such to be necessary to prevent or terminate the commission or attempted commission of a criminal trespass by such other person in or upon such premises; but he may use deadly physical force under such circumstances only (1) in defense of a person as prescribed in section 53a-19, or (2) when he reasonably believes such to be necessary to prevent an attempt by the trespasser to commit arson or any crime of violence, or (3) to the extent that he reasonably believes such to be necessary to prevent or terminate an unlawful entry by force into his dwelling as defined in section 53a-100, or place of work, and for the sole purpose of such prevention or termination.

Sec. 53a-21. Use of physical force in defense of property. A person is justified in using reasonable physical force upon another person when and to the extent that he reasonably believes such to be necessary to prevent an attempt by such other person to commit larceny or criminal mischief involving property, or when and to the extent he reasonably believes such to be necessary to regain property which he reasonably believes to have been acquired by larceny within a reasonable time prior to the use of such force; but he may use deadly physical force under such circumstances only in defense of person as prescribed in section 53a-19.



Sec. 53a-18. Use of reasonable physical force or deadly physical force generally. The use of physical force upon another person which would otherwise constitute an offense is justifiable and not criminal under any of the following circumstances:

(1) A parent, guardian or other person entrusted with the care and supervision of a minor or an incompetent person, except a person entrusted with the care and supervision of a minor for school purposes as described in subdivision (6) of this section, may use reasonable physical force upon such minor or incompetent person when and to the extent that he reasonably believes such to be necessary to maintain discipline or to promote the welfare of such minor or incompetent person.

(2) An authorized official of a correctional institution or facility may, in order to maintain order and discipline, use such physical force as is reasonable and authorized by the rules and regulations of the Department of Correction.

(3) A person responsible for the maintenance of order in a common carrier of passengers, or a person acting under his direction, may use reasonable physical force when and to the extent that he reasonably believes such to be necessary to maintain order, but he may use deadly physical force only when he reasonably believes such to be necessary to prevent death or serious physical injury.

(4) A person acting under a reasonable belief that another person is about to commit suicide or to inflict serious physical injury upon himself may use reasonable physical force upon such person to the extent that he reasonably believes such to be necessary to thwart such result.

(5) A duly licensed physician or psychologist, or a person acting under his direction, may use reasonable physical force for the purpose of administering a recognized form of treatment which he reasonably believes to be adapted to promoting the physical or mental health of the patient, provided the treatment (A) is administered with the consent of the patient or, if the patient is a minor or an incompetent person, with the consent of his parent, guardian or other person entrusted with his care and supervision, or (B) is administered in an emergency when the physician or psychologist reasonably believes that no one competent to consent can be consulted and that a reasonable person, wishing to safeguard the welfare of the patient, would consent.

(6) A teacher or other person entrusted with the care and supervision of a minor for school purposes may use reasonable physical force upon such minor when and to the extent he reasonably believes such to be necessary to (A) protect himself or others from immediate physical injury, (B) obtain possession of a dangerous instrument or controlled substance, as defined in subdivision (9) of section 21a-240, upon or within the control of such minor, (C) protect property from physical damage or (D) restrain such minor or remove such minor to another area, to maintain order.

(1969, P.A. 828, S. 18; 1971, P.A. 871, S. 4; P.A. 73-205, S. 6; P.A. 89-186, S. 1, 2; P.A. 90-43; P.A. 92-260, S. 3.)



History: 1971 act specified that force used in Subdivs. (1), (3), (4) and (5) must be "reasonable" physical force; P.A. 73-205 deleted language specifically forbidding use of "deadly physical force" in Subdiv. (1); P.A. 89-186 added new Subdiv. (6) re the use of reasonable physical force by a teacher or other person entrusted with the care and supervision of a minor for school purposes and amended Subdiv. (1) accordingly; P.A. 90-43 applied provisions of Subdiv. (5) to psychologists; P.A. 92-260 amended Subdivs. (1), (3), (4) and (6) to make technical change by replacing "it is necessary" with "such to be necessary".

A defendant is entitled to a theory of defense instruction as a matter of law when evidence under this section is before jury. 178 C. 704. Cited. 204 C. 240. Cited. 209 C. 75. Cited. 234 C. 455. Cited. 242 C. 211.

Cited. 8 CA 517; *Id.*, 667. Cited. 23 CA 615. Cited. 24 CA 195. Cited. 45 CA 390.

Cited. 43 CS 46.

Subdiv. (1):

Offense of risk of injury to a child under Sec. 53-21(a)(1) is not logically inconsistent with defense of parental justification. 294 C. 243.

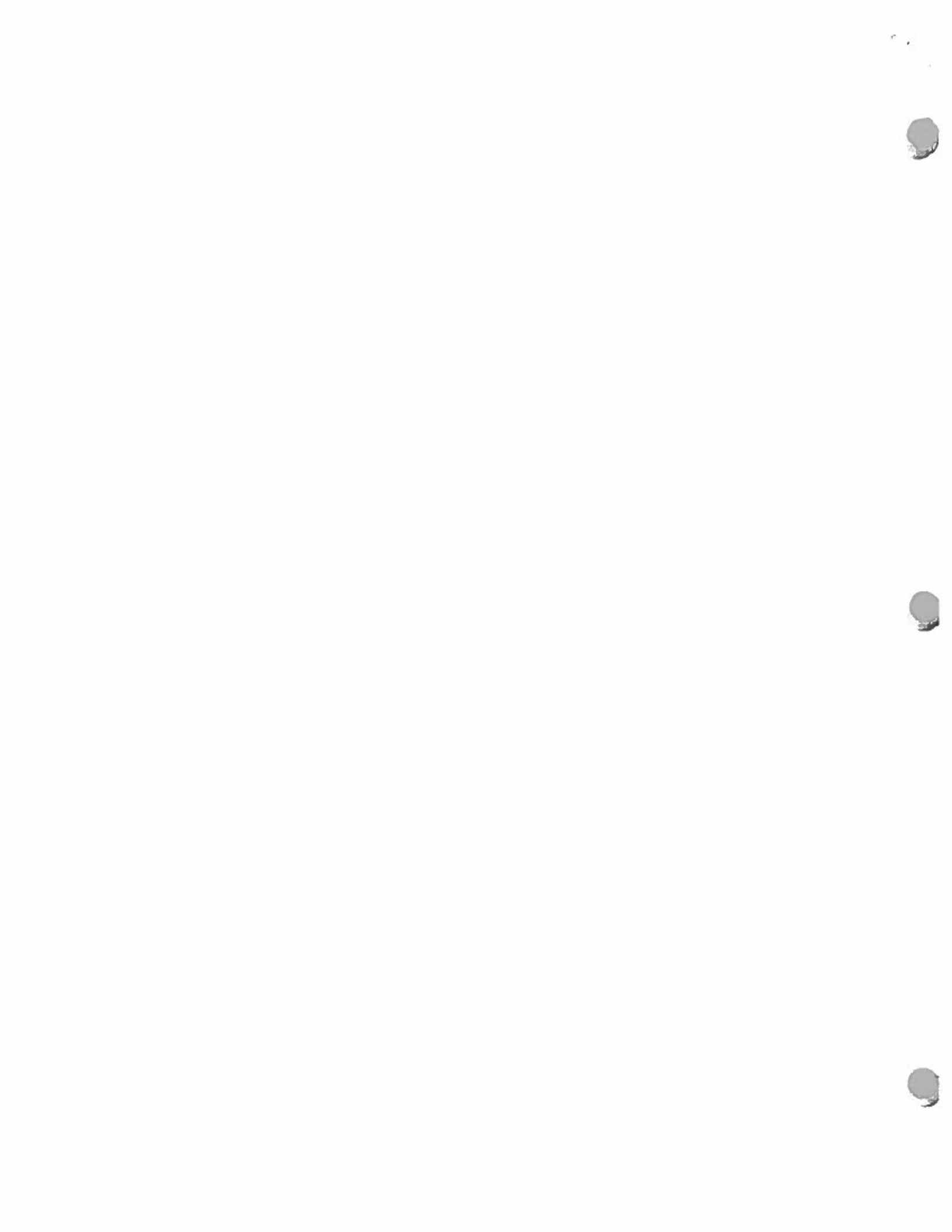
Cited. 20 CA 75. Examining plain language of risk of injury statute, Sec. 53-21(a)(1), and this Subdiv., providing for the justification defense of reasonable parental discipline, there is no apparent reason to bar application of Subdiv. to a charge under Sec. 53-21(a)(1). 99 CA 713.

Subdiv. (5):

Cited. 201 C. 211.

Sec. 53a-19. Use of physical force in defense of person. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) of this section, a person is justified in using reasonable physical force upon another person to defend himself or a third person from what he reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of physical force, and he may use such degree of force which he reasonably believes to be necessary for such purpose; except that deadly physical force may not be used unless the actor reasonably believes that such other person is (1) using or about to use deadly physical force, or (2) inflicting or about to inflict great bodily harm.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, a person is not justified in using deadly physical force upon another person if he or she knows that he or she can avoid the necessity of using such force with complete safety (1) by retreating, except that the actor shall not be required to retreat if he or she is in his or her dwelling, as defined in section 53a-100, or place of work and was not the initial aggressor, or if he



or she is a peace officer, a special policeman appointed under section 29-18b, or a motor vehicle inspector designated under section 14-8 and certified pursuant to section 7-294d, or a private person assisting such peace officer, special policeman or motor vehicle inspector at his or her direction, and acting pursuant to section 53a-22, or (2) by surrendering possession of property to a person asserting a claim of right thereto, or (3) by complying with a demand that he or she abstain from performing an act which he or she is not obliged to perform.

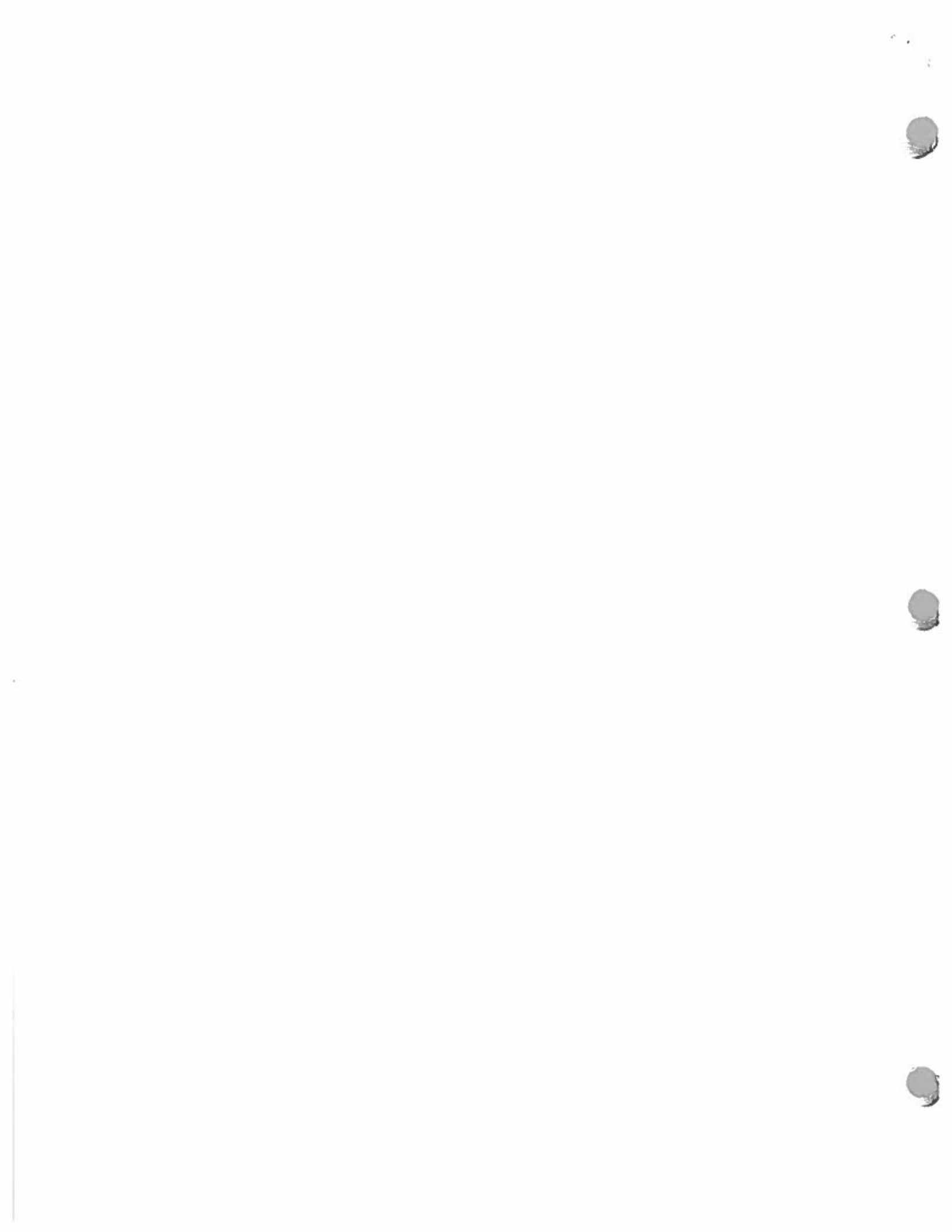
(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, a person is not justified in using physical force when (1) with intent to cause physical injury or death to another person, he provokes the use of physical force by such other person, or (2) he is the initial aggressor, except that his use of physical force upon another person under such circumstances is justifiable if he withdraws from the encounter and effectively communicates to such other person his intent to do so, but such other person notwithstanding continues or threatens the use of physical force, or (3) the physical force involved was the product of a combat by agreement not specifically authorized by law.

(1969, P.A. 828, S. 19; 1971, P.A. 871, S. 5; P.A. 92-260, S. 4; P.A. 05-180, S. 1; P.A. 06-196, S. 184; P.A. 08-150, S. 49; P.A. 10-36, S. 15.)

History: 1971 act specified that "reasonable" physical force is justified in Subsec. (a); P.A. 92-260 made technical changes; P.A. 05-180 amended Subsec. (b) to include a special policeman appointed under Sec. 29-18b within the purview of Subdiv. (1) and make technical changes for the purpose of gender neutrality; P.A. 06-196 made a technical change in Subsec. (b)(1), effective June 7, 2006; P.A. 08-150 amended Subsec. (b) to include Department of Motor Vehicles inspector appointed under Sec. 14-8 and certified pursuant to Sec. 7-294d within purview of Subdiv. (1); P.A. 10-36 amended Subsec. (b) to replace "Department of Motor Vehicles inspector appointed" with "motor vehicle inspector designated" and make technical changes, effective July 1, 2010.

Cited. 166 C. 226. A defendant is entitled to a theory of defense instruction as a matter of law where evidence under this section is before jury. 178 C. 704. Cited. 182 C. 66. Duty of retreat where aggressor is co-occupant of dwelling discussed. 185 C. 372. Cited. 188 C. 237; Id., 653. Cited. 194 C. 376. Cited. 196 C. 519. Cited. 198 C. 454. Cited. 199 C. 383. Cited. 200 C. 743. Cited. 203 C. 466. Cited. 204 C. 240. Cited. 206 C. 621. Cited. 207 C. 191. Cited. 209 C. 34; Id., 75; Id., 322. Determined failure to instruct jury that defense of self-defense was applicable to lesser included offense was harmless error and reversed judgment of appellate court in *State v. Hall*, 17 CA 502. 213 C. 579. Cited. Id., 593. Cited. 219 C. 295. Cited. 220 C. 602. Cited. 226 C. 917. Cited. 227 C. 518. Cited. 228 C. 335; Id., 851. Cited. 231 C. 484. Cited. 232 C. 537. Cited. 233 C. 1; Id., 517. Cited. 234 C. 381. Cited. 235 C. 274. Cited. 242 C. 211. Subjective-objective test under section applies only to defendant: subjectively, defendant must believe that the use of deadly force is necessary, and objectively, that belief must be reasonable. 264 C. 723.

