



MASSACHUSETTS PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS & TRAINING COMMISSION

August 17, 2026

CHAIR

Margaret R. Hinkle

COMMISSIONERS

Lester Baker

Hanya H. Bluestone

Lawrence Calderone

Eddy Chrispin

Deborah Hall

Marsha V. Kazarosian

Charlene D. Luma

Rev. Clyde D. Talley

In accordance with [M.G.L. c. 30A, §§ 18-25](#), and [St. 2021, c. 20](#), as amended by [St. 2022, c. 22](#), by [St. 2022, c. 107](#), by [St. 2023, c. 2](#), and by [St. 2025, c. 2](#), notice is hereby given of a meeting of the Peace Officer Standards and Training Commission. The meeting will take place as noted below.

NOTICE OF MEETING AND AGENDA

Public Meeting #79

August 20, 2026

8:30 a.m.

Remote Participation via [Zoom](#)

Meeting ID: 980 6520 8606

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Enrique A. Zuniga

- 1) Call to Order
- 2) Approval of Minutes
 - a) July 16, 2026
- 3) Executive Director Report – Enrique A. Zuniga
- 4) Division of Standards Semi-Annual Report – Matthew P. Landry
- 5) Legal Update – Randall E. Ravitz, Kimberly Shatford
 - a) Proposed Regulations 555 CMR 3.00 “Regulated Agencies, Officers, and Conduct”
 - b) An Act Promoting Rule of Law, Oversight, Trust and Equal Constitutional Treatment (the PROTECT Act)
- 6) Matters not anticipated by the Chair at the time of posting
- 7) Executive Session in accordance with the following:
 - M.G.L. c. 30A, § 21(a)(1), to discuss “the discipline or dismissal of, or complaints or charges brought against, a public officer, employee, . . . or individual”;

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mass.gov/orgs/post-commission

MASSACHUSETTS PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS & TRAINING COMMISSION

- M.G.L. c. 30A, § 21(a)(5), to discuss the investigation of charges of criminal misconduct;
 - M.G.L. c. 30A, § 21(a)(7), combined with M.G.L. c. 6E, § 8(c)(2), and to the extent they may be applicable, M.G.L. c. 6, §§ 168 and 178, to discuss matters relating to preliminary inquiries and initial staff review concerning whether to initiate such inquiries, and regarding certain criminal record information; and
 - M.G.L. c. 30A, § 21(a)(7), combined with M.G.L. c. 30A, §§ 22(f) and (g), to discuss and approve prior Executive Session minutes.
- a) Division of Standards reports of Preliminary Inquiries in the following cases:
- i) PI-2026-009
 - ii) PI-2025-063
 - iii) PI-2025-041
- b) Division of Standards request to enter voluntary decertification, suspension or disposition agreement in the following cases:
- i) PI-2025-032
 - ii) PI-2025-048
 - iii) PI-2026-007
- c) Division of Standards request approval to impose or revoke a suspension in the following cases:
- i) PI-2024-078
 - ii) PI-2026-049
- d) Division of Standards request for approval to conduct Preliminary Inquiries in the following cases:
- i) PI-2026-048
 - ii) PI-2026-050
 - iii) PI-2026-051
- e) Approval of the minutes of the Executive Session of July 16, 2026

Note that M.G.L. c. 66, § 6A(d) provides that “[a]n electronically produced document submitted to an agency . . . for use in deliberations by a public body shall be provided in an electronic format at the time of submission.”

2a.

MASSACHUSETTS PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING COMMISSION
Public Meeting Minutes
July 16, 2026
8:30 a.m.
Via Zoom

Documents Distributed in Advance of Meeting

- June 18, 2026 Public Meeting Minutes
- Executive Director Report
- Financial and Administrative Update
- Draft set of revised regulations to 555 CMR 1.00 addressing streamlining certain reports to the Commission and minor matters
- Presentation concerning “The Massachusetts Blue Envelope Program” addressing initiatives and legislation to improve interactions between members of law enforcement and individuals on the autism spectrum

1. Call to Order

- The meeting began at 8:33 a.m.
- Commission Chair Margaret R. Hinkle took a roll call of the Commissioners present. The roll call proceeded as follows:
 - Chair Hinkle – Present
 - Commissioner Lester Baker – Present
 - Commissioner Lawrence Calderone – Present
 - Commissioner Eddy Chrispin – Present
 - Commissioner Deborah Hall – Present
 - Commissioner Marsha V. Kazarosian – Present
 - Commissioner Charlene D. Luma – Present
 - Commissioner Clyde Talley – Present
- Chair Hinkle stated that Commissioner Hanya H. Bluestone was not in attendance.

2. Approval of Minutes

- Chair Hinkle asked for a motion to approve the June 18, 2026 minutes. Commissioner Kazarosian moved to approve the minutes, and Commissioner Baker seconded the motion.
- The Commissioners voted to approve the June 18, 2026 public meeting minutes.

3. Executive Director Report – Executive Director Enrique A. Zuniga

- Executive Director Zuniga began his report by reminding members of the public that the Commission does not take public comment during meetings and instead accepts written submissions through the posted contact channels.
- Executive Director Zuniga provided an update regarding officer recertification. He stated as follows.
 - The final number of officers with certification expiring on June 30, 2026, was 4,978.
 - The decrease from prior estimates primarily reflects officers who retired or separated from law enforcement and whose status changes may not have been timely reported by their agencies.
 - Between June 15 and the June 30 deadline, the Commission received 2,080 Business License Applications (“BLAs”), requiring substantial processing and outreach by the Division of Police Certification to agencies throughout the Commonwealth.

- The Commission also received the required agency-head attestations for officers in the current recertification cohort.
- The Division of Police Certification continues to process and issue certification notices. Officers whose BLAs were timely submitted remain certified while the Commission completes its quality-assurance review and issues the applicable notices.
- As of the prior week, 1,994 certification notices had been issued and approximately 2,984 remained to be processed.
- Certification periods generally extend for three years plus any additional period necessary to align future expiration dates with the officer's birth month.
- The vast majority of processed officers received full certification, while 34 officers had been conditionally certified. Many of the conditional certifications involve Bridge Academy participants who have until December 1, 2027, to complete applicable work-hour requirements.
- Executive Director Zuniga provided an update regarding implementation of the use of force model policy. He stated as follows.
 - Commission and Municipal Police Training Committee ("MPTC") staff completed two joint training sessions regarding the model policy. The final session was recorded and will be made available to law enforcement agencies through Acadis.
 - The training addressed compliance requirements, use-of-force reporting, and information required to be submitted to the Commission.
 - Questions were raised regarding application of the model policy to individuals who are not certified but may perform similar job functions. Staff will further evaluate those circumstances and return to the Commission with recommendations at a future meeting.
 - Individuals who are certified or required to be certified remain subject to the model policy in accordance with Commission regulations.
- Executive Director Zuniga concluded his report and invited questions or comments from the Commissioners.
- Chair Hinkle thanked Executive Director Zuniga and staff for their work. Hearing no questions or comments from the Commissioners, she moved to the next agenda item.
- 4. Finance and Administrative Update - Chief Financial Administrative Officer ("CFAO") Eric Rebello-Pradas**
 - CFAO Rebello-Pradas provided an update regarding FY26 financial activity. He stated as follows.
 - Subject to final activity during the accounts payable period, the Commission estimates total FY26 spending of approximately \$8.48 million.
 - The Commission expects to revert approximately \$425,000, an increase from the previously projected \$300,000, primarily because certain planned information technology expenditures were not prepaid before the end of the fiscal year.
 - As of June 30, 2026, the Commission had 54 employees, one position below its year-end target of 55.
 - CFAO Rebello-Pradas provided a human resources update. He stated as follows.
 - Brian Park, a student at Boston College Law School, joined the Legal Division as its fifth legal intern.
 - The Commission currently has no open or posted positions but anticipates posting positions to support its audit function.

- CFAO Rebello-Pradas provided an update regarding the FY27 budget. He stated as follows.
 - The Conference Committee approved an appropriation of approximately \$8.83 million for the Commission, adopting the lower of the House and Senate proposed amounts.
 - The Commission believes the appropriation is manageable if it continues utilizing operational efficiencies.
 - The Commission has begun developing its FY27 spending plan, with that process commencing on June 23, 2026.
- CFAO Rebello-Pradas next provided an update regarding the Commission's workforce diversity metrics. He stated as follows.
 - The Commission compared its workforce demographics with those of the Commonwealth's population and more than 45,000 state employees.
 - A detailed analysis was included in the meeting materials, and the Commission will continue reviewing and reporting these metrics regularly, with the next update anticipated in January 2027.
- CFAO Rebello-Pradas concluded his report. Chair Hinkle thanked him and staff for their work and, hearing no questions or comments from the Commissioners, moved to the Legal Update.

5. Legal Update – General Counsel Randall E. Ravitz, Director of Police Standards Matthew P. Landry, Counsel Gerald H. Cahill, Legal Fellow Victor Lobo

Chair Hinkle moved to the next agenda item and turned the floor over to General Counsel Ravitz.

