House Bill 1206
By: Representatives Scott of the 76th, Beverly of the 143rd, Schofield of the 60th, Davis of the 87th, McLeod of the 105th, and others

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT

To amend Title 35 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to law enforcement officers and agencies, so as to require that certain procedures be followed by peace officers upon making contact with individuals for law enforcement purposes; to require all law enforcement agencies provide a body-worn camera to each peace officer of the law enforcement agency; to provide requirements for the activation of body-worn cameras by peace officers; to provide for exceptions; to provide for criminal and civil penalties; to provide for public disclosure of video and audio recordings captured by body-worn cameras; to provide for data collection and annual public reporting by the Attorney General regarding use of force and contacts with peace officers; to provide for civil enforcement in the Attorney General for patterns or practices that deprive persons of rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by law; to provide standards for response of peace officers to protests or demonstrations; to amend Article 2 of Chapter 21 of Title 50 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to state tort claims, so as to remove certain immunities from the actions of certain law enforcement officers; to provide that law enforcement officers alleged to have committed misconduct or a violation of law while acting within the scope of his or her official duties or employment shall be subject to lawsuit or liability; to amend Article 21 of Chapter 4 of Title 17 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to arrest by law enforcement officers generally, so as to revise use of force standards; to prohibit certain tactics and techniques; to provide for a duty to intervene for peace officers to prevent or stop another peace officer from using excessive force; to provide for a short title; to provide for related matters; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

PART I

SECTION 1-1.

This Act shall be known and may be cited as the "Police Accountability Act."

H. B. 1206
PART II
SECTION 2-1.

Title 35 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to law enforcement officers and agencies, is amended by adding a new chapter to read as follows:

"CHAPTER 1A

35-1A-1.

As used in this chapter, the term:

(1) 'Contacts' means an interaction with an individual, whether or not the person is in a motor vehicle, initiated by a peace officer, whether consensual or nonconsensual, for the purpose of enforcing the law or investigating possible violations of the law. Such term shall not include routine interactions with the public at the point of entry or exit from a controlled area.

(2) 'Demographic information' means race, ethnicity, sex, and approximate age.

(3) 'Law enforcement agency' means any agency, organ, or department of this state, or a subdivision or municipality thereof, whose primary functions include the enforcement of criminal or traffic laws; the preservation of public order; the protection of life and property; or the prevention, detection, or investigation of crime, including, but not limited to, any department or unit organized by a college or university for purposes of Chapter 8 of Title 20.

(4) 'Peace officer' means any person appointed or employed in conformity with Chapter 8 of Title 35.

(5) 'Serious bodily injury' means bodily injury which, either at the time of the actual injury or at a later time, involves a substantial risk of death, a substantial risk of serious permanent disfigurement, a substantial risk of protracted loss or impairment of the function of any part or organ of the body, or breaks, fractures, or burns of the second or third degree.

35-1A-2.

(a) On and after January 1, 2021, every peace officer shall provide, without being asked, the peace officer's business card to any person whom the peace officer has detained in a traffic stop but has not cited or arrested. The business card shall include identifying information about the peace officer, including, but not limited to, the peace officer's name, division, precinct, and badge or other identification number; a telephone number that may
be used, if necessary, to report any comments, positive or negative, regarding the traffic stop; and information about how to file a complaint related to the contact.