Cited. 1 CA 609. Cited. 5 CA 590. Cited. 7 CA 223; Id., 457. Cited. 8 CA 667. Cited.



10 CA 643. Cited. 13 CA 139. Cited. 15 CA 34. Cited. 16 CA 264. Cited. 17 CA 200: Id., 326; Id., 502; judgment reversed, see 213 C. 579. Cited. 19 CA 576; Id., 609. Cited. 20 CA 430. Cited. 23 CA 28; Id., 615. Cited. 24 CA 195; Id., 541; Id., 586; Id., 624. Cited. 25 CA 456. Cited. 27 CA 49. Cited. 28 CA 469; Id., 833; judgment reversed, see 227 C. 518. Cited. 29 CA 262. Cited. 30 CA 95; judgment reversed, see 228 C. 147; Id., 406; judgment reversed, see 228 C. 335. Cited. 31 CA 58; Id., 140. Cited. 32 CA 687. Cited. 33 CA 616; Id., 782. Cited. 34 CA 58; judgment reversed, see 232 C. 537; Id., 368; see also 233 C. 517. Cited. 36 CA 506. Cited. 39 CA 563. Cited. 40 CA 189; Id., 805. Cited. 41 CA 255; Id., 584. Cited. 42 CA 348. Cited. 43 CA 488. Cited. 44 CA 62. Cited. 45 CA 390. Cited. 46 CA 216. Sufficiency of jury instructions re duty to retreat discussed. 48 CA 755. Statute construed to apply to person who also is usually lodged in those premises at night. 54 CA 26. First person to use physical force is not necessarily the initial aggressor. Initial aggressor is the person who acts first in a manner that creates reasonable belief in another person's mind that physical force is about to be used upon that other person. 99 CA 736.

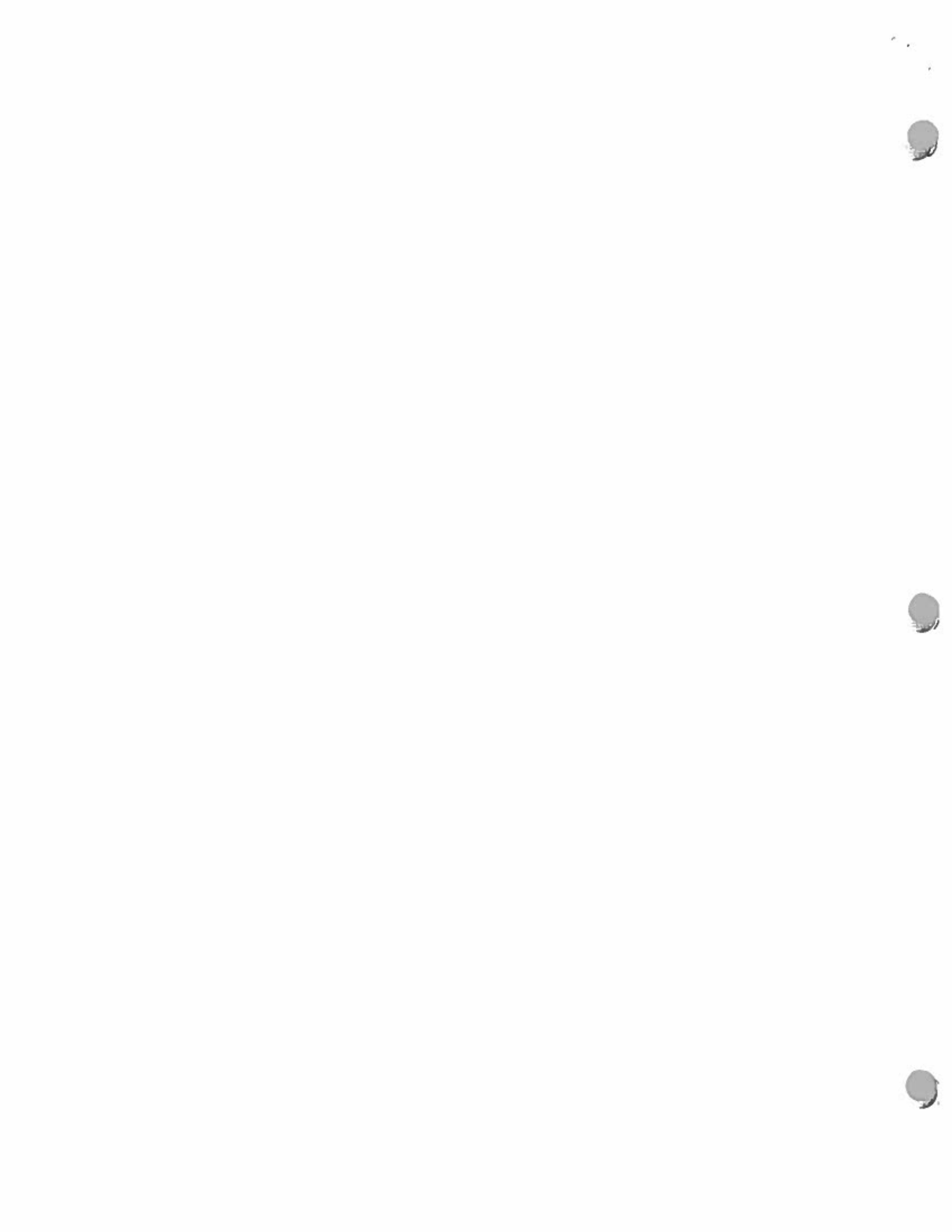
Cited. 34 CS 612. Use of deadly force not justified when attack by assailants on third person had stopped and assailants were leaving. 35 CS 570. Cited. 38 CS 619. Cited. 43 CS 46.

Subsec. (a):

Cited. 186 C. 654. Cited. 187 C. 199. Cited. 225 C. 916. Not only must defendant's belief in the type of threat facing him have been reasonable, but the degree of force used in response must be evaluated for reasonableness as well. 256 C. 193. Under the subjective-objective test, state must disprove beyond a reasonable doubt that defendant subjectively held an objectively reasonable belief that use of deadly force was necessary to defend himself or others. 292 C. 656.

Cited. 3 CA 289. Cited. 5 CA 338. Cited. 22 CA 521. Cited. 25 CA 456. Cited. 29 CA 754. Cited. 31 CA 385. The subjective-objective inquiry into defendant's belief regarding the necessary degree of force requires jury to make two separate affirmative determinations in order for defendant's claim of self-defense to succeed. 68 CA 19. In the case of self-defense, eyewitness testimony of prior specific acts of violence perpetrated on defendant by his or her victim are admissible to show defendant's state of mind at the time of the killing. Id., 828. State proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was not justified in using deadly physical force. 75 CA 80. Where a particular jury instruction, when viewed in isolation, could have been construed as dictating a purely objective standard, it was held that the charge as a whole, adequately instructed jury as to both the subjective and objective aspects of the test involved in a self-defense analysis. Id., 500. Trial court improperly instructed jury on defendant's claim of self-defense by removing from its consideration the disputed factual issue of whether defendant used nondeadly force in self-defense. New trial ordered. 97 CA 679.

Subsec. (b):



Cited. 186 C. 654. Cited. 229 C. 916, see also 35 CA 520. Defendant's knowledge of ability to retreat is measured according to the subjective standard of defendant's actual knowledge. Defendant accused of felony murder may not rely on a claim of self-defense. 254 C. 184. Subdiv. (1) allows state to rebut self-defense claim by showing that defendant could have retreated safely before using deadly force; it does not follow that defendant is statutorily or constitutionally entitled to use evidence of retreat after using deadly force to bolster self-defense claim without permitting jury to consider other possible reasons for the flight. 279 C. 414. Unlike the subjective-objective test in Subsec. (a), the duty to retreat under 2003 revision imposes only a subjective requirement that retreat in complete safety be available and that defendant know of it. 292 C. 656.

Subdiv. (1) cited. 31 CA 385. Cited. 34 CA 610. Cited. 40 CA 624. Cited. 43 CA 488. Cited. 44 CA 62. Retreat exception applies to a dwelling, not to a superior right to being outside the dwelling. 47 CA 91.

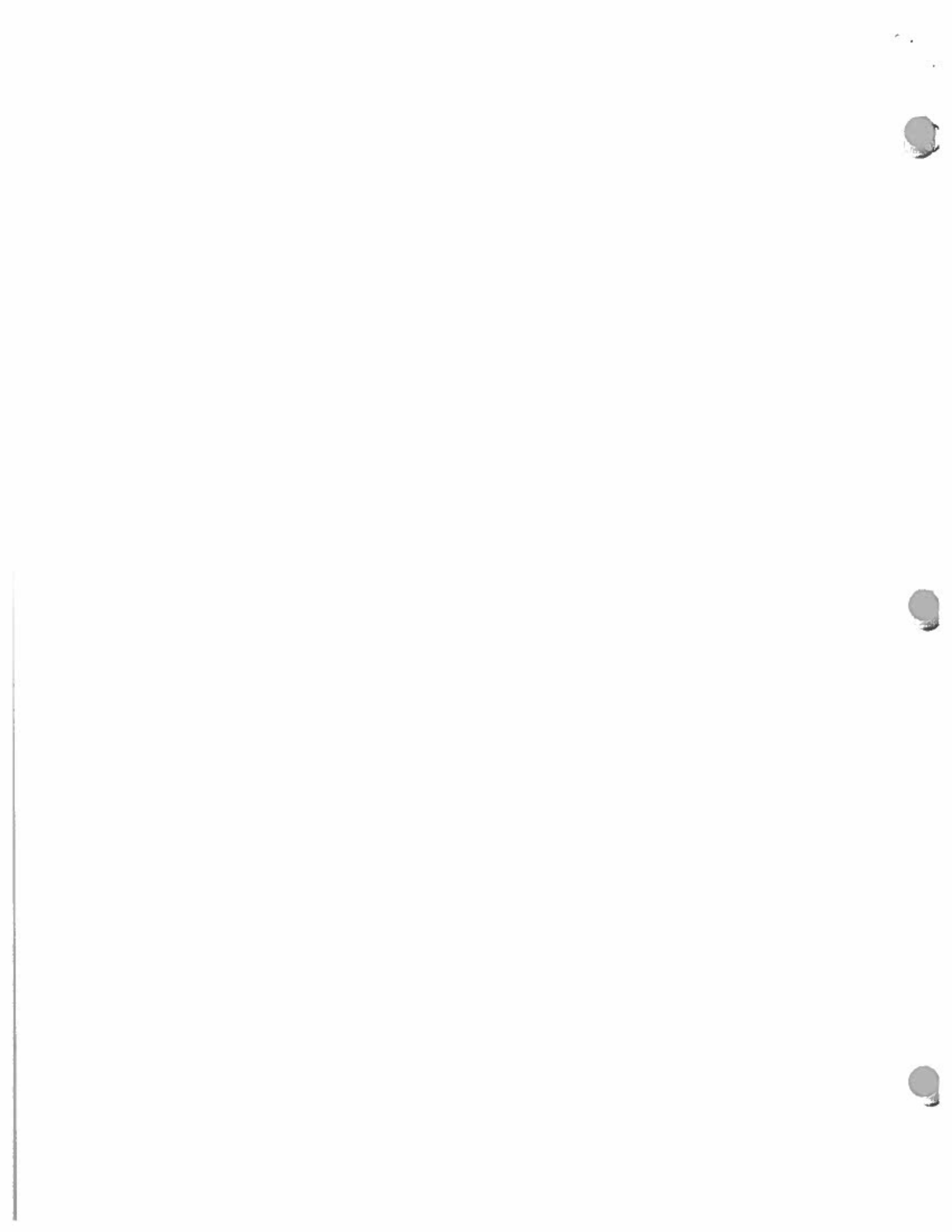
Subsec. (c):

Subdiv. (2) cited. 221 C. 58. Subdiv. (3) cited. *Id.* Subdiv. (2): Person who first uses physical force is not necessarily the initial aggressor under this section. Judgment of appellate court in *State v. Jimenez*, 30 CA 406, reversed. 228 C. 335. There was no occasion for trial court to instruct the jury on initial aggressor doctrine under Subdiv. (2) when the state did not claim that defendant was the initial aggressor. 246 C. 268. Subdiv. (2): Language of Subdiv. is plain and unambiguous and provides that initial aggressor is justified in using physical force only if he withdraws and certain other conditions are satisfied, and Subdiv. does not provide, or suggest, that initial aggressor who uses nondeadly force is justified in using deadly force to repel victim's unlawful escalation of force to the deadly level. 292 C. 734.

Subdiv. (1): Provocation element carries with it requirement that actor act with specific intent to elicit use of physical force by another. 19 CA 609. Subdiv. (2) cited. *Id.* Cited. 22 CA 521. Subdiv. (2) cited. 35 CA 699. Jury could have reasonably concluded from evidence presented that defendant was not justified in using deadly force against the victim because he was the initial aggressor. 75 CA 80.

Cited. 41 CS 525.

Sec. 53a-20. Use of physical force in defense of premises. A person in possession or control of premises, or a person who is licensed or privileged to be in or upon such premises, is justified in using reasonable physical force upon another person when and to the extent that he reasonably believes such to be necessary to prevent or terminate the commission or attempted commission of a criminal trespass by such other person in or upon such premises; but he may use deadly physical force under such circumstances only (1) in defense of a person as prescribed in section 53a-19, or (2) when he reasonably believes such to be necessary to prevent an attempt by the trespasser to commit arson or any crime of violence, or (3) to the extent that he reasonably believes such to be necessary to prevent or terminate an unlawful entry by force into his dwelling as defined



in section 53a-100, or place of work, and for the sole purpose of such prevention or termination.

(1969, P.A. 828, S. 20; 1971, P.A. 871, S. 6; P.A. 73-639, S. 2; P.A. 92-260, S. 5.)

History: 1971 act specified use of "reasonable" physical force; P.A. 73-639 allowed use of deadly physical force when necessary to prevent crime of violence and deleted language allowing use of deadly physical force "not earlier in time" than necessary to prevent or terminate unlawful entry in dwelling or workplace by force; P.A. 92-260 made technical changes by replacing "believes it is necessary" and "believes it necessary" with "believes such to be necessary".

A defendant is entitled to a theory of defense instruction as a matter of law when evidence under this section is before jury. 178 C. 704. Cited. 199 C. 383. Cited. 203 C. 466. Cited. 204 C. 240. Cited. 209 C. 75. Cited. 242 C. 211. Defendant's due process right to fair trial was violated when trial court failed to explicitly instruct jury that state bore burden of disproving defendant's defense of premises theory. 294 C. 399.

Cited. 2 CA 617. Cited. 8 CA 667. Cited. 23 CA 615. Cited. 24 CA 195. Cited. 45 CA 390.

Common-law right referred to; unnecessary to decide whether Sec. 53a-23 creates an exception. 34 CS 531. Cited. 43 CS 46.

Sec. 53a-21. Use of physical force in defense of property. A person is justified in using reasonable physical force upon another person when and to the extent that he reasonably believes such to be necessary to prevent an attempt by such other person to commit larceny or criminal mischief involving property, or when and to the extent he reasonably believes such to be necessary to regain property which he reasonably believes to have been acquired by larceny within a reasonable time prior to the use of such force; but he may use deadly physical force under such circumstances only in defense of person as prescribed in section 53a-19.

(1969, P.A. 828, S. 21; 1971, P.A. 871, S. 7; P.A. 92-260, S. 6.)

History: 1971 act specified use of "reasonable" physical force; P.A. 92-260 made technical changes by replacing "believes it necessary" with "believes such to be necessary".

A defendant is entitled to a theory of defense instruction as a matter of law when evidence under this section is before jury. 178 C. 704. An act injurious to the physical well-being of a child is prohibited; the statute is not unconstitutionally vague. 192 C. 37. Cited. 204 C. 240. Cited. 209 C. 75. Cited. 226 C. 601.

Cited. 2 CA 617. Cited. 8 CA 667. Cited. 16 CA 455. Cited. 19 CA 445. Cited. 23 CA 615. Cited. 24 CA 195. Cited. 29 CA 283; judgment reversed, see 228 C. 795. Cited.