- General Counsel Ravitz introduced proposed revisions to the regulations governing the handling of complaints by law enforcement agencies and the Commission and turned the presentation over to Director Landry and Counsel Cahill.
- Director Landry provided an overview of the policy goals underlying the proposed revisions to 555 CMR 1.01. He stated as follows.
 - The proposed revisions build on the Commission's prior consideration of minor complaints and are intended to better align complaint classifications with the Commission's statutory priorities while creating a more efficient process for supervising certain lower-level matters.
 - The draft identifies 22 categories of serious violations of law enforcement standards, largely derived from existing statutory and regulatory requirements and sub-regulatory guidance adopted by the Commission in September 2023.
 - Complaints not involving one of the identified serious violations would generally be classified as minor matters. Minor matters would be further divided between those that may be handled at the agency level without Commission involvement and those that must be reported to the Commission through a streamlined process.
 - The streamlined process is intended to maintain accountability and transparency while reducing unnecessary interactions between the Commission and agencies during investigations.
 - Additional proposed revisions would establish standards for when an agency may determine that a complaint is not credible, impose a 60-day deadline for discipline following sustained internal affairs charges, and update internal affairs investigation procedures to reflect best practices.

- Director Landry thanked Commission staff for their work on the draft and turned the presentation over to Counsel Cahill.
- Counsel Cahill presented the proposed revisions concerning minor matters and complaint-reporting requirements. He stated as follows.
 - Under the current regulations, complaints are classified as either minor or non-minor. Non-minor complaints must be reported to the Commission within two business days, while minor complaints generally are not reportable.
 - The proposed revisions would replace that framework with a more specific classification system centered on “serious violations of law enforcement standards,” consisting of 22 categories of misconduct derived from Chapter 6E, other applicable laws and regulations, and existing Commission guidance.
 - Complaints alleging a serious violation of law enforcement standards would continue to be reportable to the Commission within two business days.
 - Complaints not involving a serious violation would generally be classified as minor matters. Certain minor complaints would nevertheless be reportable to the Commission after completion of the agency’s internal investigation.
 - Other minor complaints, such as routine internal work-rule violations or allegations involving only discourtesy, generally would not be reportable unless the agency imposes formal discipline.
- Counsel Cahill addressed proposed revisions concerning credibility determinations. He stated as follows.
 - Because the current regulations require a complaint to be credible before reporting obligations are triggered, the proposed revisions would expressly define when an agency may determine that a complaint is not credible.
 - Complaints would initially be presumed credible and could be deemed non-credible only if, after an initial exercise of due diligence, the agency determines that specified criteria for non-credibility are met.
 - The proposed definition is intended to provide greater consistency and guidance regarding credibility determinations already made by law enforcement agencies.
- Counsel Cahill also addressed the proposed definition of formal discipline and its effect on reporting requirements. He stated as follows.
 - Any discipline imposed for a serious violation of law enforcement standards or a reportable minor matter would continue to be reported to the Commission.
 - For otherwise non-reportable minor matters, an agency would be required to report the matter if it imposed formal discipline.
 - Formal discipline would include more significant disciplinary actions, such as termination, suspension, demotion, or required retraining, but would not include reprimands, counseling, coaching, or treatment referrals.
 - This framework is intended to alert the Commission when the severity of discipline suggests that an otherwise minor matter may warrant additional attention, while allowing agencies to resolve truly minor matters internally.
- Counsel Cahill clarified that requiring additional information to be reported to the Commission would not necessarily result in that information being published in the Commission’s public disciplinary database.

- Counsel Cahill reiterated that staff were not requesting a vote on the proposed revisions at this meeting and invited feedback from the Commissioners, law enforcement agencies, and members of the public.
- Commissioner Luma asked for clarification regarding the proposal to require reporting of complaints concerning officer conduct during interactions with the public, except where the allegation is limited to rudeness or discourtesy.
- Counsel Cahill explained that the provision is intended to balance the Commission's interest in receiving information about officer interactions with the public with the goal of streamlining minor matters.
- He stated that such complaints generally warrant Commission awareness, while allegations limited to rudeness or discourtesy were considered sufficiently minor to remain non-reportable.
- Commissioner Luma stated that the explanation was helpful and expressed support for the carve-out.
- Commissioner Calderone questioned the inclusion of body-worn camera policy violations as reportable minor matters.
- He noted that the Boston Police Department imposes discipline for such violations and questioned the benefit of requiring the Commission to collect and track matters involving an officer's failure to activate a camera, particularly given the volume of officers and incidents involved.
- Counsel Cahill explained that reporting such matters after completion of the agency investigation could allow the Commission to identify patterns, determine whether particular circumstances raise concerns, and assess whether otherwise minor violations warrant further attention.
- Commissioner Calderone noted that failures to activate may occur during rapidly developing incidents and reiterated his concern that reporting every such violation could impose substantial administrative burdens on the Commission without sufficient benefit. He stated that he would submit additional comments regarding the issue in writing.
- Commissioner Calderone asked whether the Commission had previously directed agencies to investigate minor matters and what circumstances might warrant such direction in the future.
- Counsel Cahill explained that the proposed provision is intended to operate as a catch-all where a matter otherwise classified as minor presents a red flag or circumstances suggesting that additional investigation or documentation may be warranted, even though the matter does not fall within one of the identified reportable categories.
- Executive Director Zuniga explained that the Commission has encountered complaints that agencies deemed non-credible or non-reportable but that, when later submitted to the Commission, appeared to warrant further investigation. He stated that the proposed regulation would clarify the Commission's authority to direct an agency to investigate such matters.
- Director Landry added that the provision could also apply where an agency characterizes conduct as minor, but information available to the Commission suggests a more serious concern, such as a possible pattern of bias.
- Commissioner Calderone expressed concern about allowing the Division of Police Standards to make that determination and stated that he believed such decisions should rest with the Commissioners.

- Commissioner Chrispin expressed concern that agency determinations may be subjective, noting that conduct characterized as discourtesy could, in some circumstances, reflect bias or result in inconsistent disciplinary outcomes.
- He stated that an isolated failure to activate a body-worn camera may not warrant reporting, but repeated failures, particularly where complaints result, may warrant closer review by the Commission.
- Executive Director Zuniga stated that the Commission already receives many body-worn camera-related disciplinary matters and has treated them as reportable. He explained that continued reporting supports the Commission's public disciplinary database and its ability to identify trends.
- Commissioner Calderone asked whether the proposed regulations would establish consequences for agencies that fail to comply with reporting requirements.
- Executive Director Zuniga stated that greater clarity regarding reporting requirements should improve compliance and allow the Commission to identify matters warranting follow-up.
- He added that the proposed framework would reduce reporting burdens by requiring certain reportable minor matters to be submitted only once, after the agency completes its investigation, rather than at multiple stages.
- Commissioner Calderone stated that law enforcement organizations are likely to submit written comments concerning the minor-matter provisions and noted a concern that, despite the proposed distinctions, many minor matters may still ultimately be reportable.
- Executive Director Zuniga clarified that written and oral reprimands involving otherwise non-reportable minor matters would no longer need to be reported, even when documented, unless a later matter results in discipline that independently triggers reporting.
- Commissioner Calderone acknowledged the benefit of that clarification but reiterated his concerns. He questioned whether collecting and publishing such information would justify the administrative burden on the Commission.
- Commissioner Chrispin noted that officers often lack an avenue to appeal oral or written reprimands and expressed concern that multiple unreviewed reprimands could create a misleading impression of an officer's disciplinary history over time.
- Chair Hinkle thanked Counsel Cahill, staff, and the Commissioners for their work and discussion. Hearing nothing further, she turned the floor over to General Counsel Ravitz.
- General Counsel Ravitz introduced Legal Fellow Lobo to provide an overview of recent initiatives and legislation intended to improve interactions between law enforcement officers and individuals on the autism spectrum.
- Legal Fellow Lobo provided an overview of the Blue Envelope Program. He stated as follows.
 - The voluntary program provides autistic drivers and individuals with other invisible disabilities with an envelope for storing documents typically requested during traffic stops, while alerting officers to the individual's disability and providing communication guidance.
 - The program is intended to reduce misunderstandings that may arise when autism-related behaviors, such as limited eye contact, difficulty responding to directions, or unexpected movements, are misinterpreted during law enforcement interactions.

- The Massachusetts State Police (“MSP”) launched a voluntary Blue Envelope Program in 2024 and has distributed more than 12,000 envelopes, with several municipalities establishing similar programs.
- Blue envelopes generally include guidance for officers and drivers, emergency contact information, and access to additional resources intended to facilitate effective communication during police interactions.
- Legal Fellow Lobo provided an overview of Chapter 112 of the Acts of 2026, *An Act Facilitating Better Interactions Between Police Officers and Persons with Autism Spectrum Disorder*. He stated as follows.
 - The legislation, approved on June 25, 2026, and effective September 1, 2026, codifies the existing Blue Envelope Program and requires the MSP to develop and maintain the program in consultation with relevant stakeholders.
 - The legislation also provides for distribution of blue envelopes through the Registry of Motor Vehicles and is intended to expand awareness and availability of the program statewide.
- Legal Fellow Lobo discussed potential steps the Commission could take to support statewide implementation of the Blue Envelope Program. He recommended as follows.
 - Explore opportunities with the MPTC to incorporate Blue Envelope Program awareness into existing officer training.
 - Partner with the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association to share best practices and implementation guidance, monitor implementation, and identify opportunities for future improvements.
 - Support statewide outreach to increase awareness among law enforcement and the public, including engagement with disability advocacy organizations to gather feedback and educational materials.
- Legal Fellow Lobo concluded his presentation and invited questions from the Commissioners.
- Commissioner Talley suggested broader public outreach, including social media or other public messaging, to reach individuals who may not be connected with autism advocacy organizations.
- Legal Fellow Lobo stated that the Commission plans to provide information about the program on its website and could work with advocacy organizations to expand awareness.
- Commissioner Talley also asked whether data are available regarding the program’s effectiveness.
- Legal Fellow Lobo did not have current effectiveness data but noted that similar programs have expanded to 29 states and have prompted proposed federal legislation supporting their implementation.
- Commissioner Chrispin asked whether the Commission could work with the MPTC to incorporate Blue Envelope Program awareness into its training curriculum.
- Executive Director Zuniga stated that the Commission could explore opportunities with the MPTC to provide more timely outreach and awareness rather than waiting for the next training year. He emphasized the importance of statewide implementation as soon as practicable.
- Chair Hinkle thanked Legal Fellow Lobo for his presentation and the information provided.