(b) A peace officer shall have a legal basis for making a contact, whether consensual or nonconsensual, for the purpose of enforcing the law or investigating possible violations of the law. After making a contact, a peace officer shall report to the law enforcement agency employing such peace officer:

(1) The perceived demographic of the person contacted, provided that the identification of these characteristics is based on the observation and perception of the peace officer making the contact and other available data;

(2) Whether the contact was a traffic stop;

(3) The time, date, and location of the contact;

(4) The duration of the contact;

(5) The reason for the contact;

(6) The suspected crime; and

(7) The result of the contact, such as:

(A) No action, warning, citation, property seizure, or arrest;

(B) If a warning or citation was issued, the warning provided or violation cited;

(C) If an arrest was made, the offense charged;

(D) If the contact was a traffic stop, the information collected, which is limited to the driver; and

(E) The actions taken by the peace officer during the contact, including, but not limited to, whether:

(i) The peace officer asked for consent to search the person, and, if so, whether consent was provided;

(ii) The peace officer searched the person or any property and, if so, the basis for the search and the type of contraband or evidence discovered, if any; and

(iii) The peace officer seized any property, and, if so, the type of property that was seized and the basis for seizing the property.

35-1A-3.

(a) On and after July 1, 2023, all law enforcement agencies shall provide a body-worn camera to each peace officer of the law enforcement agency.

(b)(1) Except as provided for under paragraph (2) of this subsection, on and after July 1, 2023, every peace officer shall wear and activate a body-worn camera when responding to a call for service or during any interaction with the public initiated by the peace officer, whether consensual or nonconsensual, for the purpose of enforcing the law or investigating possible violations of the law.
(2)(A) A peace officer may turn off a body-worn camera to avoid recording personal information that is not case related; when working on an unrelated assignment; when there is a long break in the incident or contact that is not related to the initial incident; and in administrative, tactical, and management discussions.

(B) A peace officer shall not need to wear or activate a body-worn camera if the peace officer is working undercover.

c) If a peace officer fails to activate a body-worn camera as required by this Code section or tampers with body-worn or dash-camera footage or operation when required to activate the camera, there shall be a permissive inference in any investigation or legal proceeding, excluding criminal proceedings against the peace officer, that the missing footage would have reflected misconduct by the peace officer. If a peace officer fails to activate or reactivate his or her body-worn camera, any statements sought to be introduced in a prosecution through the peace officer related to the incident that were not recorded due to the peace officer's failure to activate or reactivate the body-worn camera as required by this Code section shall be presumptively inadmissible. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this subsection shall not apply if the body-worn camera was not activated due to a malfunction of the body-worn camera and the peace officer was not aware of the malfunction prior to the incident.

d)(1) In addition to any criminal liability and penalty under the law, if a court, administrative law judge, or through a final decision in an internal investigation finds that a peace officer intentionally failed to activate a body-worn camera or tampered with any body-worn or dash camera, except as permitted in this subsection, the peace officer's employer shall impose discipline up to and including termination.

(2) In addition to any criminal liability and penalty under the law, if a court, administrative law judge, or through a final decision in an internal investigation finds that a peace officer intentionally failed to activate a body-worn camera or tampered with any body-worn or dash camera, except as permitted in this section, with the intent to conceal unlawful or inappropriate actions or obstruct justice, the Georgia Peace Officer Standards and Training Council shall suspend the peace officer's certification for a period of not less than one year and the suspension may only be lifted within the period of the suspension if the peace officer is exonerated by a court.

(3) In addition to any criminal liability and penalty under the law, if a court, administrative law judge, or through a final decision in an internal investigation finds that a peace officer intentionally failed to activate a body-worn camera or tampered with any body-worn or dash camera, except as permitted in this section, with the intent to conceal unlawful or inappropriate actions, or obstruct justice, in an incident resulting in a civilian death, the Georgia Peace Officer Standards and Training Council shall permanently suspend the peace officer's certification.
revoke the peace officer's certification and the revocation may only be overturned if the
peace officer is exonerated by a court.

(e) Law enforcement agencies shall establish and follow a retention schedule for
body-worn camera recordings in compliance with Article 5 of Chapter 18 of Title 50.

(f)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for all incidents in which there is a
complaint of peace officer misconduct by another peace officer, a civilian, or a nonprofit
organization, through notice to the law enforcement agency involved in the alleged
misconduct, the law enforcement agency shall release all unedited video and audio
recordings of the incident, including those from body-worn cameras, dash cameras, or
otherwise collected through investigation, to the public within 21 days after the law
enforcement agency received the complaint of misconduct.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all video and audio recordings depicting
a death shall be provided to the decedent's family at least 24 hours prior to public
disclosure.