31 CA 58. Cited. 32 CA 687. Cited. 34 CA 368; see also 233 C. 517. Cited. 45 CA 390. Privilege to enter another's home to retrieve goods does not exist when defendant voluntarily gave his property to the victim. 116 CA 112.

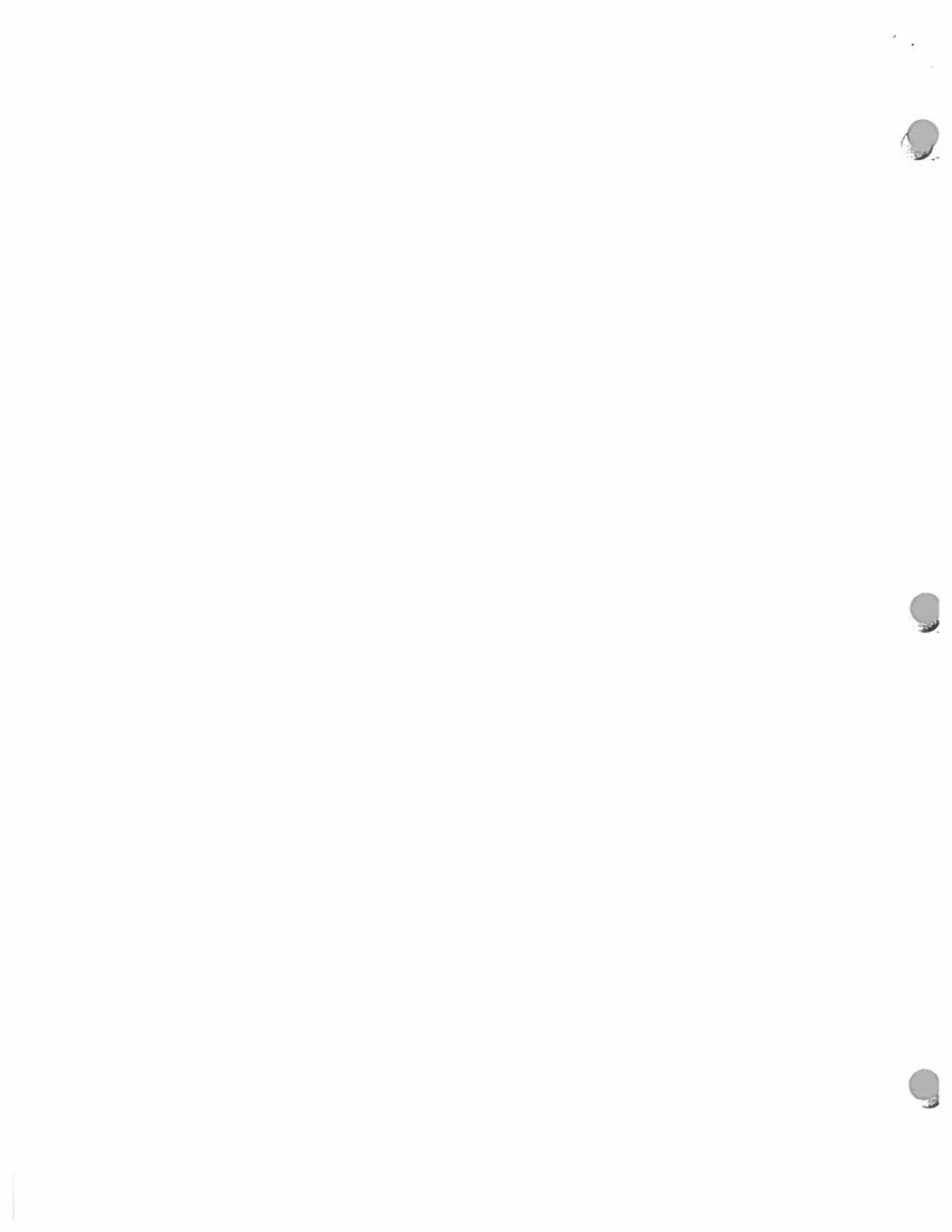
Cited. 34 CS 612.

Sec. 53a-22. Use of physical force in making arrest or preventing escape. (a) For purposes of this section, a reasonable belief that a person has committed an offense means a reasonable belief in facts or circumstances which if true would in law constitute an offense. If the believed facts or circumstances would not in law constitute an offense, an erroneous though not unreasonable belief that the law is otherwise does not render justifiable the use of physical force to make an arrest or to prevent an escape from custody. A peace officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b, motor vehicle inspector designated under section 14-8 and certified pursuant to section 7-294d or authorized official of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles who is effecting an arrest pursuant to a warrant or preventing an escape from custody is justified in using the physical force prescribed in subsections (b) and (c) of this section unless such warrant is invalid and is known by such officer to be invalid.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (a) of this section, a peace officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b, motor vehicle inspector designated under section 14-8 and certified pursuant to section 7-294d or authorized official of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles is justified in using physical force upon another person when and to the extent that he or she reasonably believes such to be necessary to: (1) Effect an arrest or prevent the escape from custody of a person whom he or she reasonably believes to have committed an offense, unless he or she knows that the arrest or custody is unauthorized; or (2) defend himself or herself or a third person from the use or imminent use of physical force while effecting or attempting to effect an arrest or while preventing or attempting to prevent an escape.

(c) A peace officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b, motor vehicle inspector designated under section 14-8 and certified pursuant to section 7-294d or authorized official of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles is justified in using deadly physical force upon another person for the purposes specified in subsection (b) of this section only when he or she reasonably believes such to be necessary to: (1) Defend himself or herself or a third person from the use or imminent use of deadly physical force; or (2) effect an arrest or prevent the escape from custody of a person whom he or she reasonably believes has committed or attempted to commit a felony which involved the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical injury and if, where feasible, he or she has given warning of his or her intent to use deadly physical force.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (e) of this section, a person who has been directed by a peace officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b, motor vehicle inspector designated under section 14-8 and certified pursuant to section 7-294d or authorized official of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and



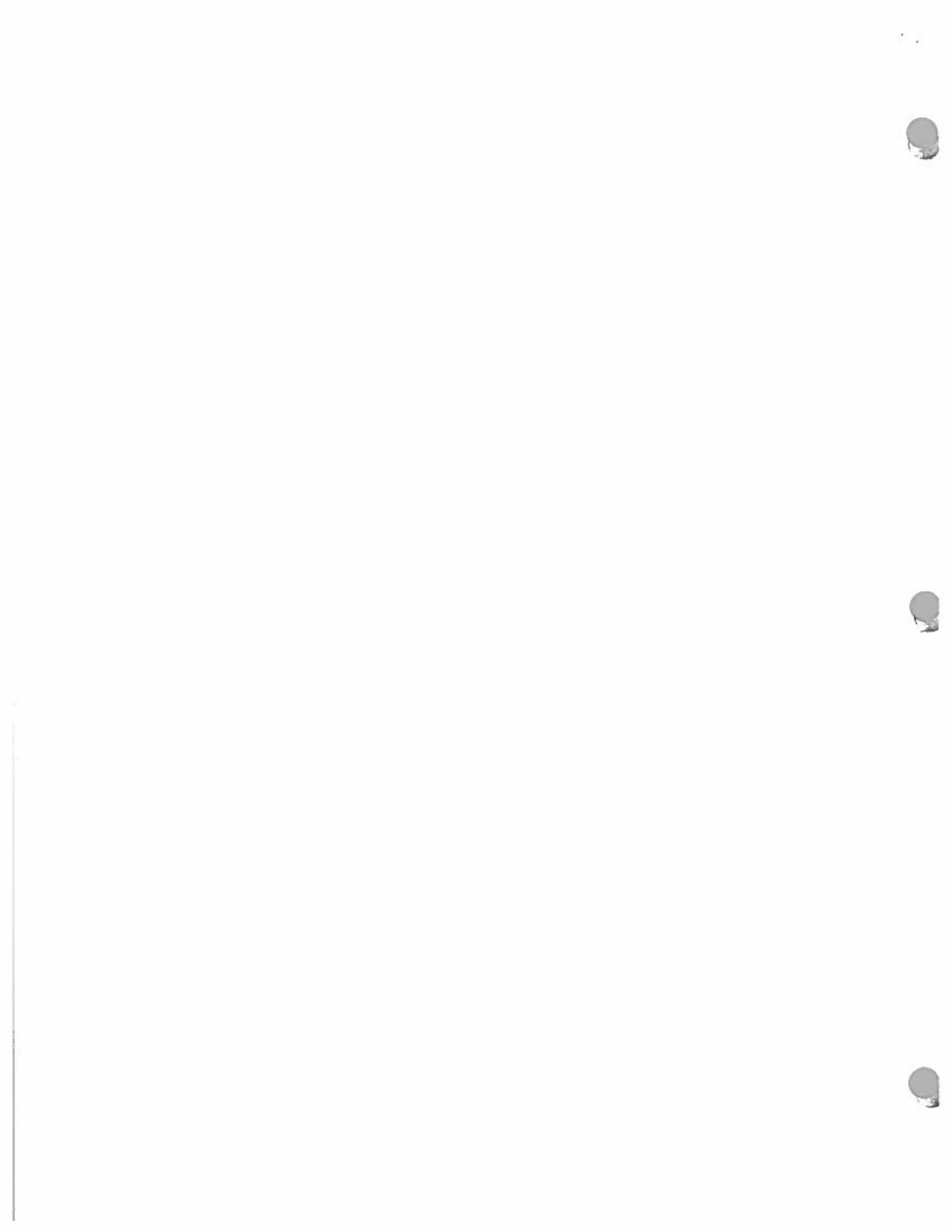
Paroles to assist such peace officer, special policeman, motor vehicle inspector or official to effect an arrest or to prevent an escape from custody is justified in using reasonable physical force when and to the extent that he or she reasonably believes such to be necessary to carry out such peace officer's, special policeman's, motor vehicle inspector's or official's direction.

(e) A person who has been directed to assist a peace officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b, motor vehicle inspector designated under section 14-8 and certified pursuant to section 7-294d or authorized official of the Department of Correction or the Board of Pardons and Paroles under circumstances specified in subsection (d) of this section may use deadly physical force to effect an arrest or to prevent an escape from custody only when: (1) He or she reasonably believes such to be necessary to defend himself or herself or a third person from what he or she reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of deadly physical force; or (2) he or she is directed or authorized by such peace officer, special policeman, motor vehicle inspector or official to use deadly physical force, unless he or she knows that the peace officer, special policeman, motor vehicle inspector or official himself or herself is not authorized to use deadly physical force under the circumstances.

(f) A private person acting on his or her own account is justified in using reasonable physical force upon another person when and to the extent that he or she reasonably believes such to be necessary to effect an arrest or to prevent the escape from custody of an arrested person whom he or she reasonably believes to have committed an offense and who in fact has committed such offense; but he or she is not justified in using deadly physical force in such circumstances, except in defense of person as prescribed in section 53a-19.

(1969, P.A. 828, S. 23; 1971, P.A. 826; 871, S. 8; P.A. 86-231; 86-403, S. 87, 132; P.A. 92-260, S. 7; May Sp. Sess. P.A. 94-6, S. 23, 28; P.A. 04-257, S. 119; P.A. 05-108, S. 6; 05-180, S. 2; P.A. 08-150, S. 50; P.A. 10-36, S. 16.)

History: 1971 acts applied provisions of Subsecs. (a) to (f) to authorized officials of department of correction and specified authority to use physical force to prevent escape from custody in Subsec. (a) and deleted former Subsec. (g) which had allowed peace officers employed in correctional facilities to use force to prevent a prisoner's escape and specified use of "reasonable" physical force; P.A. 86-231 amended Subsec. (c)(2) to add provision that the felony involve the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical injury and that the officer or official give a warning if feasible of his intent to use deadly physical force; P.A. 86-403 made technical change in Subsec. (b); P.A. 92-260 made technical changes by replacing "believes it necessary", "believes that such is necessary" and "believes it is necessary" with "believes such to be necessary"; May Sp. Sess. P.A. 94-6 amended Subsecs. (a) to (e), inclusive, to add authorized officials of the Board of Parole, effective July 1, 1994; P.A. 04-257 amended Subsecs. (a) to (e), inclusive, to delete references to an authorized official of the Board of Parole, effective June 14, 2004; P.A. 05-108 amended Subsecs. (a) to (e), inclusive, to restore references to an authorized official of the Board of Pardons and Paroles, effective June 7, 2005; P.A. 05-180



amended Subsecs. (a) to (e), inclusive, to include a special policeman appointed under Sec. 29-18b within the purview of said Subsecs. and made technical changes for the purpose of gender neutrality throughout; P.A. 08-150 amended Subsecs. (a) to (e) to include Department of Motor Vehicles inspector appointed under Sec. 14-8 and certified pursuant to Sec. 7-294d within purview of said Subsecs.; P.A. 10-36 amended Subsecs. (a) to (e) to replace "Department of Motor Vehicles inspector appointed" with "motor vehicle inspector designated" and make technical changes, effective July 1, 2010.

See Sec. 53a-23 re unjustified use of force to resist arrest.

A defendant is entitled to a theory of defense instruction as a matter of law when evidence under this section is before jury. 178 C. 704. Cited. 204 C. 240. Cited. 209 C. 75.

Cited. 8 CA 667. Cited. 23 CA 615. Cited. 24 CA 195. Cited. 45 CA 390.

Cited. 43 CS 46.

Subsec. (f):

Does not require person making the arrest to have been present at the time the felony was committed for defense of citizen's arrest to apply. 63 CA 228.

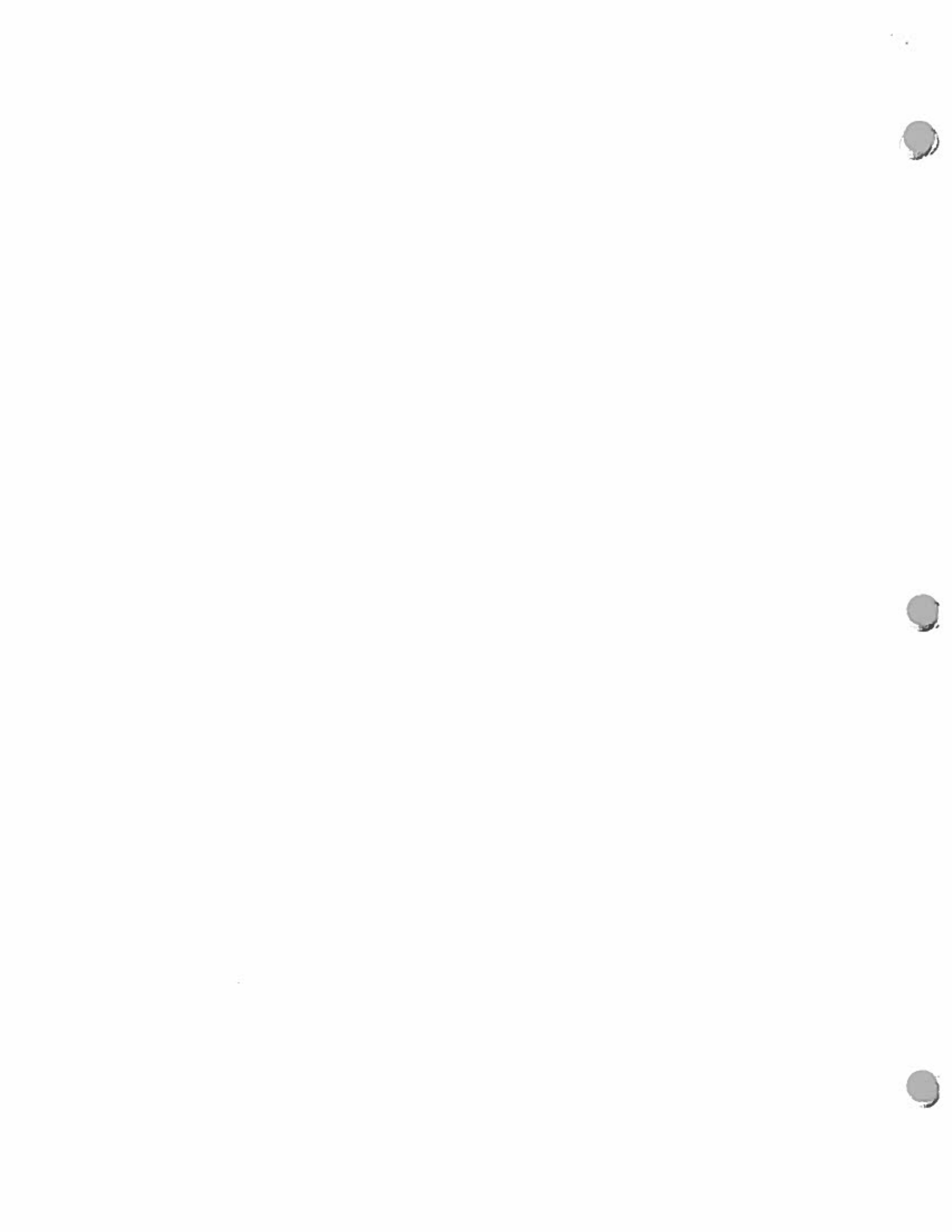
Defendant's firing of warning shot at fleeing assailants constituted use of deadly force proscribed by statute. To permit persons to fire warning shots would frustrate purpose of statute to limit use of guns to emergency situations to protect persons from death or great bodily harm. 35 CS 570. Cited. 39 CS 392.