6. Matters Not Anticipated by the Chair at the Time of Posting

- There were no matters not anticipated by the Chair at the time of posting of the meeting notice.

7. Executive Session

- The Chair raised the issue of moving into executive session, in accordance with M.G.L. c. 30A, § 21(a)(1), to discuss the discipline or dismissal of, or complaints or charges brought against a public employee, a public officer, or an individual; under M.G.L. c. 30A, § 21(a)(5), in anticipation of discussion regarding the investigation of charges of criminal misconduct; under M.G.L. c. 30A, § 21(a)(7), combined with M.G.L. c. 6E, § 8(c)(2), and to the extent they may be applicable, M.G.L. c. 6, §§ 168 and 178, in anticipation of discussion regarding the initiation of preliminary inquiries and initial staff review related to the same, and regarding certain criminal offender record information; and M.G.L. c. 30A, § 21(a)(7), combined with M.G.L. c. 30A, § 22(f) and (g), in anticipation of discussion and approval of the minutes of the prior executive session.
- Chair Hinkle stated that:
 - The Commissioners will be considering reports of preliminary inquiry in seven cases.
 - They will be considering the request to enter a voluntary decertification, suspension, or disposition agreement in two cases.
 - They will be considering an update in one matter.
 - They will be considering requests from the Division of Police Standards to approve a preliminary inquiry and or to impose a suspension in seven cases.
 - They will be considering the application for voluntary relinquishment of certification regarding Eric Wade, formerly of the Canton Police Department.
 - They will also be addressing approval of the minutes of the June 18, 2026 executive session.
- Chair Hinkle asked for a motion to enter executive session. Commissioner Baker moved to enter executive session, and Commissioner Calderone seconded the motion.
- Chair Hinkle took a roll call vote on the motion. The motion unanimously carried.
- She then informed members of the public that the Commission would not reconvene its public meeting after the executive session.
- Executive Director Zuniga reminded members of the public that they can send comments via email to POSTC-comments@mass.gov and find contact information through the Commission website.
- Chair Hinkle thanked the staff members who presented and helped prepare for the Commission meeting and expressed appreciation to members of the public for their interest in the Commission's work.
- The public meeting was adjourned at 9:48 a.m.

Summary of Matters Voted on by the Commission

- Approval of minutes of June 18, 2026 meeting.
 - The Commission voted to approve the minutes included in the meeting packet.

3.



Executive Director Report

August 20, 2026

POSTC-comments@mass.gov
mapostcommission.gov
617-701-8401

Agenda



1. Use of Force Model Policy – Self Assessment Form
2. Agency Use of Force Reporting Form
3. Use of Force Reports to POST (Reportable Event)
4. Administrative Update

Use of Force Model Policy



1. Use of Force Policy – Self Assessment Form

- Agency self-assessment for consistency with Model Policy
- To confirm that Agencies' policies are consistent with Model Policy
- Agencies to identify areas of Policy that do not apply (i.e., unarmed officers)
- Also inquiring about participation in MPAC & CALEA
- Ascertain whether an authority or MPAC ever used corrective action regarding U. of F.?
- Solicit questions about agency compliance with Model Policy
- To be deployed soon, for completion by **September 30th**

Use of Force



2. Agency Use of Force Reporting Form

- POST & MPTC staff considered existing agency forms, including MACOPA Use of Force sample form, which has been adopted by several agencies
- The draft Reporting Form eliminates/minimizes fields with check-boxes that describe events and perceptions. Leaves those for the “description” portion of the form
- To be deployed as the minimum information to be collected by agencies
- Being presented to MPTC
- Planned consultation with MACOPA for feedback

Use of Force Reporting Form



3. Use of Force Reports to POST (Reportable Event)

Model Policy specifies Use of Force incidents that need to be reported to POST

- Officer Involved Injury or Death*
- Excessive Force
- Untruthful statements concerning a material fact regarding a use of force
- Knowing omission of a material fact regarding use of force
- Harassment, retaliation, or intimidation of an individual related to a use of force
- Crowd control

*** Includes “physical altercation with a person who...requests or receives medical care”**

Use of Force Reporting Form



Use of Force Reporting to POST (Reportable Event)

- New Section in portal to submit Reportable Events (including Use of Force incidents) to POST
- Basic information, outcome and supervisor review
- Initial report envisioned to be followed by subsequent form if review by outside agency (i.e., District Attorney, State Police, etc.)
- Enter initial information on whether an Internal Affairs case has been opened
- Ability to upload Agency Use of Force Reporting Form and other information for each officer involved

Administrative Update



Outreach and Engagement

- July 22 – Semi-annual Staff Meeting
- July 28 – POST hosted a Seminar on Effective Advocacy
- August 6 – Meeting with Hospitals Law Enforcement Departments

Administrative Update



Staff Updates

Promotion

- Ivy Drew, Senior Intake Coordinator

Leaving POST

- Elizabeth “Lizzie” Zhao, Paralegal and Hearings Administrator
- Timothy Quinn, Compliance Agent

Other Noteworthy

- Annie Lee, accepted into the Boston Bar Association’s Public Interest Leadership Program



Massachusetts Peace Officer Standards & Training
POSTC-comments@mass.gov
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MASSACHUSETTS POST COMMISSION
USE OF FORCE REPORTING FORM
(DRAFT 8/13/2026)

1. REPORT BASICS

Reporting Officer	
Agency Name	
Report Date	

2. INCIDENT BASICS

Incident/Case Number	
Incident Date	
Incident Time	
Location Address	
Location Type	☐ Indoor ☐ Outdoor ☐ Station ☐ Residence ☐ Business ☐ Hospital ☐ Other _____

3. INVOLVED OFFICER(S)

Officer Name	
Arrival Uniform	☐ Full ☐ Partial ☐ Plainclothes
If Plainclothes, Describe Visual Police Identification:	
Duty Status	☐ On Duty ☐ Off Duty
Involvement	☐ Used Force ☐ Intervened [If Intervened, submit Supervisor Report with Officer Statement included]
Officer Injured	☐ No ☐ Minor ☐ Serious Injury ☐ Death
Describe Injuries:	

4. INVOLVED SUBJECT(S)

Name	
DOB	
Race	☐ American Indian/Alaska Native ☐ Asian ☐ Black/African American ☐ Latino(a) ☐ Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander ☐ White ☐ Unknown
Ethnicity	☐ Hispanic ☐ Not Hispanic ☐ Unknown
Gender	☐ Female ☐ Male ☐ Other
Height	
Weight	
Subject Injured	☐ None Reported ☐ Minor ☐ Serious Injury ☐ Death
Describe Injuries:	

5. INCIDENT DETAILS

Type of Incident (select all that apply)

☐ Effect an Arrest ☐ Warrant Service ☐ Response to Suspicious Activity ☐ Motor Vehicle Stop
☐ Barricaded ☐ Welfare Check ☐ Domestic Violence ☐ School Disturbance ☐ Mass
Demonstration ☐ Cell Check

☐ Medical/Mental Health Incident ☐ Incident Involving Suspected or Known Alcohol or Drug
Impairment

☐ Other, Describe: _____

Was Subject a Direct Threat to Officer or Another

☐ Yes, Describe: _____ ☐ No

Subject Weapon (select all that apply)

☐ Blunt Object ☐ Knife/Cutting Instrument ☐ Firearm ☐ Vehicle ☐ Body Part, Describe: _____
☐ Other, Describe: _____

De-escalation

☐ Attempted/Failed ☐ Not Feasible

Force Type (select all that apply)

☐ Deadly/Lethal ☐ Non-deadly/Non-lethal

Officer Weapon/Implement and Usage (select all that apply)

☐ Personal Weapons/Empty Hand Control (select all that apply)

☐ Pressure Point/Control Method ☐ Takedown ☐ Hand/Fist Strike

☐ Elbow/Arm Strike ☐ Foot Strike ☐ Knee Strike ☐ Head Strike ☐ Other, Describe:

☐ Impact Weapon Use/Baton Strike/Less-Lethal Munitions

☐ OC Spray Deployment

☐ Electronic Control Weapon (select all that apply)

☐ Pointed ☐ Laser Only ☐ Warning Arc ☐ Drive-Stun ☐ Probe Deployment

☐ Firearm

☐ Pointed Only ☐ Discharged

☐ Other Weapon Usage: Describe: _____

6. OUTCOME

(Select all that apply)

☐ Citation ☐ Arrest ☐ Protective Custody/Section 12 ☐ None ☐ Other, Describe: _____

☐ Medical Care Provided or Requested (select all that apply)

☐ For Officer

☐ For Subject

☐ Provided by Officer(s) ☐ Provided by Medical Personnel

☐ Refusal

☐ Other, Describe: _____

7. INCIDENT NARRATIVE

Narrative may be included below or added as an attachment. If adding as an attachment, note report number. Remember to include the reasons that force was used including the subject's resistance and/or actions, as well as any de-escalation tactics used and/or attempted and failed or why de-escalation tactics were not feasible.