(3)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, any video that raises
substantial privacy concerns for defendants, victims, witnesses, juveniles, or
informants, including, but not limited to, video depicting nudity; a sexual assault; a
medical emergency; a mental health crisis; a victim interview; a minor, including any
images or information that might undermine the requirement to keep certain juvenile
records confidential; personal information other than the name or license plate of any
person not arrested, cited, charged, or issued a written warning, including a
government-issued identification number, date of birth, address, or financial
information; significantly explicit and gruesome bodily injury, unless the injury was
caused by a peace officer; or the interior of a home or treatment facility, shall be
redacted or blurred to protect the substantial privacy interest while still allowing public
release.

(B) If redaction or blurring is insufficient to protect the substantial privacy interest, the
law enforcement agency shall release the video to the victim or, if the victim is
deceased, to the victim's family within 21 days after receipt of the complaint of
misconduct.

(C) A witness, victim, or defendant may waive in writing the individual privacy
interest that may be implicated by public release. Upon receipt of a written waiver of
the applicable privacy interest, accompanied by a request for release, the law
enforcement agency shall not redact or withhold release to protect that privacy interest.

(4) Any video that would substantially interfere with or jeopardize an active or ongoing
investigation may be withheld from the public, except that the video shall be released no
later than 30 days from the date of the allegation of misconduct. In all cases when release
of a video is delayed in reliance on this subsection, the prosecuting attorney shall prepare
a written explanation of the interference or jeopardy that justifies the delayed release,
contemporaneous with the refusal to release the video. Upon release of the video, the
prosecuting attorney shall release the written explanation to the public.

(5) If criminal charges have been filed against any party to the incident, that party must
file any constitutional objection to release of the recording in the pending criminal case
before the 21 day period provided for in paragraph (1) of this subsection expires. The
court shall hold a hearing on any objection no later than seven days after it is filed and
issue a ruling no later than three days after the hearing.

35-1A-4.

(a) On and after July 1, 2023, the Attorney General shall create an annual report including
all of the information that is reported to the Attorney General pursuant to subsection (b) of
this Code section, aggregated and broken down by the law enforcement agency that
employs peace officers, along with the underlying data.

(b) Beginning January 1, 2023, and on January 1 in each year thereafter, each law
enforcement agency that employs peace officers shall report to the Attorney General:

(1) All use of force by its peace officers that results in death or serious bodily injury,
including:

(A) The date, time, and location of the use of force;
(B) The perceived demographic of the person contacted, provided that the
identification of these characteristics is based on the observation and perception of the
peace officer;
(C) The names of all peace officers who were at the scene, identified by whether the
peace officer was involved in the use of force or not;
(D) The type of force used, the severity and nature of the injury, whether the peace
officer suffered physical injury, and the severity of the peace officer's injury;
(E) Whether the peace officer was on duty at the time of the use of force;
(F) Whether the use of force resulted in a law enforcement agency investigation and
the result of the investigation; and
(G) Whether the use of force resulted in a citizen complaint and the resolution of that
complaint;

(2) All instances when a peace officer resigned while under investigation for violating
a policy of the law enforcement agency;

(3) All data relating to contacts conducted by its peace officers, including:
(A) The perceived demographic of the person contacted, provided that the identification of these characteristics is based on the observation and perception of the peace officer making the contact and other available data;

(B) Whether the contact was a traffic stop;

(C) The time, date, and location of the contact;

(D) The duration of the contact;

(E) The reason for the contact;

(F) The suspected crime;

(G) The result of the contact, such as:

(i) No action, warning, citation, property seizure, or arrest;

(ii) If a warning or citation was issued, the warning provided or violation cited;