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Sec. 53a-23. Use of physical force to resist arrest not justified. A person is not justified in using physical force to resist an arrest by a reasonably identifiable peace officer, special policeman appointed under section 29-18b or motor vehicle inspector designated under section 14-8 and certified pursuant to section 7-294d, whether such arrest is legal or illegal.

(1969, P.A. 828, S. 22; 1971, P.A. 871, S. 9; P.A. 05-180, S. 3; P.A. 08-150, S. 51; P.A. 10-36, S. 17.)

History: 1971 act deleted definition of peace officer, but see Sec. 53a-3; P.A. 05-180 included a special policeman appointed under Sec. 29-18b within purview of section; P.A. 08-150 included Department of Motor Vehicles inspector appointed under Sec. 14-8 and certified pursuant to Sec. 7-294d within purview of section; P.A. 10-36 replaced "Department of Motor Vehicles inspector appointed" with "motor vehicle inspector



designated" and made technical changes, effective July 1, 2010.

Cited. 170 C. 99. A defendant is entitled to a theory of defense instruction as a matter of law when evidence under this section is before jury. 178 C. 704. Cited. 191 C. 433. Cited. 204 C. 240. Cited. 209 C. 75. Cited. 221 C. 788. Trial court's instructions pertaining to statute virtually eliminated state's burden of proving that the police officers were acting in the performance of their duties and had effect of depriving defendant of a defense to the charges against him, in violation of his due process rights. 261 C. 553.

Cited. 1 CA 709. Cited. 5 CA 616. Cited. 8 CA 153; Id., 667. Cited. 21 CA 326. Cited. 23 CA 615. Cited. 24 CA 195; Id., 473; judgment reversed in part, see 221 C. 788. Cited. 27 CA 49. Cited. 40 CA 601. Cited. 45 CA 390. Under this section, illegality of an arrest is not a defense to charges under. Sec. 53a-167c. Statute was intended to require an arrestee to submit to an arrest, even though he believes, and may ultimately establish, that the arrest was without probable cause or was otherwise unlawful. It was not intended to require an arrestee to submit to egregiously unlawful conduct-such as an unprovoked assault-by the police in the course of an arrest, whether the arrest was legal or illegal. 79 CA 667.

Section restricts common-law right to resist illegal arrest; not applicable to prosecution under Sec. 53a-167a; unnecessary to decide whether this section creates exception to Sec. 53a-20 or common-law right to defend premises. 34 CS 531. Cited. 38 CS 364; Id., 400.

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Sec. 53a-3. Definitions. Except where different meanings are expressly specified, the following terms have the following meanings when used in this title:

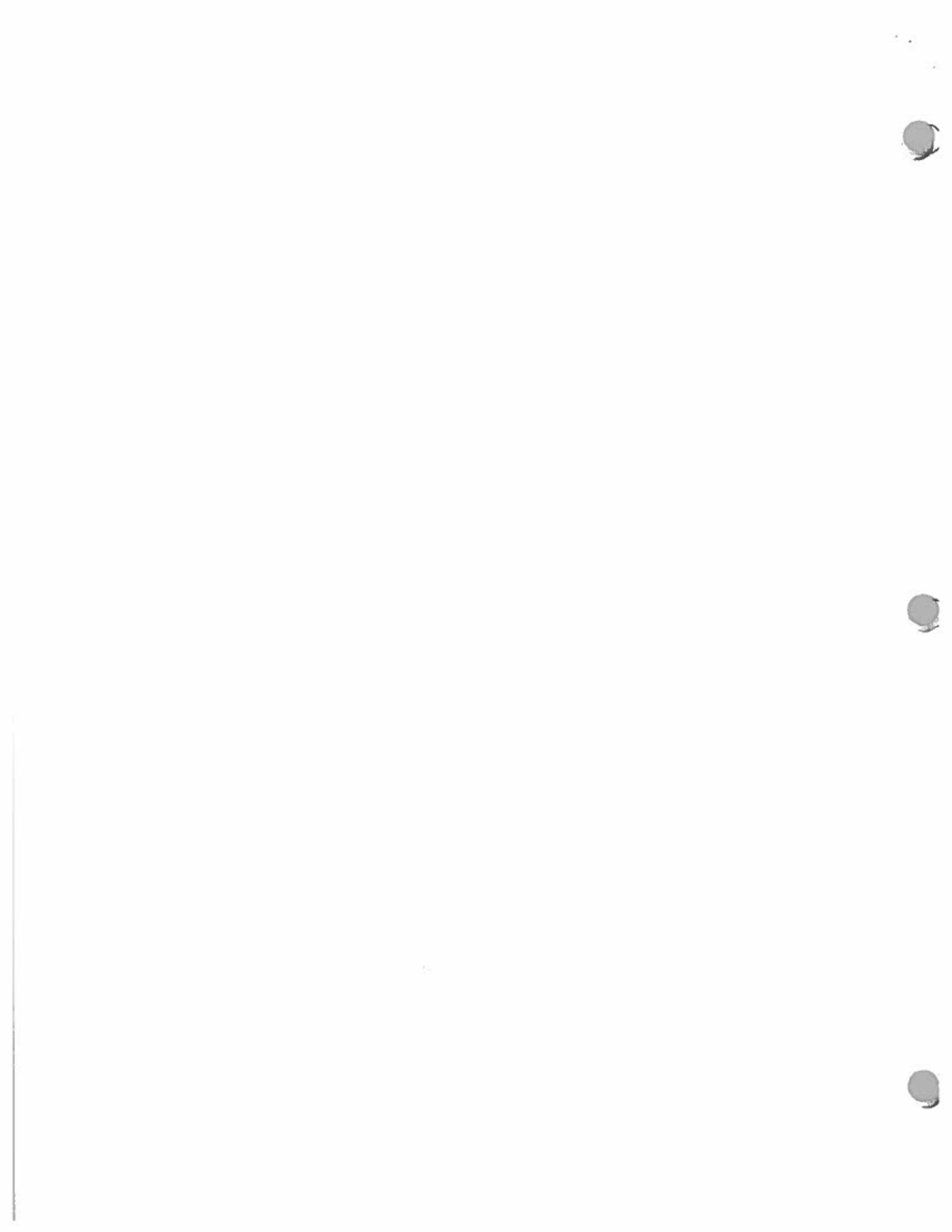
(1) "Person" means a human being, and, where appropriate, a public or private corporation, a limited liability company, an unincorporated association, a partnership, a government or a governmental instrumentality;

(2) "Possess" means to have physical possession or otherwise to exercise dominion or control over tangible property;

(3) "Physical injury" means impairment of physical condition or pain;

(4) "Serious physical injury" means physical injury which creates a substantial risk of death, or which causes serious disfigurement, serious impairment of health or serious loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ;

(5) "Deadly physical force" means physical force which can be reasonably expected to cause death or serious physical injury;



(6) "Deadly weapon" means any weapon, whether loaded or unloaded, from which a shot may be discharged, or a switchblade knife, gravity knife, billy, blackjack, bludgeon, or metal knuckles. The definition of "deadly weapon" in this subdivision shall be deemed not to apply to section 29-38 or 53-206;

(7) "Dangerous instrument" means any instrument, article or substance which, under the circumstances in which it is used or attempted or threatened to be used, is capable of causing death or serious physical injury, and includes a "vehicle" as that term is defined in this section and includes a dog that has been commanded to attack, except a dog owned by a law enforcement agency of the state or any political subdivision thereof or of the federal government when such dog is in the performance of its duties under the direct supervision, care and control of an assigned law enforcement officer;

(8) "Vehicle" means a "motor vehicle" as defined in section 14-1, a snowmobile, any aircraft, or any vessel equipped for propulsion by mechanical means or sail;

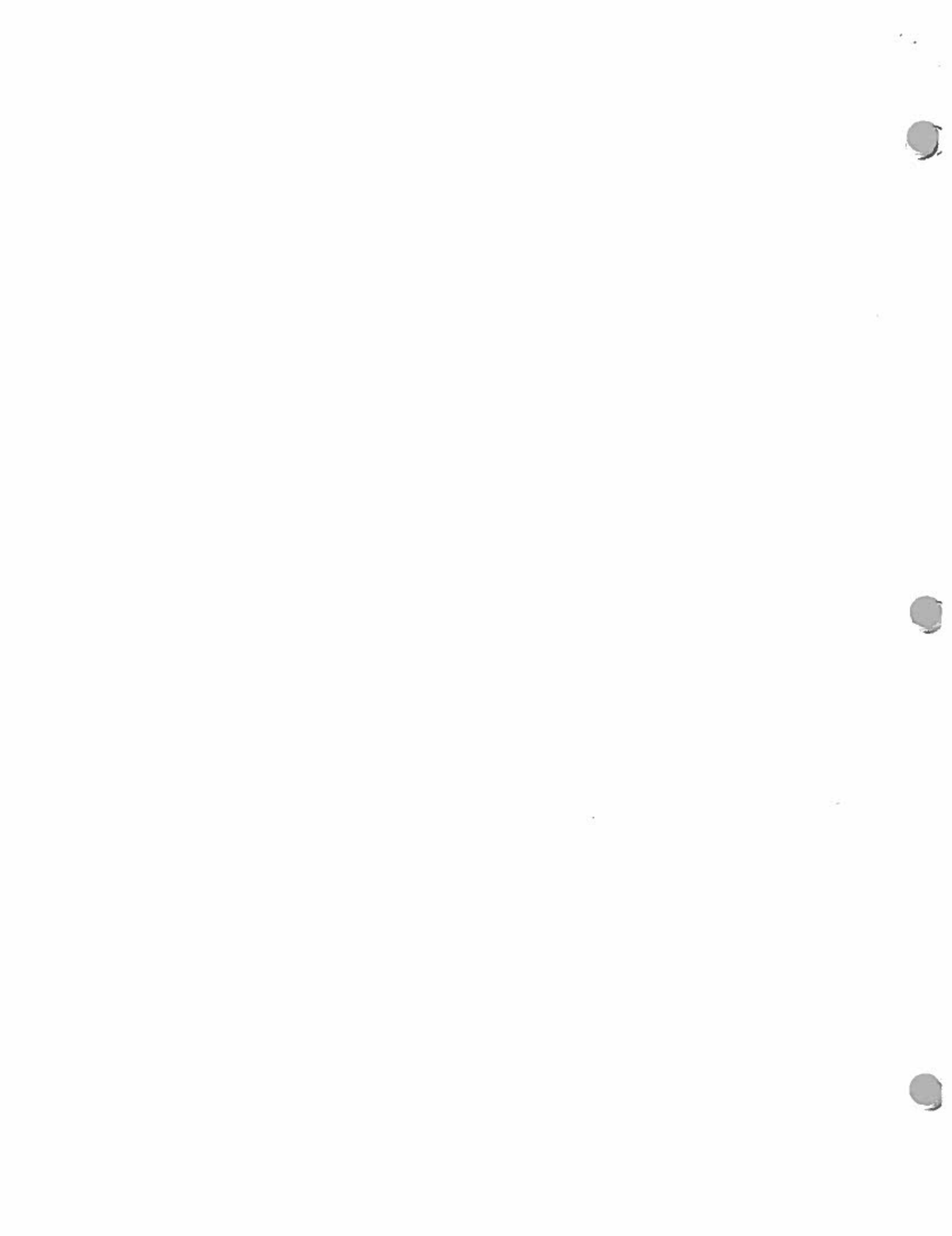
(9) "Peace officer" means a member of the Division of State Police within the Department of Public Safety or an organized local police department, a chief inspector or inspector in the Division of Criminal Justice, a state marshal while exercising authority granted under any provision of the general statutes, a judicial marshal in the performance of the duties of a judicial marshal, a conservation officer or special conservation officer, as defined in section 26-5, a constable who performs criminal law enforcement duties, a special policeman appointed under section 29-18, 29-18a or 29-19, an adult probation officer, an official of the Department of Correction authorized by the Commissioner of Correction to make arrests in a correctional institution or facility, any investigator in the investigations unit of the office of the State Treasurer or any special agent of the federal government authorized to enforce the provisions of Title 21 of the United States Code;

(10) "Firefighter" means any agent of a municipality whose duty it is to protect life and property therein as a member of a duly constituted fire department whether professional or volunteer;

(11) A person acts "intentionally" with respect to a result or to conduct described by a statute defining an offense when his conscious objective is to cause such result or to engage in such conduct;

(12) A person acts "knowingly" with respect to conduct or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense when he is aware that his conduct is of such nature or that such circumstance exists;

(13) A person acts "recklessly" with respect to a result or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense when he is aware of and consciously disregards a substantial and unjustifiable risk that such result will occur or that such circumstance exists. The risk must be of such nature and degree that disregarding it constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of conduct that a reasonable person would observe in the



situation;

(14) A person acts with "criminal negligence" with respect to a result or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense when he fails to perceive a substantial and unjustifiable risk that such result will occur or that such circumstance exists. The risk must be of such nature and degree that the failure to perceive it constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of care that a reasonable person would observe in the situation;

(15) "Machine gun" means a weapon of any description, irrespective of size, by whatever name known, loaded or unloaded, from which a number of shots or bullets may be rapidly or automatically discharged from a magazine with one continuous pull of the trigger and includes a submachine gun;

(16) "Rifle" means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed metallic cartridge to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger;

(17) "Shotgun" means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger;

(18) "Pistol" or "revolver" means any firearm having a barrel less than twelve inches;

(19) "Firearm" means any sawed-off shotgun, machine gun, rifle, shotgun, pistol, revolver or other weapon, whether loaded or unloaded from which a shot may be discharged;

(20) "Electronic defense weapon" means a weapon which by electronic impulse or current is capable of immobilizing a person temporarily, but is not capable of inflicting death or serious physical injury, including a stun gun or other conductive energy device;

(21) "Martial arts weapon" means a nunchaku, kama, kasari-fundo, octagon sai, tonfa or chinese star;