☐ Narrative Attached; Report #: _____

8. OTHER

Known Video Footage Available (select all that apply)

☐ None ☐ BWC ☐ Dashcam ☐ Cell phone ☐ Commercial CCTV ☐ Residential CCTV ☐ Drone

☐ Other, Describe: _____

Supervisor/Senior Officer Notified Before and/or During Incident: ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, Name/Rank: _____

Supervisor/Senior Officer Responded to Scene: ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, Name/Rank: _____

Other Officer(s) Present: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Name, Rank	Agency
Name, Rank	Agency
Name, Rank	Agency

Other Witnesses Present: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Name	Address	Phone
Name	Address	Phone
Name	Address	Phone

9. SUPERVISOR REVIEW (Supervisor not directly involved in incident)

Supervisor Name	
Officer Report Properly Completed and Completed by End of Shift or Granted Extension	☐ Yes ☐ No
Evidence Preserved	☐ Yes ☐ No
Clear Violation of Law and/or Agency Policy & Procedures	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown If yes, Describe: _____
Date	
Signature	

4.

Division of Standards Report



Division of Police Standards Update



Complaint Case Load

(Reporting period: March 1, 2026 – July 31, 2026)

Complaints & Incident Reports	Number
Complaints submitted from the public	467*
Complaints submitted from law enforcement agencies via the POST LEA portal	360

* Not inclusive of complaints that were screened out, duplicates, etc.

- Division reviews ~47 new public complaints weekly (+34% from March 2026)
- Agencies reported ~17 new complaints weekly via POST LEA portal (stable from March 2026)

Division of Police Standards Update



Preliminary Inquiry / Disciplinary Case Summary

Division of Standards Cases	Count*	Notes
Active Preliminary Inquiries	108	
Preliminary Inquiries concluded with recommendation of discipline per M.G.L. c. 6E, § 10	134	Includes cases with final disposition, and cases still in the adjudicatory hearing process
Preliminary Inquiries concluded without discipline	30	
Suspensions (Active)	90	Includes suspensions for possible criminal conduct, and suspensions ordered in the interests of public health, safety, and welfare
Decertified Officers	87	

Pending Discipline Report



Swift imposition of discipline is important to ensure accountability for officer misconduct, and to build community trust in law enforcement

- 555 CMR 1.01 requires prompt imposition of discipline once IA charges have been sustained
- 13 agencies with 34 cases awaiting discipline for at least 60 days (average age is ~212 days)
- Some delays may be attributable to civil service hearings, collective bargaining, due process requirements, etc.
- **Proposed revisions to 555 CMR 1.01 call for new 60-day requirement for imposing discipline, with possibility of extensions for good cause**

Agency	No. of Cases
Boston PD	18
Cambridge PD	3
Brockton PD	2
Holden PD	2
Agawam PD	1
Braintree PD	1
Everett PD	1
Mass. State Police	1
Middlesex Sheriff's Office	1
Quinsigamond C.C. PD	1
Warren PD	1
Watertown PD	1 *
Worcester PD	1

* oldest case statewide - 730 days

5a.

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In green text are explanations of significant changes made to the version of these regulations that was presented at the June 2026 public Commission meeting. Explanations are not provided for other changes that were not intended to be substantive or are otherwise less significant.

The title was changed to be more concise and to capture the regulations' applicability to the conduct of various individuals and entities.

555 CMR 3.00: REGULATED AGENCIES, OFFICERS, AND CONDUCT

The list of sections was adjusted to reflect certain changes made below.

Section

- 3.01: Scope
- 3.02: Definitions
- 3.03: Law Enforcement Agencies
- 3.04: Law Enforcement Officers
- 3.05: Heads of Law Enforcement Agencies
- 3.06: Commission Status Determinations
- 3.07: Law Enforcement Powers
- 3.08: Police Duties and Functions
- 3.09: Commission Jurisdiction
- 3.10: Law Enforcement Agency Responsibility for Individual Conduct
- 3.11: Obtaining Information

In Section 3.01:

- Two initial subsections summarizing the regulations were cut as being not essential.
- The subsection concerning superseded policies was clarified.
- Language was added to make clear that these regulations do not affect MPTC regulations, policies, or actions.

3.01: Scope

- (1) To the extent that any provision of 555 CMR 3.00 is inconsistent with any provision of any policy, construction of the scope of M.G.L. c. 6E, guidance, or advisory previously issued by the Commission, 555 CMR 3.00:
 - (a) Does not supersede the inconsistent provision with respect to any occurrence, or the status of any individual, entity, or matter, prior to its effective date; and
 - (b) Otherwise supersedes the inconsistent provision.
- (2) Except as otherwise expressly provided, nothing in 555 CMR 3.00 is intended to:
 - (a) Limit any obligation that any individual or entity otherwise has under M.G.L. c. 6E, 555 CMR, or another source of authority;
 - (b) Construe, or apply to, any regulation, policy, or action of the MPTC;
 - (c) Establish any standard of care;
 - (d) Create any power, right, benefit, entitlement, remedy, cause of action, claim, defense, immunity, privilege, or protection on the part of any person or entity other than the Commission; or
 - (e) Otherwise waive or limit any power, right, benefit, entitlement, remedy, cause of action, claim, defense, immunity, privilege, or protection that may be available to the Commission.

In Section 3.02:

- The definition of "Arrest" was expanded to incorporate additional elaboration found in the case law that was relied on previously.
- MPTC regulatory definitions of "Appointed Candidate" and "Sponsored Candidate" were added, as such terms are used in the new Section 3.09. Under the MPTC's regulations: an "Appointed Candidate" is "Someone a law enforcement agency has hired to become a law enforcement officer and who needs to be enrolled in a police academy"; and a "Sponsored Candidate" is "Someone a law enforcement agency sponsors (but has not

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hired) to become a law enforcement officer and who needs to be enrolled in a police academy.”

- Other refinements were made to promote clarity and conciseness.

3.02: Definitions

(1) 555 CMR 3.00 incorporates all definitions and rules of construction set forth in 555 CMR 2.02: *Definitions* and 2.03: *Construction*, except those definitions of terms that are defined in 555 CMR 3.02(2).

(2) For the purposes of 555 CMR 3.00, the following terms have the following meanings, unless the context requires otherwise:

Appointed Candidate. An “Appointed Candidate” as defined by the MPTC in 550 CMR 3.02.

Arrest. An actual or constructive seizure or detention of a person, performed with the intention to effect an arrest and so understood by the person detained. For purposes of applying this definition, each of the following forms of conduct shall constitute a seizure, when performed in connection with law enforcement: an application, to the body of a person, of physical force that objectively manifests an intent to restrain; and a show of authority, through words or actions, that would make a reasonable person believe that the person’s freedom of movement is or would be subject to restraint. For these purposes, shows of authority include each of the following: physical touching of the person, the use or display of a weapon, the threatening presence of several officials, and the use of language or tone of voice indicating that compliance with a request might be compelled.

Certification. The certification of a law enforcement officer pursuant to M.G.L. c. 6E, §§ 3(a) and 4, or St. 2020, c. 253, § 102; or the certification of a law enforcement agency pursuant to M.G.L. c. 6E, §§ 3(a) and 5—either as an initial certification or a recertification; and regardless of whether it is subject to any condition, limitation, restriction, administrative suspension, or other suspension.

Commission. The Massachusetts Peace Officer Standards and Training Commission established pursuant to M.G.L. c. 6E, § 2 as an entity, including its Commissioners and its staff.

Constable. An individual who is elected or appointed as a constable pursuant to M.G.L. c. 41, §§ 1, 91, or 91A.

Correctional Facility. A correctional institution overseen by the Massachusetts Department of Correction; or a house of correction or jail overseen by a Sheriff’s Office; but not a lockup overseen by a municipality.

Decertified. “Decertified” as defined in M.G.L. c. 6E, § 1.

Head of a Law Enforcement Agency. A “head of a law enforcement agency” described in 555 CMR 3.05.

Include (or Including). Include (or including) without limitation.

Law Enforcement Agency. A “law enforcement agency” described in 555 CMR 3.03.

Law Enforcement Officer. A “law enforcement officer” described in 555 CMR 3.04.

Member. An individual who, with respect to a law enforcement agency or an entity engaged in a joint venture with such an agency: is its head; is

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its employee; works for it as an independent contractor; is its appointed candidate; is its sponsored candidate; is its agent under principles of agency law; or works for it and is subject to its direction and control.

MPTC. The Municipal Police Training Committee established pursuant to M.G.L. c. 6, § 116.

Officer of a Law Enforcement Agency. An “officer of a law enforcement agency” described in 555 CMR 3.04.

Police Duties and Functions. “Police duties and functions” described in 555 CMR 3.08.

Recertification. A type of certification involving a renewal of a previously granted certification.

Sheriff’s Office. A “Sheriff’s Office” described in 555 CMR 3.03(2).

Sponsored Candidate. A “Sponsored Candidate” as defined by the MPTC in 550 CMR 3.02.

In Section 3.03:

- The provision regarding a Sheriff’s Office was refined, so that it now speaks in terms of the “members” and “resources” of an office, as opposed to the “parts” of an office.
- The provision regarding a hospital police department now refers only to a hospital licensed pursuant to M.G.L. c. 111, § 51, in order to mirror the statute concerning Special State Police Officers for hospitals that is cited in the definition of “law enforcement officer” in M.G.L. c. 6E, § 1.
- Other refinements were made to promote clarity.