(iii) If an arrest was made, the offense charged; or

(iv) If the contact was a traffic stop, the information collected, which is limited to the driver;

(H) The actions taken by the peace officer during the contact, including, but not limited to, whether:

(i) The peace officer asked for consent to search the person, and, if so, whether consent was provided;

(ii) The peace officer searched the person or any property, and, if so, the basis for the search and the type of contraband or evidence discovered, if any; and

(iii) The peace officer seized any property and, if so, the type of property that was seized and the basis for seizing the property; and

(4) All instances of unannounced entry into a residence, with or without a warrant, including:

(A) The date, time, and location of the use of unannounced entry; and

(B) The perceived demographic of the subject of the unannounced entry, provided that the identification of these characteristics is based on the observation and perception of the peace officer making the entry and other available data.

(c) The Attorney General and law enforcement agencies shall not report the name, address, social security number, or other unique personal identifying information of the subject of the use of force, victim of the official misconduct, or persons contacted, searched, or subjected to a property seizure. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the data reported pursuant to this Code section shall be available to the public pursuant to subsection (d) of this Code section.

(d) The Attorney General shall maintain a state-wide database with data collected pursuant to this Code section, in a searchable format, and publish the database on his or her official website.
(e) Law enforcement agencies which do not comply with the requirements of this Code section are subject to the withholding of state funding or state administered federal funding.

35-1A-5.
It shall be unlawful for any governmental authority, or any agent thereof, or any person acting on behalf of a governmental authority, to engage in a pattern or practice of conduct by peace officers or by officials or employees of any governmental agency that deprives persons of rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of this state or the Constitution or laws of the United States. Whenever the Attorney General has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of this Code section has occurred, the Attorney General, for or in the name of this state, may in a civil action obtain any and all appropriate relief to eliminate the pattern or practice.

35-1A-6.
Notwithstanding any provision of law and pursuant to the authority provided for under Code Section 35-8-7.1, if any peace officer is convicted of or pleads guilty or nolo contendere to a crime involving the unlawful use or threatened use of physical force, or is found civilly liable for using excessive force, the Georgia Peace Officer Standards and Training Council shall permanently revoke the peace officer's certification. The Georgia Peace Officer Standards and Training Council shall not, under any circumstances, reinstate the peace officer's certification or grant new certification to the peace officer unless the peace officer is exonerated by a court. The Georgia Peace Officer Standards and Training Council shall record each decertified peace officer in the database created pursuant to Code Section 35-1A-4.

35-1A-7.
In response to a protest or demonstration, a law enforcement agency and any person acting on behalf of the law enforcement agency shall not:

1. Discharge kinetic impact projectiles and all other nonlethal or less lethal projectiles in a manner that targets the head, pelvis, or back;
2. Discharge kinetic impact projectiles indiscriminately into a crowd; or
3. Use chemical agents or irritants, including pepper spray and tear gas, prior to issuing an order to disperse in a sufficient manner to ensure the order is heard and repeated if necessary, followed by sufficient time and space to allow compliance with the order.
PART III

SECTION 3-1.

Article 2 of Chapter 21 of Title 50 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to state tort claims, is amended by revising paragraph (7) of Code Section 50-21-24, relating to exceptions to state liability, as follows:

“(7) Assault, battery, false imprisonment, false arrest, malicious prosecution, abuse of process, libel, slander, or interference with contractual rights;”

SECTION 3-2.

Said article is further amended by revising subsection (a) of Code Section 50-21-25, relating to immunity of state officers or employees for acts within scope of official duties or employment, officer or employee not named in action against state, and settlement or judgment, as follows:

“(a) This article constitutes the exclusive remedy for any tort committed by a state officer or employee. A state officer or employee who commits a tort while acting within the scope of his or her official duties or employment is not subject to lawsuit or liability therefor; provided, however, that a law enforcement officer who is alleged to have committed misconduct or a violation of law while acting within the scope of his or her official duties or employment shall be subject to lawsuit or liability. However, nothing in this article shall be construed to give a state officer or employee immunity from suit and liability if it is proved that the officer's or employee's conduct was not within the scope of his or her official duties or employment.”