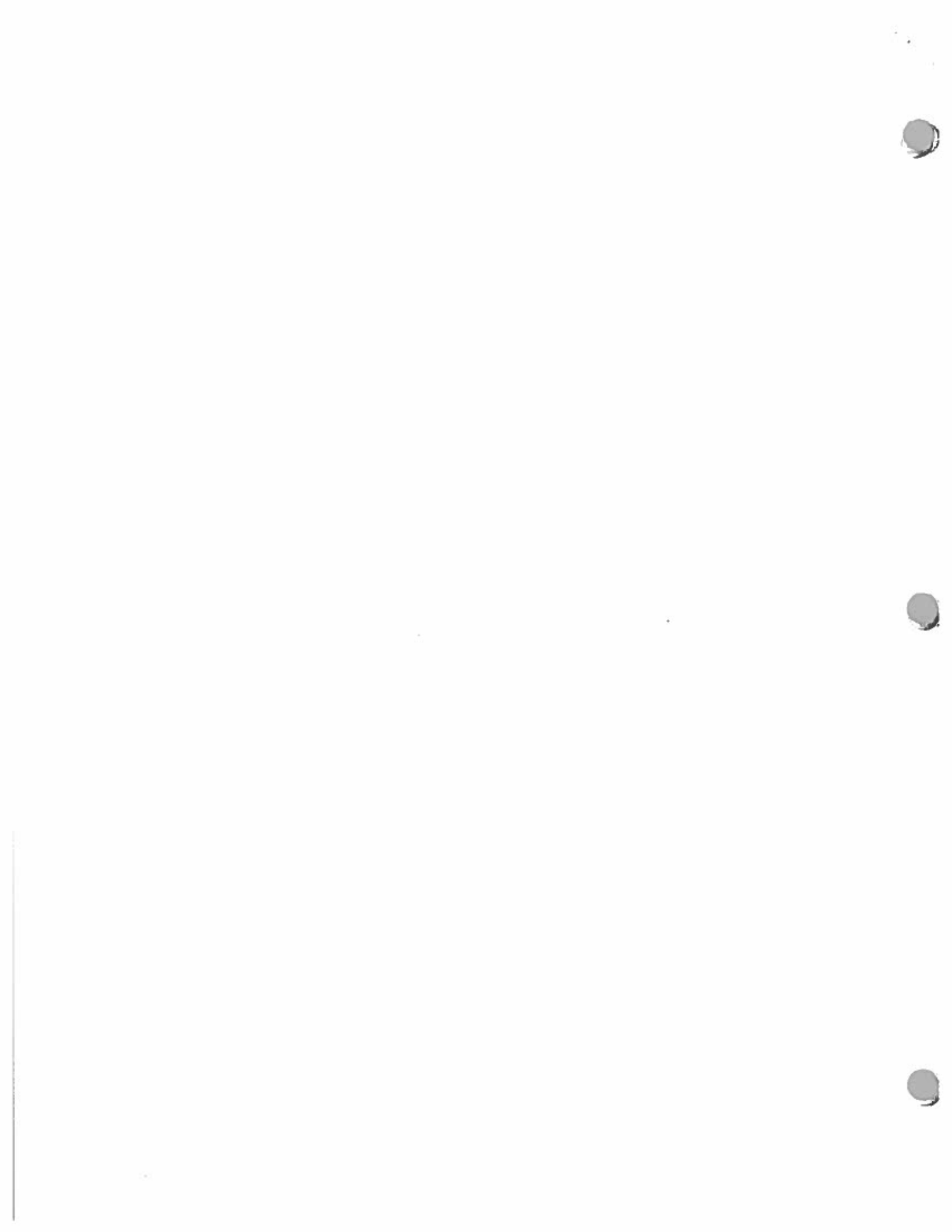
(22) "Employee of an emergency medical service organization" means an ambulance driver, emergency medical technician or paramedic as defined in section 19a-175;

(23) "Railroad property" means all tangible property owned, leased or operated by a railroad carrier including, but not limited to, a right-of-way, track, roadbed, bridge, yard, shop, station, tunnel, viaduct, trestle, depot, warehouse, terminal or any other structure or appurtenance or equipment owned, leased or used in the operation of a railroad carrier including a train, locomotive, engine, railroad car, signals or safety device or work equipment or rolling stock.



(1969, P.A. 828, S. 3; 1971, P.A. 871, S. 1; 1972, P.A. 188, S. 3; P.A. 73-295; 73-639, S. 1; P.A. 74-180; 74-186, S. 8, 129; P.A. 75-283; 75-380, S. 1; P.A. 76-111, S. 9; P.A. 77-604, S. 38, 84; 77-614, S. 486, 610; P.A. 80-308; 80-394, S. 8, 13; P.A. 85-602, S. 3, 4; P.A. 86-280, S. 2; 86-287, S. 2; P.A. 90-157, S. 1; P.A. 91-171, S. 1; May 25 Sp. Sess. P.A. 94-1, S. 98, 130; P.A. 95-79, S. 182, 189; 95-277, S. 13, 19; P.A. 96-243, S. 7, 16; P.A. 00-99, S. 5, 154; 00-149, S. 1; P.A. 01-84, S. 9, 26; P.A. 02-132, S. 29; P.A. 07-123, S. 6.)

History: 1971 act included snowmobiles in definition of "vehicle" and added definitions of "peace officer" and "fireman"; 1972 act redefined "peace officer" to include special policemen appointed under Sec. 29-18; P.A. 73-295 added reference to special policemen appointed under Sec. 29-18a in definition of "peace officer"; P.A. 73-639 specified that weapons "whether loaded or unloaded" are deadly weapons; P.A. 74-180 amended definition of "deadly weapon" to specify its inapplicability to Secs. 29-38 and 53-206; P.A. 74-186 replaced county detectives with detectives in division of criminal justice in definition of "peace officer", county government having been abolished; P.A. 75-283 included special policemen appointed under Sec. 29-19 in definition of "peace officer"; P.A. 75-380 added Subdivs. (15) to (19) defining "machine gun", "rifle", "shotgun", "pistol" or "revolver" and "firearm"; P.A. 76-111 substituted chief inspectors and inspectors for detectives in definition of "peace officer"; P.A. 77-604 made technical grammatical correction in Subdiv. (9); P.A. 77-614 made state police department a division within the department of public safety, effective January 1, 1979, amending Subdiv. (9) accordingly; P.A. 80-308 included adult probation officers appointed under Sec. 54-104 in definition of "peace officer"; P.A. 80-394 included special deputy sheriffs in definition of "peace officer"; P.A. 85-602 redefined "peace officer" to include investigators in the investigations unit of the state treasurer's office; P.A. 86-280 defined "martial arts weapon"; P.A. 86-287 reiterated definition of "martial arts weapon" and defined "electronic defense weapon"; P.A. 90-157 added Subdiv. (22) defining "employee of an emergency medical service organization"; P.A. 91-171 included special agents of the federal government authorized to enforce the provisions of Title 21 of the United States Code in definition of "peace officer"; May 25 Sp. Sess. P.A. 94-1 amended Subdiv. (9) by making technical change, effective July 1, 1994; P.A. 95-79 redefined "person" to include a limited liability company, effective May 31, 1995; P.A. 95-277 redefined "peace officer", to include investigators in the office of the State Treasurer rather than Workers' Compensation Commission investigators, effective June 29, 1995; P.A. 96-243 amended Subdiv. (7) to include certain dogs in the definition of "dangerous instrument", effective June 6, 1996; P.A. 00-99 amended Subdiv. (9) by deleting reference to sheriff, deputy sheriff and special deputy sheriff and adding provision re state marshal exercising statutory authority and judicial marshal in performance of duties, effective December 1, 2000; P.A. 00-149 added Subdiv. (23) defining "railroad property"; P.A. 01-84 amended Subdiv. (10) to replace "Fireman" with "Firefighter", effective July 1, 2001; P.A. 02-132 amended Subdiv. (9) by deleting provision re appointment under Sec. 54-104; P.A. 07-123 redefined "electronic defense weapon" in Subdiv. (20) to include "a stun gun or other conductive energy device".



Court correctly charged jury on definition of dangerous instrument. 173 C. 91. Subdiv. (3) compared to Subdiv. (4). 175 C. 204. Cited. 182 C. 501. Cited. 197 C. 574. Cited. 201 C. 505. Cited. 211 C. 258. Offense of carrying a dangerous weapon is not constitutionally overbroad in violation of the first and fourteenth amendments to the United States Constitution. 287 C. 237. Defendant's threatened use of a table leg to inflict serious bodily injury against victim, in the event that victim continued to bother him, constitutes a violation of this section and Sec. 53-206 if the threat is found to be a true threat not protected by the first amendment to the United States Constitution. Id. Evidence re use of pepper spray causing temporary blindness, chemical conjunctivitis and chemical burns constituted sufficient evidence of "serious physical injury" and "dangerous instrument" under section. 292 C. 533.

Cited. 9 CA 686. Cited. 11 CA 665. Cited. 12 CA 221. Cited. 14 CA 10. Earlier jury instruction in earlier related case defining assault as the reduced ability to act as one would have otherwise acted did not prejudice jury. 71 CA 190.

Subdiv. (1):

"Human being" construed for purposes of murder statute in accordance with long-standing common-law principle that the term includes a fetus that has been born alive. 296 C. 622.

Cited. 17 CA 326. Cited. 25 CA 586; judgment reversed. see 223 C. 492.

Cited. 40 CS 498.

Subdiv. (2):

Cited. 12 CA 225. Cited. 14 CA 67.

Subdiv. (3):

Cited. 171 C. 276. Cited. 197 C. 602.

Cited. 3 CA 353. Cited. 5 CA 612. Cited. 10 CA 330. Cited. 14 CA 586. Cited. 17 CA 226; Id., 391. Cited. 26 CA 641. Cited. 28 CA 581; judgment reversed. see 226 C. 601; Id., 612. Cited. 37 CA 733. Cited. 41 CA 255; Id., 565. Cited. 43 CA 76. Cited. 45 CA 591.

Cited. 39 CS 494. Cited. 43 CS 46.

Subdiv. (4):

Cited. 172 C. 275. Cited. 173 C. 389. Cited. 174 C. 604. Cited. 181 C. 406. Cited. 182 C. 66. Cited. 186 C. 654. Cited. 189 C. 303. Cited. 197 C. 602. Cited. 202 C. 463. Cited. 211 C. 441. Cited. 213 C. 593. Cited. 225 C. 450. Cited. 231 C. 115. Cited. 237 C.



748.

Cited. 5 CA 590; Id., 612. Cited. 6 CA 667. Cited. 8 CA 496. Cited. 10 CA 330; Id., 462. Cited. 11 CA 499. Cited. 14 CA 657. Cited. 15 CA 531. Cited. 16 CA 346. Cited. 17 CA 226. Cited. 19 CA 654; Id., 674. Cited. 21 CA 688. Cited. 23 CA 502. Cited. 25 CA 734. Cited. 26 CA 641. Cited. 28 CA 81; Id., 402; Id., 581; judgment reversed, see 226 C. 601; Id., 612. Cited. 29 CA 679. Cited. 30 CA 232. Cited. 33 CA 782. Cited. 34 CA 261. Cited. 38 CA 20. Cited. 39 CA 18; judgment reversed, see 237 C. 748. Cited. 41 CA 565. Cited. 42 CA 307. Cited. 45 CA 270; Id., 591. "Disfigurement" defined as that which impairs or injures beauty, symmetry or appearance of a person or which renders unsightly, misshapen or imperfect or deforms in some manner. 82 CA 684. Victim's testimony and medical records re injury that required surgical treatment, left victim with impairment to the use of her dominant hand and left victim's hand visibly scarred was sufficient to establish proof of serious physical injury. 116 CA 196. The jury reasonably could have concluded that scars constituted serious physical injury because they negatively affected the appearance of skin on face and abdomen. 118 CA 831.

Cited. 39 CS 494.

Subdiv. (5):

Cited. 186 C. 654. Cited. 188 C. 653. Cited. 213 C. 593.

Cited. 8 CA 667. Cited. 16 CA 346. Cited. 25 CA 734. Cited. 30 CA 406; judgment reversed, see 228 C. 335. Cited 31 CA 58.

Cited. 35 CS 570.

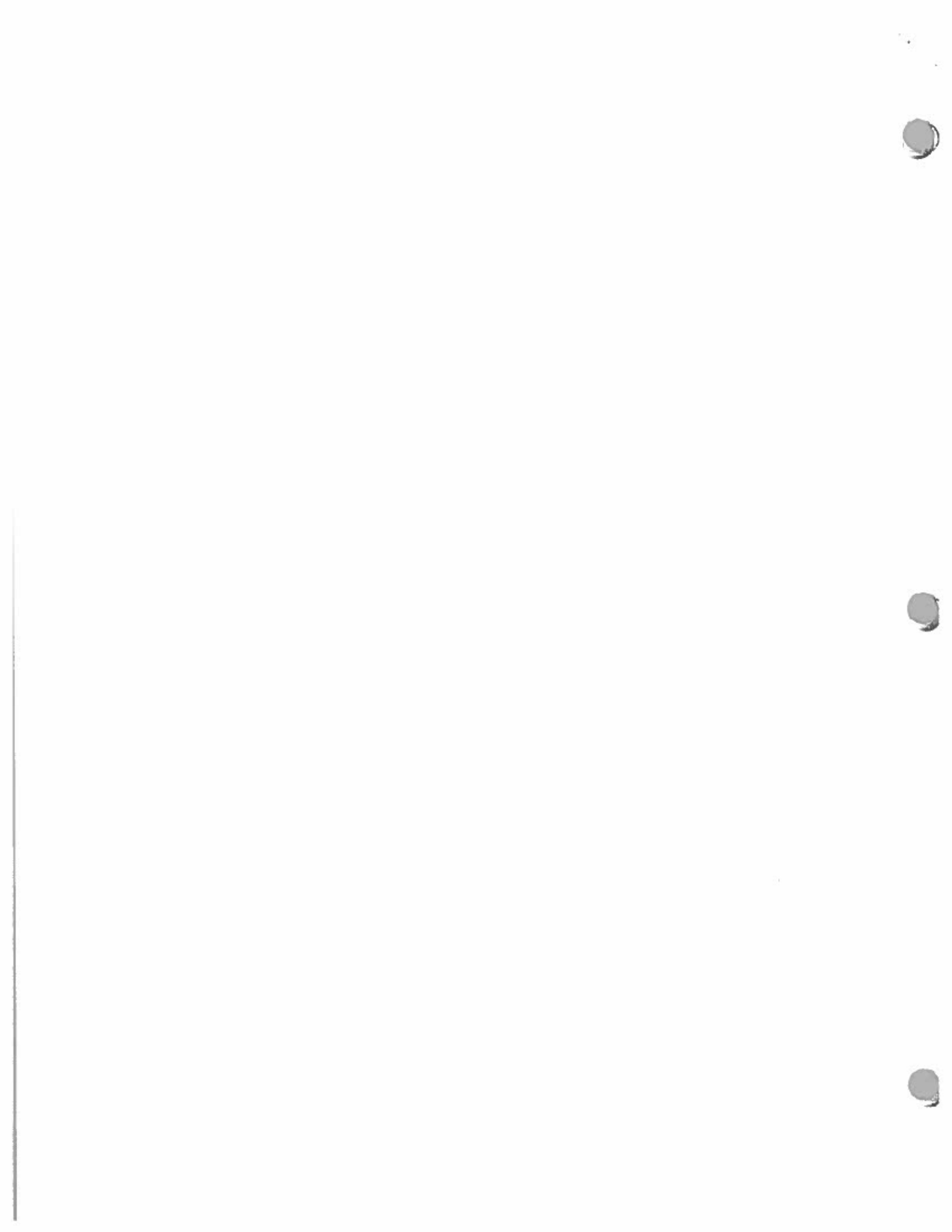
Subdiv. (6):

Cited. 169 C. 683. Cited. 171 C. 277. Cited. 175 C. 569. Cited. 177 C. 379. Cited. 179 C. 576. Cited. 182 C. 262; Id., 533. Cited. 185 C. 473. Cited. 189 C. 268. Cited. 190 C. 822. Cited. 195 C. 567; Id., 651; Id., 668. Cited. 197 C. 507. Cited. 203 C. 506. If a weapon from which a shot may be discharged is designed for violence and is capable of inflicting death or serious physical injury, it is a deadly weapon regardless of whether the shot is discharged by gunpowder. 278 C. 113.

Cited. 7 CA 445. Cited. 19 CA 111; judgment reversed, see 215 C. 538. Cited. 21 CA 299. Cited. 25 CA 104. Cited. 29 CA 679. Cited. 31 CA 614. Cited. 33 CA 468. Cited. 39 CA 579. Cited. 45 CA 591. Trial court did not invade jury's fact-finding province when it ruled as a matter of law that BB gun in evidence was a deadly weapon under Subdiv. in this case. 110 CA 263.