3.03: Law Enforcement Agencies

- (1) For purposes of M.G.L. c. 6E and 555 CMR, law enforcement agencies include:
- (a) Each police department of a city, town, or district;
 - (b) The Massachusetts Office of Environmental Law Enforcement;
 - (c) The University of Massachusetts Police Department;
 - (d) The Massachusetts Department of State Police;
 - (e) The agency alternatively known as the Massachusetts Port Authority Police Department and the Port of Boston Authority Police Department;
 - (f) The Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority Police Department;
 - (g) Each entity of a state, county, municipal, or district that:
 1. Principally performs law enforcement functions that are the same as, or substantially similar to, those performed by the agencies listed in 555 CMR 3.03(1)(a)-(f); and
 2. Is determined by the Commission to constitute a law enforcement agency;
 - (h) Each Sheriff’s Office, except for any members or resources of the office that the Sheriff or a designee attests, and the Commission determines:
 1. Are not law enforcement officers; and
 2. Do not provide support for the work of law enforcement officers;
 - (i) The police department of each public or private college, university, or other educational institution;
 - (j) The police department of each public or private hospital licensed pursuant to M.G.L. c. 111, § 51; and
 - (k) The police department of each of the following humane societies referenced in M.G.L. c. 22C, § 57, *added by* St. 1991, c. 412, § 22, if it was in existence on the date of that statute’s approval, December 27, 1991:
 1. The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals;

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2. The Berkshire Animal Protective Society, Inc.;
3. The Animal Rescue League of Boston;
4. The Boston Work Horse Relief Association;
5. The Lowell Humane Society;
6. The Worcester Animal Rescue League; and
7. The Animal Rescue League of New Bedford.

- (2) For purposes of M.G.L. c. 6E and 555 CMR, the terms Sheriff's Department and Sheriff's Office:
- (a) Are synonymous; and
 - (b) Refer to the office of a Massachusetts Sheriff as an entity, including the Sheriff, and other members and resources of the office.

In Section 3.04:

- The provision regarding the personnel of a Sheriff's Office now speaks in terms of performing "substantial" police duties and functions, as opposed to "most other" police duties and functions.
- That provision also now calls for the Sheriff or a designee to attest to those police duties and functions that an individual who is described as a non-law enforcement officer is not authorized to perform.
- Subsection 2 was relocated from Section 3.06.
- Subsection 4 is new.

3.04: Law Enforcement Officers

- (1) For purposes of M.G.L. c. 6E and 555 CMR, law enforcement officers include:
- (a) Each officer of a law enforcement agency;
 - (b) Each member of a humane society police department listed in 555 CMR 3.03(1)(k) appointed as a Special State Police Officer pursuant to M.G.L. c. 22C, § 57;
 - (c) Each member of the agency alternatively known as the Massachusetts Port Authority and the Port of Boston Authority appointed as a Special State Police Officer pursuant to M.G.L. c. 22C, § 58;
 - (d) Each member of an educational institution appointed as a Special State Police Officer pursuant to M.G.L. c. 22C, § 63;
 - (e) Each member of a hospital appointed as a Special State Police Officer pursuant to M.G.L. c. 22C, § 63;
 - (f) Each Sheriff; each Deputy Sheriff appointed pursuant to M.G.L. c. 37, § 3; and each Special Sheriff appointed pursuant to M.G.L. c. 37, § 4; unless:
 1. The Sheriff of the relevant Sheriff's Office or a designee attests:
 - a. That the individual is not authorized by the Sheriff to execute arrests;
 - b. That the individual is not authorized by the Sheriff to perform substantial police duties and functions;
 - c. That the individual does not devote a majority of the individual's work time to the performance of police duties and functions; and
 - d. To the police duties and functions listed in 555 CMR 3.08(1)(a) that the individual is not authorized to perform; and
 2. The Commission determines that the individual is not a law enforcement officer;
 - (g) Each constable who takes any action that furthers, or is intended to further, the constable's execution of an arrest; and
 - (h) Each special, reserve, or intermittent police officer serving on a part-time or temporary basis who is among the types of officers listed in 555 CMR 3.04(1)(a) through (g).

- (2) For purposes of 555 CMR 3.04(1)(a), officers of a law enforcement agency include each member or affiliate of the agency who:

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- (a) Is the head of the agency, unless the Commission has determined otherwise;
 - (b) Is a police officer;
 - (c) Is authorized, or tends, to make arrests or to perform police duties and functions;
 - (d) Represents oneself as a law enforcement officer with the agency in interacting with the public; or
 - (e) Is determined by the Commission to be an officer of the agency.
- (3) For purposes of M.G.L. c. 6E and 555 CMR, law enforcement officers also include each of the following, if recognized as such by a vote of the Commissioners:
 - (a) A member of the Civil Defense Agency appointed as a Special State Police Officer pursuant to M.G.L. c. 22C, § 64; and
 - (b) A member of the State Auditor's Office's Bureau of Special Investigations appointed as a Special State Police Officer pursuant to M.G.L. c. 22C, § 68.
- (4) For purposes of M.G.L. c. 6E and 555 CMR, unless the Commission determines otherwise with respect to an individual:
 - (a) Each member of a Sheriff's Office who qualifies as a law enforcement officer under 555 CMR 3.04(1)(f) remains a law enforcement officer at all times and in all respects while serving as a member of that office; and
 - (b) Each constable for a certain jurisdiction who qualifies as a law enforcement officer under 555 CMR 3.04(1)(g) continues to be a law enforcement officer at all times and in all respects while serving as a constable for that jurisdiction.

In Section 3.05, no significant changes were made.

3.05: Heads of Law Enforcement Agencies

- (1) For purposes of M.G.L. c. 6E and 555 CMR, unless the Commission has determined otherwise based on an analysis of an individual's position and other relevant circumstances, the head of a law enforcement agency is the highest-level individual who exercises day-to-day supervision and control of the law enforcement activity of the agency, without regard to:
 - (a) The individual's position title;
 - (b) Whether the individual is considered an employee of the agency; and
 - (c) Whether the individual is considered a sworn officer or a civilian.
- (2) The Commission may:
 - (a) Direct a law enforcement agency to identify the most suitable individual to be treated as the head of the agency for purposes of M.G.L. c. 6E and 555 CMR; and
 - (b) Itself identify the most suitable individual to be treated as the head of the agency for purposes of M.G.L. c. 6E and 555 CMR, where the agency fails to do so.

In Section 3.06:

- The provision regarding officers of a law enforcement agency was relocated to Section 3.04.
- The section was reframed so that it now applies to various determinations that the Commission may make under Section 3.04 or Section 3.05.
- There are new references to the display of an insignia of rank; and to working in the headquarters, station, barracks, or facility of a law enforcement agency.

3.06: Commission Status Determinations

- (1) With respect to determinations of an individual's status under 555 CMR 3.04 or 3.05:

- (a) No one or more factors will necessarily compel or foreclose a determination by the Commission as to whether an individual is an officer of a law enforcement agency, a law enforcement officer, or the head of a law enforcement agency; and
- (b) The Commission may treat the following factors as weighing in favor of a conclusion that an individual is an officer of a law enforcement agency, a law enforcement officer, or the head of a law enforcement agency:
1. The individual is a member of an agency;
 2. The individual devotes substantial time to matters related to law enforcement, or is expected to do so;
 3. The individual personally engages in law enforcement activity, or is authorized to do so;
 4. The individual tends to carry a weapon issued by an agency or the individual's employer, or is authorized to do so;
 5. The individual tends to wear, carry, display, or utilize any other item suggesting that the individual is a law enforcement officer or the head of a law enforcement agency, such as a uniform, a badge, an insignia of rank, an electronic control weapon, a conducted energy device, handcuffs, or a car with an emblem or lights associated with law enforcement; or is authorized to do so;
 6. The individual directly oversees or supervises law enforcement officers or law enforcement activity by others, or is authorized to do so;
 7. The individual directly oversees or supervises the disciplining of law enforcement officers, or is authorized to do so;
 8. The individual is part of the chain of command or supervision that submits or approves reports to the Commission pursuant to M.G.L. c. 6E or 555 CMR;
 9. The individual engages in law enforcement activity without securing authorization from another, or is authorized to do so;
 10. The individual is required to have education, training, or experience in law enforcement in order to hold the individual's position;
 11. The individual commonly works in the headquarters, station, barracks, or facility of a law enforcement agency; or is authorized to do so;
 12. A law enforcement officer is designated to perform the individual's role when the individual is absent or incapacitated;
 13. The individual claims the ability to take advantage of a legal rule, policy, or benefit that applies to law enforcement officers or heads of law enforcement agencies;
 14. An entity with which the individual is affiliated claims the ability to take advantage of a legal rule, policy, or benefit that applies to law enforcement officers or heads of law enforcement agencies in behalf of the individual;
 15. There is evidence that the Legislature or another governing body considers the holder of the individual's position to be a law enforcement officer or the head of a law enforcement agency, such as a statute, regulation, ordinance, or by-law;
 16. There is evidence that an entity with which the individual is affiliated considers the holder of the individual's position to be a law enforcement officer or the head of a law enforcement agency, such as a policy or position description; and
 17. The individual holds a position title that tends to be associated with, or the individual receives compensation for holding, a position that has one or more of the characteristics listed in this 555 CMR 3.06(3).

Section 3.07 was condensed in the interest of clarity and conciseness.