SECTION 3-3.

Said article is further amended by adding a new Code section to read as follows:

“50-21-25.1.

(a) As used in this Code section, the term 'law enforcement officer' means any agent or officer of this state, a political subdivision or municipality of this state, an authority of this state, or a college or university who, as a full-time or part-time employee, is vested either expressly by law or by virtue of public employment or service with authority to enforce the criminal or traffic laws through the power of arrest and whose duties include the preservation of public order, the protection of life and property, or the prevention, detection, or investigation of crime.

(b) A law enforcement officer who, under color of law, subjects or causes to be subjected any other person to the deprivation of any individual rights secured by the Constitution of this state or the Constitution of the United States by, including, but not limited to, failing
to intervene, shall be liable to the injured party for legal or equitable relief or any other appropriate relief.

(c) No statutory immunities or immunities at law, including, but not limited to, qualified immunity, shall be a defense to liability pursuant to this Code section.

(d) To the extent necessary for any actions to proceed under this Code section, the defense of sovereign immunity is waived as to any claim, counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-party claim brought in the courts of this state by an aggrieved person seeking legal or equitable relief or any other appropriate relief, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney fees, pursuant to this Code section.”

PART IV

SECTION 4-1.

Article 2 of Chapter 4 of Title 17 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to arrest by law enforcement officers generally, is amended by revising Code Section 17-4-20, relating to authorization of arrests with and without warrants generally, use of deadly force, adoption or promulgation of conflicting regulations, policies, ordinances, and resolutions, and authority of nuclear power facility security officer, as follows:

17-4-20. (a) An arrest for a crime may be made by a law enforcement officer:

(1) Under a warrant; or

(2) Without a warrant if:

(A) The offense is committed in such officer's presence or within such officer's immediate knowledge;

(B) The offender is endeavoring to escape;

(C) The officer has probable cause to believe that an act of family violence, as defined in Code Section 19-13-1, has been committed;

(D) The officer has probable cause to believe that the offender has violated a criminal family violence order, as defined in Code Section 16-5-95; provided, however, that such officer shall not have any prior or current familial relationship with the alleged victim or the offender;

(E) The officer has probable cause to believe that an offense involving physical abuse has been committed against a vulnerable adult, who shall be for the purposes of this subsection a person 18 years old or older who is unable to protect himself or herself from physical or mental abuse because of a physical or mental impairment; or

(F) For other cause there is likely to be failure of justice for want of a judicial officer to issue a warrant.
(b) Sheriffs and peace officers who are appointed or employed in conformity with Chapter 8 of Title 35 may use deadly force to apprehend a suspected felon only when the officer reasonably believes that the suspect possesses a deadly weapon or any object, device, or instrument which, when used offensively against a person, is likely to or actually does result in serious bodily injury; when the officer reasonably believes that the suspect poses an immediate threat of physical violence to the officer or others; or when there is probable cause to believe that the suspect has committed a crime involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical harm. Nothing in this Code section shall be construed so as to restrict such sheriffs or peace officers from the use of such reasonable nondeadly force as may be necessary to apprehend and arrest a suspected felon or misdemeanant.

(c) Nothing in this Code section shall be construed so as to restrict the use of deadly force by employees of state and county correctional institutions, jails, and other places of lawful confinement or by peace officers of any agency in the State of Georgia when reasonably necessary to prevent escapes or apprehend escapees from such institutions.

(d) No law enforcement agency of this state or of any political subdivision of this state shall adopt or promulgate any rule, regulation, or policy which prohibits a peace officer from using that degree of force to apprehend a suspected felon which is allowed by the statutory and case law of this state.