Subdiv. (7):

Cited. 169 C. 683. Cited. 171 C. 277. Tire iron used to break into apartment is not a



dangerous instrument per se. Potential for injury considered only in conjunction with circumstances of actual or threatened use. 177 C. 140. Cited. 182 C. 533. Cited. 190 C. 822. Cited. 195 C. 668. Cited. 202 C. 629. Cited. 218 C. 432.

Cited. 5 CA 40. Cited. 6 CA 667. Cited. 7 CA 27; Id., 445. Cited. 10 CA 330. Cited. 14 CA 586; Id., 657. Cited. 15 CA 586. Cited. 17 CA 226. Cited. 21 CA 299. Cited. 25 CA 171. Cited. 28 CA 612. Cited. 29 CA 262; Id., 679. Cited. 33 CA 468. Cited. 38 CA 868. Cited. 45 CA 270. Jury reasonably could have found that defendant's "feet and footwear" were a "dangerous instrument" in the manner in which they were used because of defendant's above average size, the age and delicate health of the elderly victim, the continual kicking of such victim in the area of several vital organs and the force of the kicks which was intensified by the weight of the footwear. 74 CA 545. Dangerous instrument as defined in Subsec. is "any instrument, article or substance which, under the circumstances in which it is used ... or threatened to be used, is capable of causing death or serious physical injury". 81 CA 367. Evidence was sufficient to prove that a knife or similar instrument was used thereby constituting a dangerous instrument. 98 CA 13.

Cited. 39 CS 494.

Subdiv. (9):

Cited. 231 C. 545.

Cited. 37 CA 338.

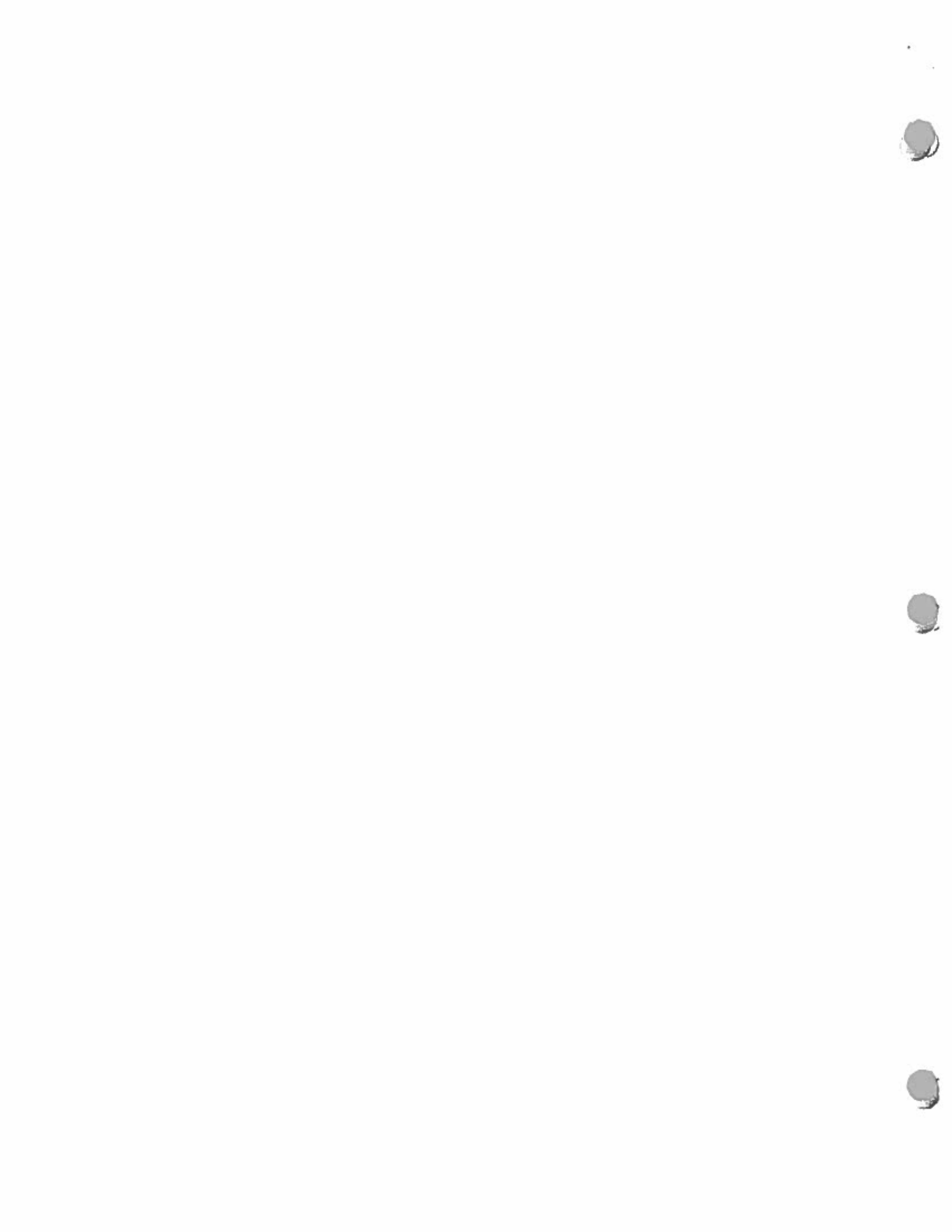
Subdiv. (10):

Cited erroneously as Sec. 53a-2(10). 226 C. 514.

Subdiv. (11):

Cited. 171 C. 271. Cited. 178 C. 448. Cited. 180 C. 382. Cited. 182 C. 449. Cited. 184 C. 121. Cited. 186 C. 414; Id., 555; Id., 574; Id., 654. Cited. 188 C. 515. Cited. 189 C. 383. Cited. 190 C. 219. Cited. 194 C. 258; Id., 376. Cited. 195 C. 166. Cited. 198 C. 92. Cited. 199 C. 1. Cited. 201 C. 489. Cited. 202 C. 520; Id., 629. Cited. 204 C. 1. Cited. 209 C. 290. Cited. 214 C. 77. Cited. 216 C. 585. Cited. 219 C. 16; Id., 363; Id., 489. Cited. 220 C. 285. Cited. 223 C. 595; Id., 674. Cited. 225 C. 55; Id., 114. Cited. 227 C. 456. Cited. 228 C. 62; Id., 118; Id., 281. Cited. 229 C. 328. Cited. 231 C. 115. Cited. 233 C. 215. Cited. 235 C. 274; Id., 477. Cited. 236 C. 189. Cited. 237 C. 748. Cited. 238 C. 253.

Cited. 5 CA 599. Cited. 7 CA 180. Cited. 9 CA 111; Id., 373. Cited. 11 CA 24. Cited. 16 CA 455. Cited. 19 CA 674. Cited. 24 CA 598. Cited. 27 CA 103. Cited. 28 CA 81. Cited. 34 CA 223. Cited. 35 CA 51. Cited. 36 CA 417. Cited. 39 CA 18; judgment reversed, see 237 C. 748. Cited. 40 CA 643. Cited. 41 CA 361. Cited. 45 CA 297. Provision dealing with intent to engage in proscribed conduct is irrelevant to a murder



prosecution pursuant to Sec. 53a-54a. 48 CA 677. Meaning of acting "intentionally". 51 CA 345. Portion of the definition of "intent" relating to intent to engage in proscribed conduct is not relevant to charge of assault in the second degree. 70 CA 855. State sufficiently proved defendant had conscious objective to cause victim's face to be scarred where defendant butted victim's face with his head, bit her face, struck her on the head with a hairdryer, kicked her and attempted to choke her, resulting in scars to victim's face. 74 CA 633. Although court improperly instructed jury on entire definition re attempted murder and kidnapping charge, it properly instructed that jury had to find that defendant intended to cause the death of another or intended to abduct and restrain another. 97 CA 837. Definition embraces both specific intent to cause a result and general intent to engage in proscribed conduct, and it is improper for court to refer in its instruction to entire definitional language, including the intent to engage in conduct, when the charge relates to a crime requiring only the intent to cause a specific result. 99 CA 230. Although court instructed jury regarding intent by using the full statutory definition including portion relating to general intent crimes, it was not reasonably possible that jury was misled by court's instructions because court gave numerous proper instructions regarding proper intent required for crime of attempt to commit assault in the first degree. 107 CA 517.

Subdiv. (12):

Cited. 182 C. 449. Cited. 203 C. 682. Cited. 223 C. 595. Cited. 235 C. 477.

Cited. 5 CA 599. Cited. 11 CA 24. Cited. 13 CA 288. Cited. 16 CA 455. Cited. 40 CA 643.

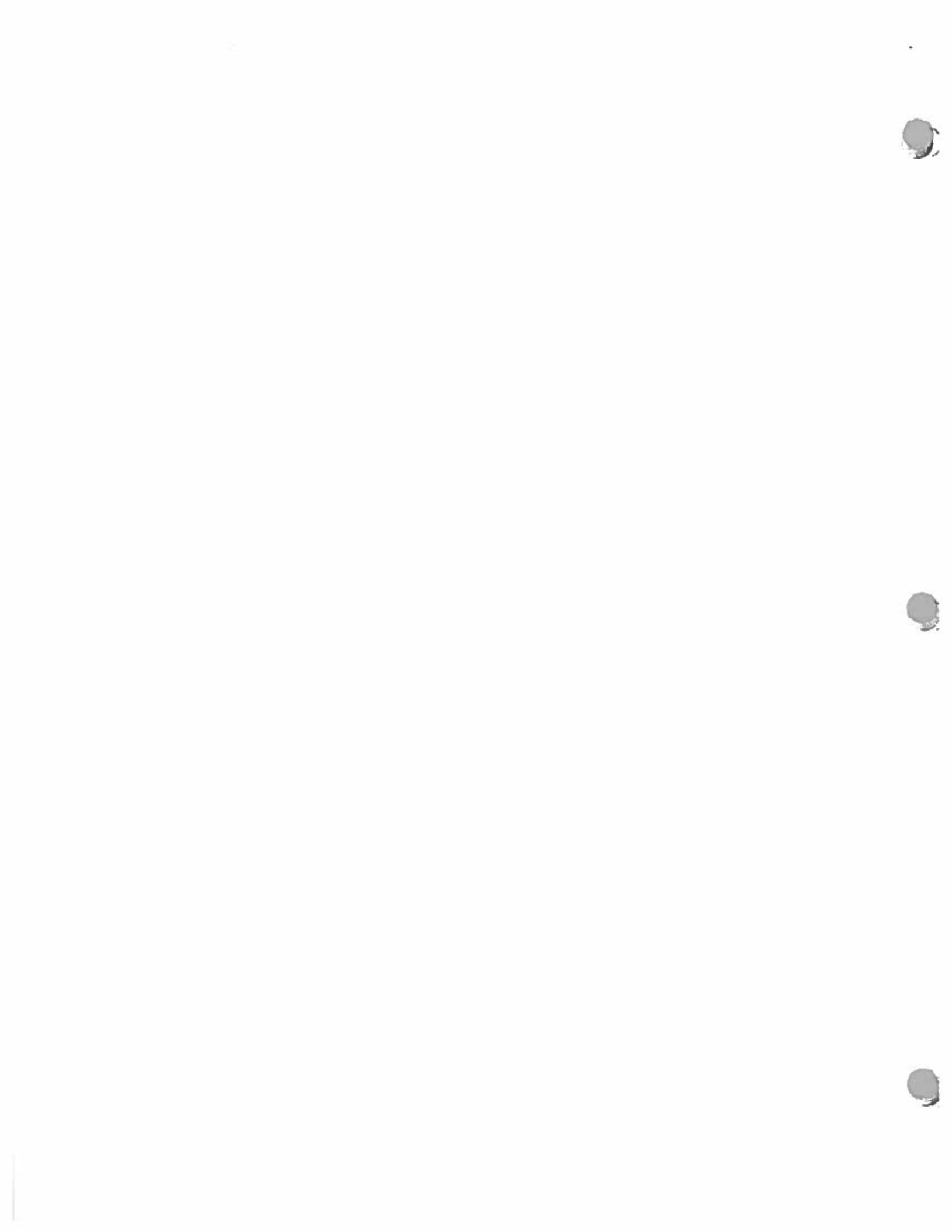
Subdiv. (13):

Cited. 171 C. 271. Cited. 180 C. 382. Cited. 182 C. 66; Id., 449. Cited. 184 C. 400. Cited. 185 C. 63. Cited. 186 C. 265. Cited. 187 C. 6. Cited. 193 C. 632. Cited. 195 C. 232. Cited. 198 C. 92; Id., 454. Cited. 199 C. 1. Cited. 202 C. 629. Cited. 212 C. 593. Cited. 213 C. 579. Cited. 214 C. 57. Cited. 216 C. 585. Cited. 219 C. 16. Cited. 222 C. 444. Cited. 225 C. 55. Cited. 226 C. 20. Cited. 228 C. 147. Cited. 231 C. 115. Cited. 233 C. 174.

Cited. 5 CA 40; Id., 571. Cited. 7 CA 180. Cited. 11 CA 24; Id., 473. Cited. 17 CA 502; judgment reversed, see 213 C. 579. Cited. 19 CA 674. Cited. 26 CA 331; Id., 448. Cited. 27 CA 73; Id., 322. Cited. 30 CA 95; judgment reversed, see 228 C. 147. Cited. 34 CA 807. Cited. 35 CA 51. Cited. 41 CA 333.

Statute applies an objective yardstick to measure the nature and degree of the risk and a subjective yardstick to measure the defendant's awareness of the risk. 35 CS 570. Cited. 37 CS 661. Cited. 38 CS 619.

Subdiv. (14):



Cited. 171 C. 112. Cited. 176 C. 451. Cited. 180 C. 382. Cited. 182 C. 449. Cited. 187 C. 6. Cited. 195 C. 232. Cited. 201 C. 174. Cited. 202 C. 520; Id., 629. Cited. 204 C. 410; Id., 429. Cited. 212 C. 593. Cited. 213 C. 579. Cited. 214 C. 57. Cited. 222 C. 444. Cited. 226 C. 20. Cited. 228 C. 147. Cited. 231 C. 115. Cited. 238 C. 253. Cited. 242 C. 211.

Cited. 5 CA 40. Cited. 11 CA 473; Id., 499. Cited. 17 CA 502; judgment reversed, see 213 C. 579. Cited. 23 CA 720. Cited. 26 CA 448. Cited. 29 CA 825. Cited. 30 CA 95; judgment reversed, see 228 C. 147.

Cited. 35 CS 519.

Subdiv. (15):

Cited. 8 CA 545.

Subdiv. (16):

Cited. 8 CA 545.

Subdiv. (17):

Cited. 8 CA 545.

Subdiv. (18):

Cited. 195 C. 651. Cited. 196 C. 395. Cited. 197 C. 507. Cited. 205 C. 370. Cited. 231 C. 235.