3.07: Law Enforcement Powers

- (1) Neither the status of an individual or entity under 555 CMR 3.03, 3.04, or 3.05 nor a certification granted to an individual or an entity by the Commission affords an individual or an entity with any additional jurisdiction or powers than the individual or entity possessed before the enactment of M.G.L. c. 6E.

Section 3.08 was re-organized in the interest of clarity and conciseness.

3.08: Police Duties and Functions

- (1) For purposes of M.G.L. c. 6E and 555 CMR:
- (a) Police duties and functions include forms of activity that, regardless of whether they are undertaken during the course of conduct listed in 3.08(1)(b):
 - 1. Would be viewed by a reasonable person as involving an assertion of authority over another individual or entity in connection with law enforcement;
 - 2. Are undertaken, or have an effect, outside a correctional facility; and
 - 3. Involve:
 - a. Suppressing and preventing disturbances and disorder;
 - b. Dispersing people;
 - c. Entering private premises to suppress breaches of the peace;
 - d. Stopping, arresting, processing, and confining suspects;
 - e. Searching individuals, and seizing evidence and contraband;
 - f. Questioning individuals and otherwise investigating;
 - g. Carrying a weapon; and
 - h. Supervising or overseeing another's performance of a form of conduct listed in 555 CMR 3.08(1)(a)3.a through g.
 - (b) The following discrete forms of conduct, by themselves, do not constitute police duties and functions:
 - 1. Serving process;
 - 2. Transporting prisoners or other individuals in custody; and
 - 3. Directing traffic.
- (2) Except as provided in 555 CMR 3.08(4), the following will be subject to Commission sanctions for the execution of any type of arrest or the performance of any other police duties and functions:
- (a) A law enforcement officer who is not certified;
 - (b) A member of, an affiliate of, or an individual that has been granted any authority by, a law enforcement agency, who is not certified;
 - (c) An individual with a certification that has been administratively suspended or otherwise suspended;
 - (d) An individual who has been decertified;
 - (e) An individual with a certification that has been conditioned, limited, or restricted in a manner that precludes the relevant form of activity;
 - (f) An individual who:
 - 1. Is a law enforcement officer, a law enforcement agency member or affiliate, an individual who has been granted any authority by a law enforcement agency, or an individual who has been certified; and
 - 2. Lacks the power under law to engage in the relevant form of activity; and
 - (g) A law enforcement agency that knowingly tolerates such conduct by an individual listed in this 555 CMR 3.08(2)(a) through (f).
- (3) Potential Commission sanctions under 555 CMR 3.08(2) include:

- (a) Denying, limiting, conditioning, or restricting a certification for an individual pursuant to M.G.L. c. 6E, §§ 3 and 4, and 555 CMR 7.04: *Conditional Recertification*, 7.09: *Restriction or Revocation of Certification*, 9.09: *Conditional Certification*, 9.12: *Certification Status*, 10.07: *Conditional SRO Certification*, and/or 10.09: *SRO Certification Status*, applying the procedures for such actions prescribed by 555 CMR 1.00: *Procedural Rules*, 7.00: *Recertification*, 9.00: *Initial Certification of Officers*; and *Renewed Certification of Independently Applying Officers*, and/or 10.00: *Specialized Certification for School Resource Officers*, as applicable;
 - (b) Administratively suspending an individual's certification for a specified period of time or until specified conditions are satisfied pursuant to M.G.L. c. 6E, § 3, applying the procedures for administrative suspensions prescribed by M.G.L. c. 6E, § 9(d) and 555 CMR 1.09: *Single Commissioner Review of Suspensions*;
 - (c) Suspending an individual's certification pursuant to M.G.L. c. 6E, §§ 3 and 9(a)(4), applying the standards and procedures for suspensions of certification based on the best interest of the health, safety, or welfare of the public prescribed by M.G.L. c. 6E, § 9 and 555 CMR 1.00: *Procedural Rules*;
 - (d) Ordering an individual to undergo retraining pursuant to M.G.L. c. 6E, §§ 3 and 10(d)(i) and (ix), applying the standards and procedures for retraining orders prescribed by M.G.L. c. 6E, § 10 and 555 CMR 1.00: *Procedural Rules*;
 - (e) Referring information about the matter to an appropriate government office for potential criminal or civil enforcement action; and
 - (f) Imposing an assessment, a fee, a fine, a penalty, or another sanction upon a law enforcement officer, a law enforcement agency, or another individual or entity, to the extent allowed by law.
- (4) 555 CMR 3.08(2)-(3) shall not apply to conduct of the type described in 555 CMR 3.08(2) that is:
- (a) Either:
 - 1. Necessary to defend oneself or another against imminent physical harm;
 - 2. Necessary to ensure the safety and control of prisoners for transport by correctional facility officers; or
 - 3. Necessitated by other exigent circumstances; and
 - (b) Not otherwise unlawful.

Section 3.09 is new.

3.09: Commission Jurisdiction

- (1) The Commission may exercise jurisdiction with respect to matters contemplated by M.G.L. c. 6E or 555 CMR:
 - (a) As to entities and individuals that include the following:
 - 1. Law enforcement agencies;
 - 2. Individuals who exercise substantial oversight of a law enforcement agency;
 - 3. Members of a law enforcement agency;
 - 4. Law enforcement officers;
 - 5. Individuals who are certified;
 - 6. Applicants for certification;
 - 7. Appointed candidates;
 - 8. Sponsored candidates;
 - 9. Individuals who undergo training pursuant to any Commission requirement, policy, or order;
 - 10. Individuals who provide testimony in a Commission proceeding; or who are subject to a Commission subpoena or a Commission demand for testimony, items, or information;
 - 11. Individuals in violation M.G.L. 6E, § 12; and
 - 12. Other individuals, in relation to conduct undertaken while holding a status listed in 555 CMR 3.09(1)(a)2. through 11.; and

- (b) Based on conduct and events that include those occurring:
 - 1. Prior to or since the enactment of M.G.L. c. 6E;
 - 2. While an individual is on duty or off duty; or
 - 3. Within or outside Massachusetts.

In Section 3.10:

- Additional provisions were added to incorporate other theories of organizational liability.
- Existing language was refined to make it more clear.

3.10: Law Enforcement Agency Responsibility for Individual Conduct

- (1) For purposes of M.G.L. c. 6E and 555 CMR, a law enforcement agency may be deemed responsible for the conduct of an agency member in circumstances that include those in which:
 - (a) The conduct:
 - 1. Is the kind of conduct that the agency has employed or engaged the member to perform;
 - 2. Is undertaken substantially within the authorized geographic and temporal boundaries of the member's work; and
 - 3. Is motivated, at least in part, by a purpose to serve the agency; or
 - (b) The conduct:
 - 1. Is knowingly tolerated, before or after it is undertaken, by the head or another high-level official of the agency or of an entity of which the agency is a part;
 - 2. Is undertaken pursuant to an official policy or custom of the agency or of an entity of which the agency is a part; or
 - 3. Results from a failure to adequately hire, train, or supervise personnel that amounts to deliberate indifference to the potential effects.

In Section 3.11, no significant changes were made.

3.11: Obtaining Information

- (1) The Commission may obtain information to utilize in making a determination under 555 CMR 3.00, from any individual or entity, to the extent allowed by law.

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

555 CMR 3.00: M.G.L. c. 6E, §§ 3(a), 4(f)(4), 5(c).

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Section

- 3.01: Scope
- 3.02: Definitions
- 3.03: Law Enforcement Agencies
- 3.04: Heads of Law Enforcement Agencies
- 3.05: Officers of Law Enforcement Agencies
- 3.06: Law Enforcement Officers
- 3.07: Law Enforcement Powers
- 3.08: Performance of Police Duties and Functions
- 3.09: Law Enforcement Agency Responsibility for Individual Conduct
- 3.10: Obtaining Information

3.01: Scope

- (1) 555 CMR 3.00 establishes:
 - (a) The Commission's understanding of the meaning of the following terms, as they are used in M.G.L. 6E; and how such terms should be construed, as they are used in 555 CMR:
 - 1. Arrest;
 - 2. Head of a law enforcement agency;
 - 3. Law enforcement agency;
 - 4. Law enforcement officer;
 - 5. Officer of a law enforcement agency; and
 - 6. Police duties and functions;
 - (b) Certain restrictions on the execution of arrests and the performance of police duties and functions; and
 - (c) The circumstances in which a law enforcement agency will be deemed responsible for conduct by an individual or an entity.
- (2) 555 CMR 3.00 also confirms that the Commission may obtain information that it needs to make determinations under such regulations.
- (3) The provisions of 555 CMR 3.00 supersede any inconsistent provisions of any policy, construction of the scope of M.G.L. c. 6E, guidance, or advisory previously issued by the Commission.
- (4) Nothing in 555 CMR 3.00 is intended to:
 - (a) Limit any obligations that any individual or entity otherwise has under M.G.L. c. 6E, 555 CMR, or another source of authority;
 - (b) Establish a standard of care;
 - (c) Create any power, right, benefit, entitlement, remedy, cause of action, claim, defense, immunity, privilege, or protection on the part of any person or entity other than the Commission, except as expressly provided; or
 - (d) Otherwise waive or limit any power, right, benefit, entitlement, remedy, cause of action, claim, defense, immunity, privilege, or protection that may be available to the Commission.