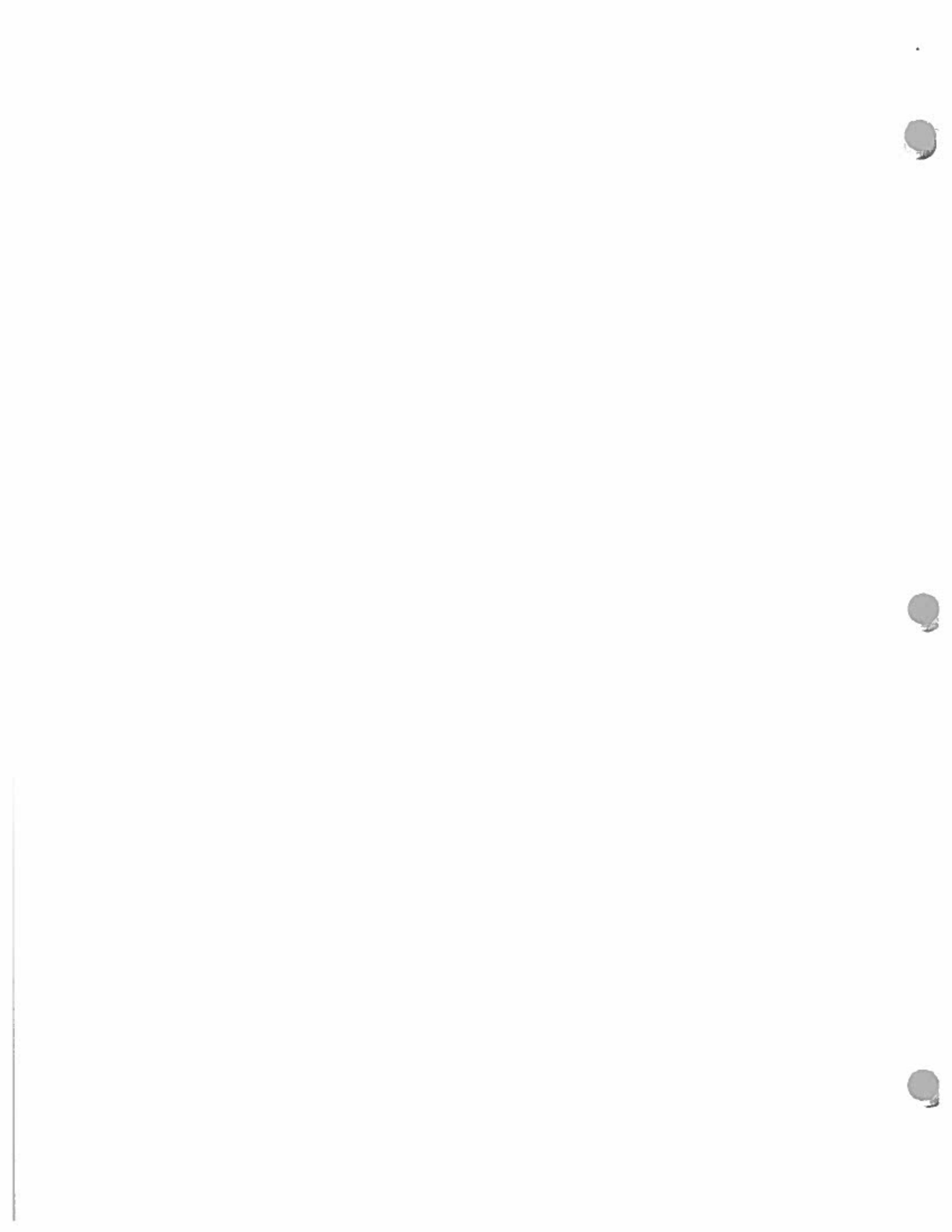
Cited. 7 CA 726. Cited. 8 CA 545. Cited. 9 CA 169; judgment reversed, see 205 C. 370; Id., 330. Cited. 19 CA 48; Id., 111. Cited. 36 CA 805. Cited. 37 CA 672. Cited. 39 CA 502.

Subdiv. (19):

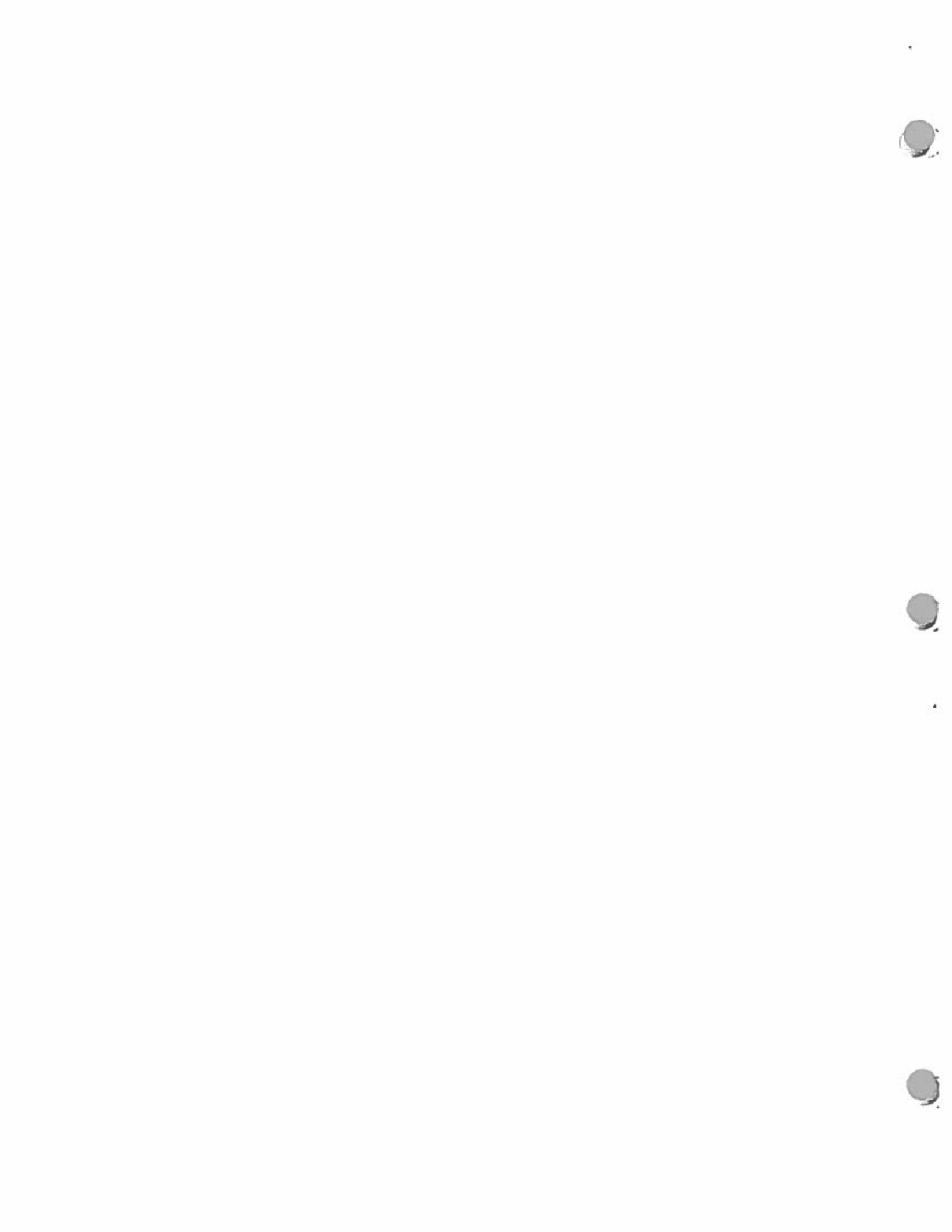
Cited. 175 C. 569. Cited. 190 C. 715. Cited. 196 C. 395. "Firearm" includes BB. gun; legislature could have restricted the term "firearm" to guns that use gunpowder to discharge their shots, and the fact that legislature elected not to do so is strong evidence that it did not intend to limit the term in that manner. 294 C. 151.

Cited. 3 CA 289. Cited. 8 CA 545. Cited. 19 CA 48; Id., 111. Cited. 21 CA 299. Cited. 34 CA 751; judgment reversed, see 233 C. 211. Cited. 38 CA 481. Cited. 39 CA 82; Id., 502. Cited. 45 CA 591.

Replica antique pistol that propelled via gunpowder a shot that mortally wounded



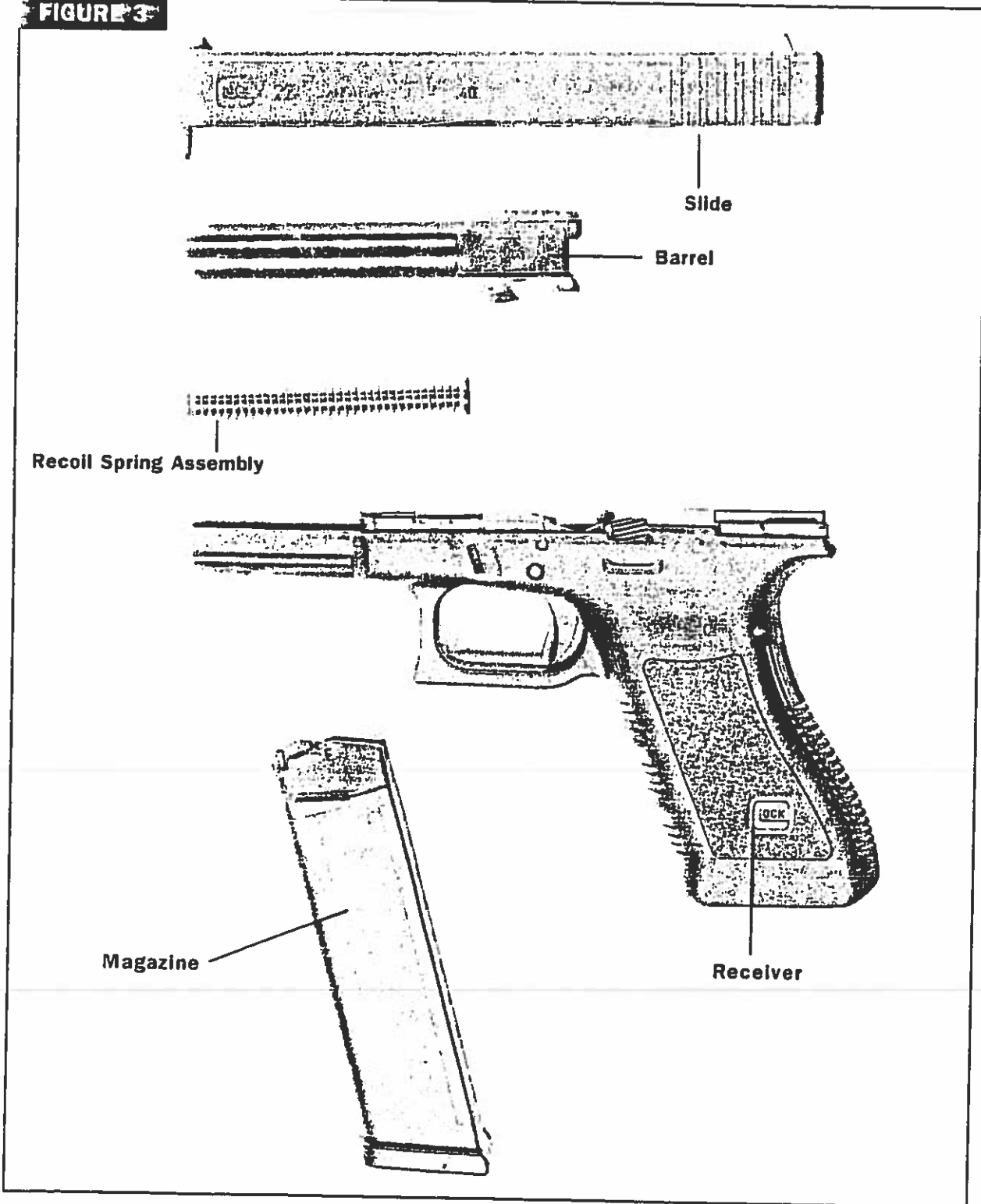
defendant's spouse constituted a pistol, revolver or other weapon from which a shot could be discharged, as defined by Subsec. 49 CS 248.



III.

FIELD STRIPPING

FIGURE 3



**PRIOR TO FIELD STRIPPING,
FOLLOW PROCEDURES BELOW:
(see page 11)**

MAGAZINE REMOVAL

- Point the pistol in a safe direction (a safe direction is where no one can possibly be injured in the event of an unintentional discharge) - Keep finger OFF the trigger and OUT of the trigger guard.
- Depress the magazine catch (Fig. 4).

NOTE: The GLOCK pistol is designed so that the magazine catch cannot easily be pressed unintentionally when the pistol is held with a proper shooting grip. For this reason you will have to rotate the hand a few degrees to be able to press the catch and release the magazine (Fig. 4).

- Remove the magazine.

SAFETY CAUTION: Prior to further disassembly, with your finger off the trigger and outside of the trigger guard, point the pistol in a safe direction, lock the slide open by pushing up on the slide-stop lever, while pulling the slide to the rear with the non-shooting hand (Fig. 5). Once the slide is locked to the rear, both visually and physically (with your little finger) inspect the chamber of the pistol to be sure that the chamber is empty (Fig. 6). Also, check the magazine well. Once you are sure that the pistol is unloaded, continue with disassembly.

ONCE YOU HAVE VERIFIED THAT THE PISTOL IS UNLOADED:

- Pull back slide to release slide stop lever and close the action.
- Point the pistol in a SAFE DIRECTION, then PULL the trigger. You will hear the firing pin move forward.

5

FIGURE 4

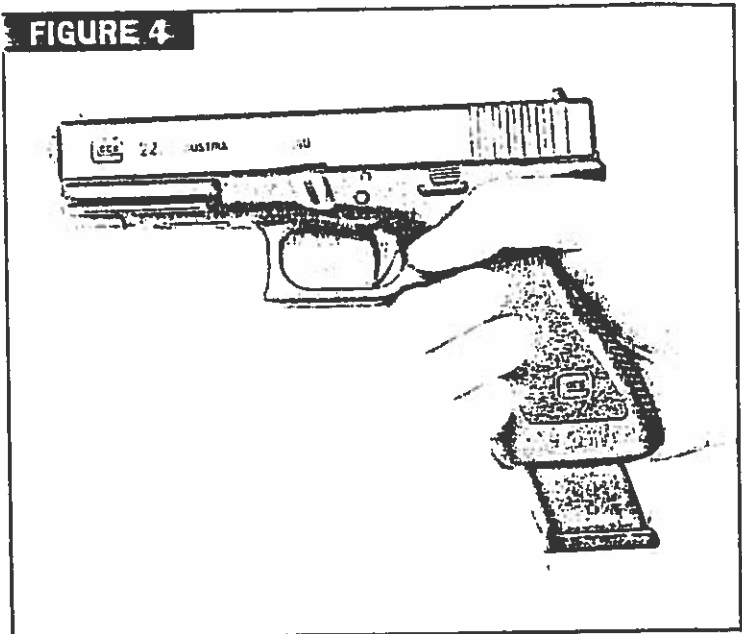
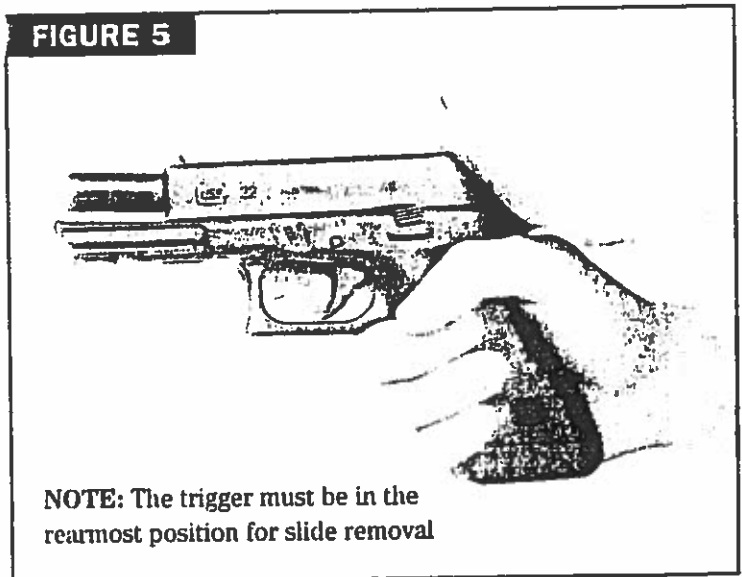


FIGURE 5



NOTE: The trigger must be in the rearmost position for slide removal

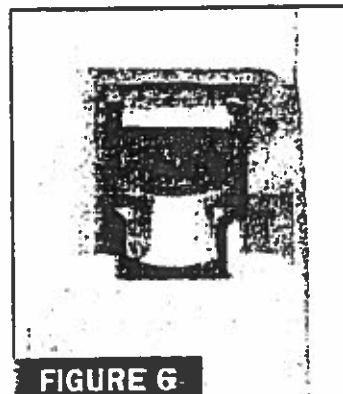
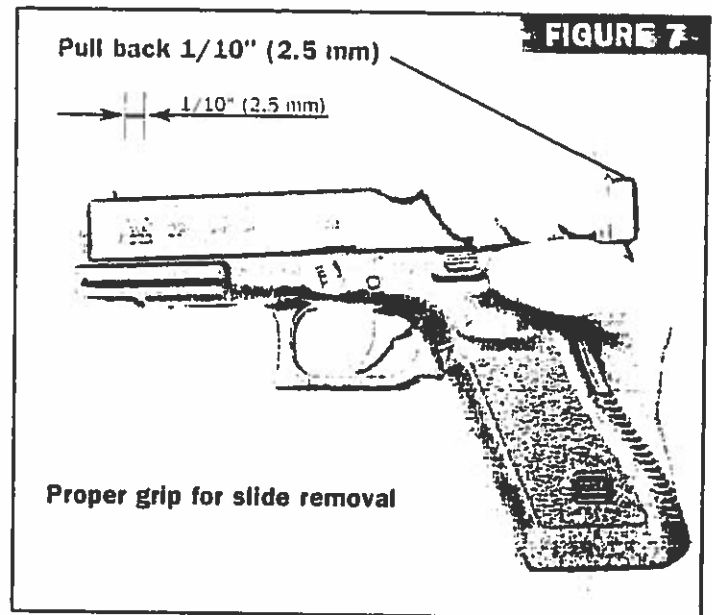


FIGURE 6

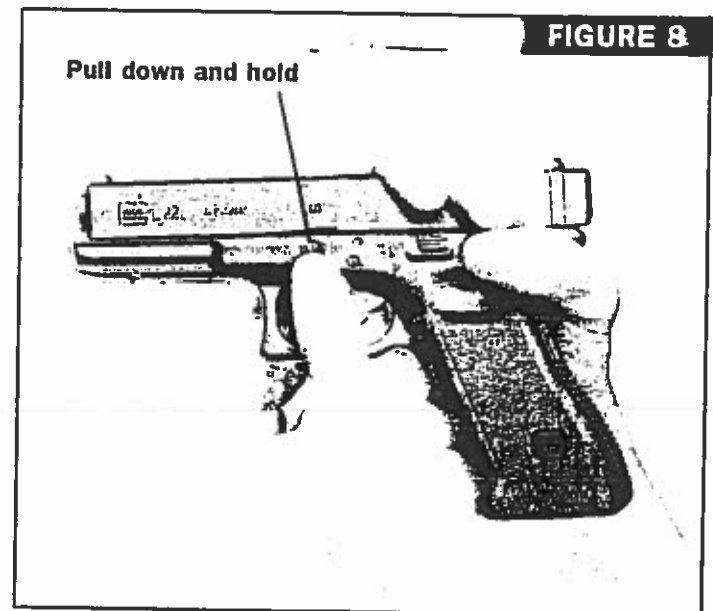
SLIDE REMOVAL

- Hold the pistol in either hand so that four fingers grasp the top of the slide as shown (Fig. 7). With these four fingers, pull and hold the slide back approximately 1/10 inch (2.5mm).

NOTE: The trigger has to be in the rear position to be able to disassemble the slide from the receiver.



- Simultaneously, pull down the slide lock (part no. 21) and hold both sides of it using the thumb and index finger of your free hand (Fig. 8).



- Push the slide forward until it is fully separated from the receiver (Fig. 9).

NOTE: With the slide and receiver separated, the operation of the trigger safety can be checked. See section IV, Function Testing the Trigger Safety (page 17), prior to operating the trigger with slide removed.

BARREL REMOVAL

- Push the recoil spring tube slightly forward while lifting it away from the barrel (Fig. 10).
- Remove the recoil spring assembly (Fig. 11).
- Grasp the barrel lug. While raising the chamber end, move the barrel slightly forward (Fig. 12). Then, lift the barrel from the slide.

SAFETY CAUTION: The recoil spring is under tension. During removal, use care to control the recoil spring assembly but take special care in case an old system with separated recoil spring and recoil spring tube is in use.

FIGURE 9

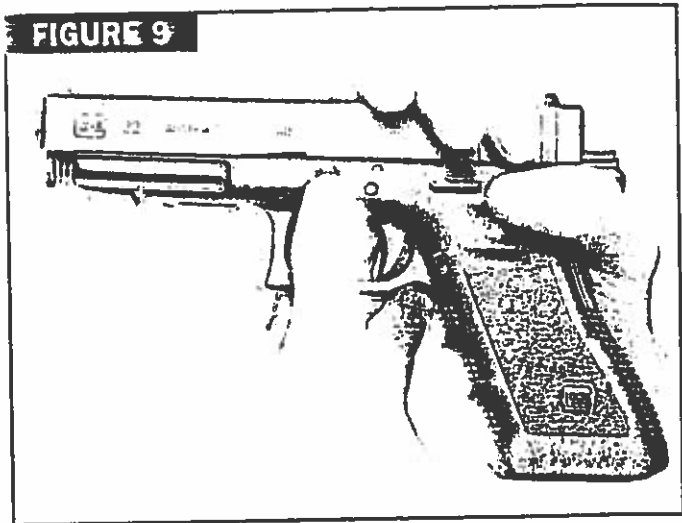


FIGURE 10

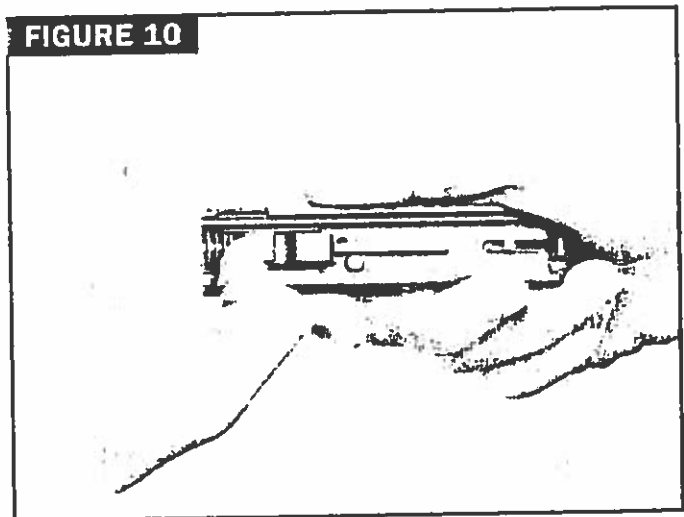


FIGURE 11

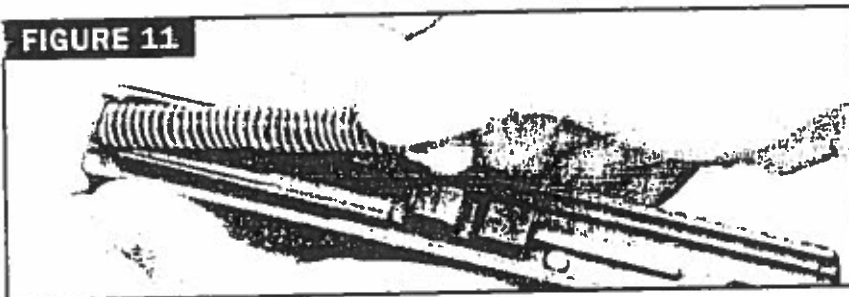
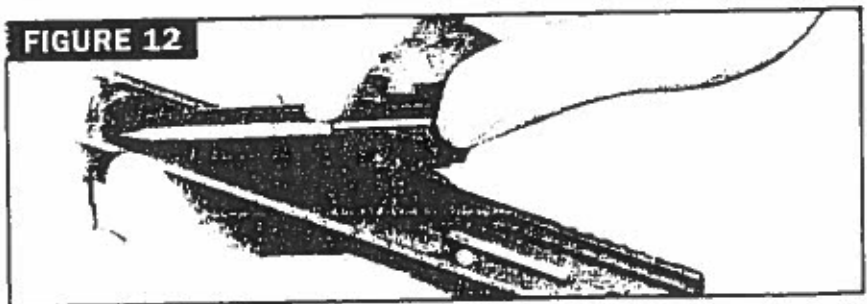


FIGURE 12



IV.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

The pistol is now field stripped. Further disassembly is not required for normal cleaning and maintenance.

NOTE: Refer to page 11-14 for proper method of field stripping the pistol.

CLEANING THE FIELD STRIPPED FIREARM

GLOCK pistols should be cleaned and lubricated after firing, and periodically to ensure safe and proper functioning. Once field stripped, the barrel and chamber are easily cleaned from the chamber end. The inside of the slide and receiver should be wiped clean. Standard firearm solvents can be used on the pistol. **Solvent manufacturers' warning labels should be followed.** This will ensure proper functioning of a GLOCK pistol.

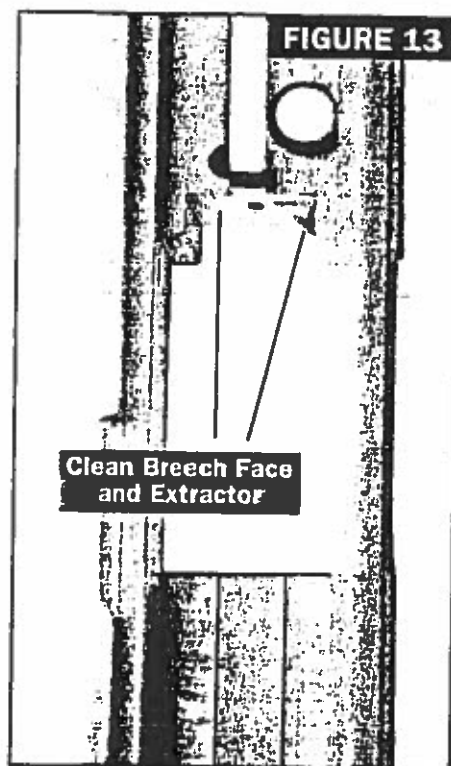
As with any semiautomatic pistol, GLOCK pistols should not be cleaned by merely locking the slide to the rear and inserting the cleaning rod from the muzzle end. This can cause excessive amounts of solvents to build up in both the receiver and slide and possibly contribute to malfunctions of the pistol. The pistol should be field stripped every time it is cleaned.

CAUTION: When cleaning the slide, the muzzle end should be pointed down so as to prevent debris and solvents from entering the firing pin channel.

The inside of both the chamber and barrel should be wiped completely dry once they have been thoroughly cleaned. The breech face and the area under the extractor claw should both be absolutely dry and free of any debris after cleaning.

The slide rail cuts should be cleaned thoroughly.

All other areas of the slide and receiver should be checked for cleanliness. Most parts in the receiver may be wiped with a clean, soft cloth that has been slightly dampened with a quality firearm cleaning solvent. **Again, follow solvent manufacturer's warning labels.**



LUBRICATING THE FIELD STRIPPED FIREARM

NOTE: The copper colored substance on the interior of the pistol is a high-temperature, factory-applied lubricant for new guns. The copper colored lubricant should remain, as it will assure long-term lubrication of the slide.

To properly lubricate your GLOCK pistol after it has been thoroughly cleaned and dried, the following lubrication procedures should be followed: Using a quality gun oil, lubricate the barrel, the barrel hood, the barrel lug, and the inside of the slide where the barrel hood rubs against the slide. Take **ONLY** one drop of oil on your finger and rub each slide rail, or put one drop of oil in each slide rail cut. Once the slide is replaced on the receiver after reassembly, the oil drop will be distributed equally along the slide rails. **Most important is the drop of oil (Fig. 14) where connector and trigger bar meet.**

If not properly lubricated, the connector and/or trigger bar may be damaged and produce a hard trigger pull, resulting in their needing to be replaced.

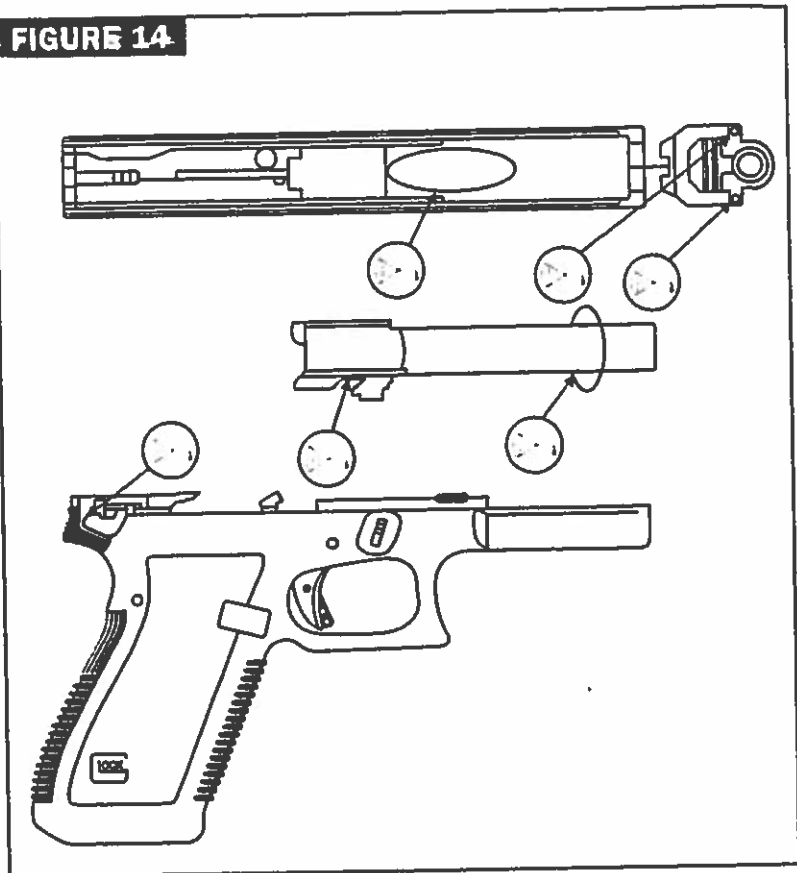
This will assure proper lubrication of your GLOCK pistol without over-lubricating. GLOCK pistols are designed to operate properly with only small amounts of lubrication.

CAUTION: Do not over-lubricate your GLOCK pistol. Large quantities of oil or grease will collect unburned powder and other residue, which could interfere with proper functioning of your GLOCK pistol.

GLOCK pistols may be dry-fired without expectation of damage to the firearm.

CAUTION: Do not put oil inside firing pin channel or magazine tube. Firing pin channel, magazine tube, and breech face should be wiped dry before reassembly. Leaving solvent or lubricant in these areas could cause contamination of primers and failure to fire.

FIGURE 14





Senate Bill No. 1099

Public Act No. 13-188

AN ACT CONCERNING SCHOOL SAFETY.

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

Section 1. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) For the school year commencing July 1, 2013, and each school year thereafter, no municipality or local or regional board of education may employ or enter into an agreement, as described in subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of section 53a-217b of the general statutes, with any person, other than a sworn member of an organized local police department or a retired police officer as provided in subsection (b) of this section, to provide security services in a public school if such person will possess a firearm, as defined in section 53a-3 of the general statutes, while in the performance of his or her duties.

(b) A municipality or a local or regional board of education may employ or enter into an agreement with a retired police officer to provide security services in a public school if such retired police officer is a qualified retired law enforcement officer, as defined in 18 USC 926C, as amended from time to time. Such retired police officer shall receive annual training pursuant to section 7-294x of the general statutes and shall successfully complete annual firearms training provided by a certified firearms instructor that meets or exceeds the standards of the Police Officer Standards and Training Council or 18

Senate Bill No. 1099

USC 926C, as amended from time to time. Such retired police officer shall not be subject to the licensing requirements of part II of chapter 534 of the general statutes.

(c) For the purposes of subsection (b) of this section, "retired police officer" means a sworn member of an organized local police department who was certified by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council and retired or separated in good standing from such department or a sworn member of the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection who retired or separated in good standing from said division.