3.02: Definitions

- (1) 555 CMR 3.00 incorporates all definitions and rules of construction set forth in 555 CMR 2.02: *Definitions* and 2.03: *Construction*, except those definitions of terms that are defined in 555 CMR 3.02(2).
- (2) For the purposes of 555 CMR 3.00, the following terms have the following meanings, unless the context requires otherwise:

Arrest. An actual or constructive seizure or detention of a person, performed with the intention to effect an arrest and so understood by the person detained. For purposes of applying this definition, the following

shall constitute seizures: an application, to the body of a person, of physical force that objectively manifests an intent to restrain; a show of authority, through words or conduct, that a reasonable person would consider coercive; and an exercise of official powers that is facilitated by the use or display of a weapon. An arrest does not include the mere service of papers, without more.

Certification. The certification of an individual as an officer pursuant to M.G.L. c. 6E, §§ 3(a) and 4, or pursuant to St. 2020, c. 253, § 102, either as an initial certification or a recertification, and regardless of whether it is subject to any condition, limitation, restriction, administrative suspension, or other suspension.

Commission. The Massachusetts Peace Officer Standards and Training Commission established pursuant to M.G.L. c. 6E, § 2 as an agency, including its Commissioners and its staff.

Constable. An individual who is elected or appointed as a constable pursuant to M.G.L. c. 41, §§ 1, 91, or 91A.

Correctional Facility. A correctional institution overseen by the Massachusetts Department of Correction; a house of correction overseen by a Sheriff's Office; or, when combined with a house of correction, a jail overseen by a Sheriff's Office; but not a lockup overseen by a municipality.

Decertified. "Decertified" as defined in M.G.L. c. 6E, § 1.

Head of a Law Enforcement Agency. A "head of a law enforcement agency" described in 555 CMR 3.04.

Include (or Including). Include (or including) without limitation.

Law Enforcement Agency. A "law enforcement agency" described in 555 CMR 3.03.

Law Enforcement Officer. A "law enforcement officer" described in 555 CMR 3.06.

Member. An individual who, with respect to a particular law enforcement agency: is the agency's head; is an agency employee; works for the agency as an independent contractor; is the agency's agent under principles of agency law; is subject to the agency's direction and control as to relevant matters, whether because another employer or principal has made the individual available for service to the agency or otherwise; maintains one of the foregoing relationships with another entity, if that entity is engaged in a joint venture with the agency as to relevant matters.

Officer of a Law Enforcement Agency. An "officer of a law enforcement officer" described in 555 CMR 3.05.

Performance of Police Duties and Functions. The "performance of police duties and functions" described in 555 CMR 3.09.

Recertification. A type of certification involving a renewal of a previously granted certification.

Sheriff's Office. The office of a Massachusetts Sheriff as an agency, including the Sheriff and other personnel serving under the Sheriff, as well as any "sheriff's department" contemplated by M.G.L. c. 6E.

3.03: Law Enforcement Agencies

- (1) For purposes of M.G.L. c. 6E and 555 CMR, law enforcement agencies include:
- (a) Each city, town, and district police department;
 - (b) The Massachusetts Office of Environmental Law Enforcement;
 - (c) The University of Massachusetts Police Department;
 - (d) The Massachusetts Department of State Police;
 - (e) The agency alternatively known as the Massachusetts Port Authority Police Department and the Port of Boston Authority Police Department;
 - (f) The Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority Police Department;
 - (g) A state, county, municipal, or district law enforcement agency that principally performs law enforcement functions that are the same as, or substantially similar to, those performed by the agencies listed in 555 CMR 3.03(1)(a)-(f);
 - (h) Any part of a Sheriff's Office, unless:
 - 1. The Sheriff or a designee attests that the members of that part of the office:
 - a. Are not authorized by the Sheriff to execute arrests;
 - b. Are not authorized by the Sheriff to perform most other police duties and functions; and
 - c. Do not devote a majority of their work time to the performance of police duties and functions; and
 - 2. The Commission determines that the part of the office is not a law enforcement agency;
 - (i) A public or private college, university, or other educational institution or hospital police department;
 - (j) The following humane society police departments referenced in M.G.L. c. 22C, § 57, *added by* St. 1991, c. 412, § 22, if they were in existence on the date of that statute's approval, December 27, 1991:
 - 1. The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals;
 - 2. The Berkshire Animal Protective Society, Inc.;
 - 3. The Animal Rescue League of Boston;
 - 4. The Boston Work Horse Relief Association;
 - 5. The Lowell Humane Society;
 - 6. The Worcester Animal Rescue League; and
 - 7. The Animal Rescue League of New Bedford; and
 - (k) Any other "law enforcement agency" under M.G.L. c. 6E.

3.04: Law Enforcement Officers

- (1) For purposes of M.G.L. c. 6E and 555 CMR, law enforcement officers include:
- (a) Any officer of a law enforcement agency;
 - (b) Any member of a humane society police department listed in 555 CMR 3.03(1)(j) appointed as a Special State Police Officer pursuant to M.G.L. c. 22C, § 57;
 - (c) Any member of the agency alternatively known as the Massachusetts Port Authority and the Port of Boston Authority appointed as a Special State Police Officer pursuant to M.G.L. c. 22C, § 58;
 - (d) Any member of an educational institution or hospital appointed as a Special State Police Officer pursuant to M.G.L. c. 22C, § 63;
 - (e) A Sheriff; a Deputy Sheriff appointed pursuant to M.G.L. c. 37, § 3; or a Special Sheriff appointed pursuant to M.G.L. c. 37, § 4; unless:
 - 1. The Sheriff or a designee attests that the individual:
 - a. Is not authorized by the Sheriff to execute arrests;
 - b. Is not authorized by the Sheriff to perform most other police duties and functions; and
 - c. Does not devote a majority of the individual's work time to the performance of police duties and functions; and
 - 2. The Commission determines that the individual is not a law enforcement officer;
 - (f) A constable who executes, or expects to execute, an arrest;

- (g) Any special, reserve, or intermittent police officer serving on a part-time or temporary basis who is among the types of officers listed in 555 CMR 3.04(1)(a) through (f); and
- (h) Any other “law enforcement officer” under M.G.L. c. 6E.

(2) For purposes of M.G.L. c. 6E and 555 CMR, law enforcement officers shall also include each of the following, if recognized as such by a vote of the Commissioners:

- (a) Any member of the Civil Defense Agency appointed as a Special State Police Officer pursuant to M.G.L. c. 22C, § 64; and
- (b) Any member of the State Auditor’s Office’s Bureau of Special Investigations appointed as a Special State Police Officer pursuant to M.G.L. c. 22C, § 68.

3.05: Heads of Law Enforcement Agencies

(1) For purposes of M.G.L. c. 6E and 555 CMR, unless the Commission has determined otherwise based on an analysis of an individual’s position and other relevant circumstances, the head of a law enforcement agency is the highest-level individual who exercises day-to-day supervision and control of the law enforcement activity of the agency, without regard to:

- (a) The individual’s position title;
- (b) Whether the individual is considered an employee of the agency; and
- (c) Whether the individual is considered a sworn officer or a civilian.

(2) The Commission may:

- (a) Direct a law enforcement agency to identify the most suitable individual to be treated as the agency head for purposes of M.G.L. c. 6E and 555 CMR; and
- (b) Itself identify the most suitable individual to be treated as the agency head for purposes of M.G.L. c. 6E and 555, where the agency fails to do so.

3.06: Officers of Law Enforcement Agencies

(1) For purposes of M.G.L. c. 6E and 555 CMR, officers of a law enforcement agency include any member or affiliate of the agency who:

- (a) Is the head of an agency, unless the Commission has determined otherwise based on an analysis of the individual’s position and other relevant circumstances;
- (b) Is a police officer;
- (c) Is authorized, or tends to make arrests or to perform police duties and functions; and
- (d) Represents oneself as a law enforcement officer with the agency in interacting with the public.

(2) The Commission may determine that an individual not referenced in 555 CMR 3.06(1) is an officer of a law enforcement agency based on an analysis of the individual’s position and other relevant circumstances.

(3) In an analysis by the Commission under 555 CMR 3.06(1) or (2):

- (a) No one or more factors will necessarily compel or foreclose a determination that an individual is an officer of a law enforcement agency;
- (b) The Commission may treat the following factors as weighing in favor of a conclusion that the individual is an officer of a law enforcement agency:
 - 1. The individual is a member of the agency;
 - 2. The individual devotes substantial time to matters related to law enforcement, or is expected to do so;
 - 3. The individual personally engages in law enforcement activity, or is authorized to do so;
 - 4. The individual tends to carry a weapon issued by the agency or the individual’s employer, or is authorized to do so;

5. The individual tends to wear, carry, display, or utilize any other item suggesting that the individual is a law enforcement officer, such as a uniform, a badge, an electronic control weapon, a conducted energy device, handcuffs, or a car with an emblem or lights associated with law enforcement; or is authorized to do so;
6. The individual directly oversees or supervises law enforcement officers or law enforcement activity by others; or is authorized to do so;
7. The individual directly oversees or supervises the disciplining of law enforcement officers; or is authorized to do so;
8. The individual is part of the chain of command or supervision that submits or approves reports to the Commission pursuant to M.G.L. c. 6E or 555 CMR;
9. The individual engages in law enforcement activity without securing authorization from another; or is authorized to do so;
10. The individual is required to have education, training, or experience in law enforcement in order to hold the individual's position;
11. A law enforcement officer is designated to perform the individual's role when the individual is absent or incapacitated;
12. The individual claims the ability to take advantage of a legal rule, policy, or benefit that applies to law enforcement officers;
13. An entity with which the individual is affiliated claims the ability to take advantage of a legal rule, policy, or benefit that applies to law enforcement officers in behalf of the individual;
14. There is evidence that the Legislature or another governing body considers the holder of the individual's position to be a law enforcement officer, such as a statute, regulation, ordinance, or by-law;
15. There is evidence that an entity with which the individual is affiliated considers the holder of the individual's position to be a law enforcement officer, such as a policy or position description; and
16. The individual holds a position title that tends to be associated with, or the individual receives compensation for holding, a position that has one or more of the characteristics listed in this 555 CMR 3.06(3).

3.07: Law Enforcement Powers

- (1) Neither an entity's status as a law enforcement agency; an individual's status as a head of a law enforcement agency, as an officer of a law enforcement agency, or as a law enforcement officer; nor an individual's certification provides an entity or an individual with any jurisdiction or powers beyond those granted before the enactment of M.G.L. c. 6E.

3.08: Performance of Police Duties and Functions

- (1) For purposes of M.G.L. c. 6E and 555 CMR:
 - (a) An individual or entity engages in the performance of police duties and functions by either:
 1. Personally carrying out such duties and functions; or
 2. Supervising or overseeing another's carrying out of such duties and functions;
 - (b) Police duties and functions include the following forms of conduct, if a reasonable person would view the conduct as involving an assertion of authority over another individual or entity using, or purporting to use, law enforcement powers, and if performed outside of correctional facilities:
 1. Suppressing and preventing disturbances and disorder;
 2. Dispersing people;
 3. Entering private premises to suppress breaches of the peace;

4. Stopping, arresting, processing, and confining suspects;
 5. Searching individuals, and seizing evidence and contraband;
 6. Questioning individuals and otherwise investigating; and
 7. Carrying a weapon.
- (c) Police duties and functions do not include any of the following discrete forms of conduct, if it does not involve any conduct described in 555 CMR 3.08(1)(b):
1. Serving process;
 2. Transporting prisoners or other individuals in custody; or
 3. Directing traffic.
- (2) Except as provided in 555 CMR 3.08(4), the following will be subject to Commission sanctions for the execution of any type of arrest or the performance of any other police duty or function:
- (a) A law enforcement officer who is not certified;
 - (b) A member of, an affiliate of, or an individual that has been granted any authority by, a law enforcement agency, who is not certified;
 - (c) An individual with certification that has been administratively suspended or otherwise suspended;
 - (d) An individual who has been decertified;
 - (e) An individual with a certification that has been conditioned, limited, or restricted in a manner that precludes the relevant form of activity;
 - (f) A law enforcement officer, a law enforcement agency member or affiliate, an individual that has been granted any authority by a law enforcement agency, or an individual that has been certified, who lacks the power under law to engage in the relevant form of activity; and
 - (g) A law enforcement agency that tolerates such conduct by an individual listed in this 555 CMR 3.08(2).
- (3) Potential Commission sanctions under 555 CMR 3.08(2) include:
- (a) Denying, limiting, conditioning, or restricting a certification for an individual pursuant to M.G.L. c. 6E, §§ 3 and 4, and 555 CMR 7.04: *Conditional Recertification*, 7.09: *Restriction or Revocation of Certification*, 9.09: *Conditional Certification*, 9.12: *Certification Status*, 10.07: *Conditional SRO Certification*, and/or 10.09: *SRO Certification Status*, applying the procedures for such actions prescribed by 555 CMR 1.00: *Procedural Rules*, 7.00: *Recertification*, 9.00: *Initial Certification of Officers*; and *Renewed Certification of Independently Applying Officers*, and/or 10.00: *Specialized Certification for School Resource Officers*, as applicable;
 - (b) Administratively suspending an individual's certification for a specified period of time or until specified conditions are satisfied pursuant to M.G.L. c. 6E, § 3, applying the procedures for administrative suspensions prescribed by M.G.L. c. 6E, § 9(d) and 555 CMR 1.09: *Single Commissioner Review of Suspensions*;
 - (c) Suspending an individual's certification pursuant to M.G.L. c. 6E, §§ 3 and 9(a)(4), applying the standards and procedures for suspensions of certification based on the best interest of the health, safety, or welfare of the public prescribed by M.G.L. c. 6E, § 9 and 555 CMR 1.00: *Procedural Rules*;
 - (d) Ordering an individual to undergo retraining pursuant to M.G.L. c. 6E, §§ 3 and 10(d)(i) and (ix), applying the standards and procedures for retraining orders prescribed by M.G.L. c. 6E, § 10 and 555 CMR 1.00: *Procedural Rules*;
 - (e) Referring information about the matter to an appropriate government office for potential criminal or civil enforcement action pursuant to M.G.L. c. 6E, §§ 3 and 8(c)(2);
 - (f) Imposing another assessment, fee, fine, penalty, or sanction upon a law enforcement officer, a law enforcement agency, or another individual or entity, pursuant to any applicable provisions adopted by the Commission.

(4) 555 CMR 3.08(2)-(3) shall not apply to conduct of the type described in 555 CMR 3.08(2) that is:

- (a) Either:
 - 1. Necessary to defend oneself or another against imminent harm;
 - 2. Necessary to ensure the safety and control of prisoners for transport by correctional officers; or
 - 3. Necessitated by other exigent circumstances; and
- (b) Not otherwise unlawful.

3.09: Law Enforcement Agency Responsibility for Individual Conduct

- (1) The conduct of a member of a law enforcement agency will be treated as the conduct of the agency in circumstances that include those in which:
 - (a) The conduct is tolerated by the head of the agency or another high-level agency official; or
 - (b) The conduct:
 - 1. Is of the kind that the individual has been retained to perform;
 - 2. Occurs substantially within authorized time and space limits; and
 - 3. Is motivated, at least in part, by a purpose to serve the agency.

3.10: Obtaining Information

- (1) The Commission may obtain information that it requires in order to make a determination under 555 CMR 3.00, from any individual or entity, to the extent allowed by law.

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

s555 CMR 3.00: M.G.L. c. 6E, §§ 3(a), 4(f)(4), 5(c).

5b.



An Act Promoting Rule of Law, Oversight, Trust and Equal Constitutional Treatment (the PROTECT Act)

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August 2026



HISTORY

- January 2026 – Concept proposed by the Governor and initial legislation filed by Black and Latino Legislative Caucus
- March 2026 – House approved its version
- May 2026 – Senate approved its version
- July 2026 – Legislature approved a compromise version
- August 5, 2026 – Signed by the Governor



GOALS

- Foster trust between residents and their communities
- Protect residents from discrimination
- Limit state and municipal participation in immigration enforcement, while preserving officers' authority to investigate and prosecute crime
- Uphold the rule of law



HIGHLIGHTS

- Prohibits officers from conducting or participating in federal civil immigration enforcement
- Prohibits officers from providing certain information to federal immigration authorities
- Bars the use of state and local resources for federal civil immigration enforcement
- Prohibits officers from stopping, questioning or targeting someone based solely on their immigration or citizenship status
- Prohibits new, renewed, or expanded 287(g) agreements
- Enhances protections at sensitive locations
- Establishes protections for individuals housed in state and local detention facilities
- Preserves officers' authority to investigate and prosecute crimes



HIGHLIGHTS (cont.)

- Expands basis for certifying applications for non-immigrant U- and T-visas
- Extends § 1983-type liability to federal officers
- Calls on the Governor to publish guidelines relating to interactions with civil immigration enforcement officers and civil rights related to immigration enforcement
- Expands bail eligibility considerations to include a final order of removal
- Allows parents to establish pre-arranged guardianship plans for children
- Requires employers to provide written notice of federal immigration inspections
- Establishes a Commission on Immigration Matters in the Commonwealth
- Empowers the State Auditor to review 287(g) agreements and audit immigration detention facilities



IMPLICATIONS FOR POST

- Does *not* amend M.G.L. c. 6E
- Does *not* require the Commission to take on additional responsibilities
- Does *not* prevent the Commission from continuing with its current responsibilities
- *Does* impact the Commission to the extent all state agencies are impacted
- *Does* affect state and local law enforcement obligations and responsibilities



IMPLICATIONS FOR POST AS A STATE AGENCY

- Prohibits officers from conducting or participating in federal civil immigration enforcement
- Prohibits officers from providing certain information to federal immigration authorities
- Bars the use of state and local resources for federal civil immigration enforcement
- Prohibits officers from stopping, questioning or targeting someone based solely on their immigration or citizenship status
- Prohibits new, renewed, or expanded 287(g) agreements
- Enhances protections at sensitive locations
- Establishes protections for individuals housed in state and local detention facilities
- Preserves officers' authority to investigate and prosecute crimes
- Expands basis for certifying applications for non-immigrant U- and T-visas
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- Allows parents to establish pre-arranged guardianship plans for children
- Requires employers to provide written notice of federal immigration inspections
- Establishes a Commission on Immigration Matters in the Commonwealth
- Empowers the State Auditor to review 287(g) agreements and audit immigration detention facilities



IMPLICATIONS FOR POST AS AN OVERSIGHT AGENCY

- Prohibits officers from conducting or participating in federal civil immigration enforcement
- Prohibits officers from providing certain information to federal immigration authorities
- Bars the use of state and local resources for federal civil immigration enforcement
- Prohibits officers from stopping, questioning or targeting someone based solely on their immigration or citizenship status
- Prohibits new, renewed, or expanded 287(g) agreements
- Enhances protections at sensitive locations
- Establishes protections for individuals housed in state and local detention facilities
- Preserves officers' authority to investigate and prosecute crimes
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