(e) Each peace officer shall be provided with a copy of this Code section. Training regarding elder abuse, abuse of vulnerable adults, and the requirements of this Code section should be offered as part of at least one in-service training program each year conducted by or on behalf of each law enforcement department and agency in this state.

(f) A nuclear power facility security officer, including a contract security officer, employed by a federally licensed nuclear power facility or licensee thereof for the purpose of securing that facility shall have the authority to:

(1) Threaten or use force against another in defense of a federally licensed nuclear power facility and the persons therein as provided for under Code Sections 16-3-21 and 16-3-23;

(2) Search any person on the premises of the nuclear power facility or the properties adjacent to the facility if the facility is under imminent threat or danger pursuant to a written agreement entered into with the local enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the facility for the purpose of determining if such person possesses unauthorized weapons, explosives, or other similarly prohibited material; provided, however, that if such person objects to any search, he or she shall be detained as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection or shall be required to immediately vacate the premises. Any person refusing to submit to a search and refusing to vacate the premises of a facility
upon the request of a security officer as provided for in this Code section shall be guilty
of a misdemeanor; and

(3) In accordance with a nuclear security plan approved by the United States Nuclear
Regulatory Commission or other federal agency authorized to regulate nuclear facility
security, detain any person located on the premises of a nuclear power facility or on the
properties adjacent thereto if the facility is under imminent threat or danger pursuant to
a written agreement entered into with the local law enforcement agency having
jurisdiction over the facility, where there is reasonable suspicion to believe that such
person poses a threat to the security of the nuclear power facility, regardless of whether
such prohibited act occurred in the officer's presence. In the event of such detention, the
law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the facility shall be immediately
contacted. The detention shall not exceed the amount of time reasonably necessary to
allow for law enforcement officers to arrive at the facility.”

SECTION 4-2.

Said article is further amended by adding new Code sections to read as follows:

“17-4-20.2.

(a) As used in this Code section, the term 'peace officer' shall have the same meaning as
provided for under Code Section 35-1A-1.

(b) Every peace officer, in carrying out their duties, shall apply nonviolent means, when
possible, before resorting to the use of physical force. A peace officer may use physical
force only if nonviolent means would be ineffective in effecting an arrest, preventing an
escape, or preventing an imminent threat of serious bodily injury or death to the peace
officer or another person.

(c) When physical force is used, peace officers shall:

(1) Not use deadly physical force to apprehend a person who is suspected of only a
minor or nonviolent offense;

(2) Use only a degree of force consistent with the minimization of injury to others;

(3) Ensure that assistance and medical aid are rendered to any injured or affected persons
as soon as practicable; and

(4) Ensure that any identified relatives or next of kin of persons who have sustained
serious bodily injury or death are notified as soon as practicable.

(d)(1) As used in this subsection, the term 'chokehold' means a method by which a
person applies sufficient pressure to a person to make breathing difficult or impossible
and includes, but is not limited to, any pressure to the neck, throat, or windpipe that may
prevent or hinder breathing or reduce intake of air.
(2) A peace officer who is appointed or employed in conformity with Chapter 8 of Title 35 shall be prohibited from using a chokehold upon any person in the performance of his or her official duties.

(e) Peace officers shall be justified in using deadly physical force to make an arrest only when all other means of apprehension are impractical given the circumstances and:

   (1) The arrest is for a felony involving conduct that includes the use or threatened use of deadly physical force;

   (2) There is substantial risk that the person to be arrested will cause death or serious bodily injury if his or her apprehension is delayed; and

   (3) The force employed does not create a substantial risk of injury to innocent persons.

(f) A peace officer shall identify himself or herself as a peace officer and give a clear verbal warning of his or her intent to use firearms or other deadly physical force, with sufficient time for the warning to be observed, unless to do so would unduly place sheriffs or peace officers at risk of injury, would create a risk of death or injury to other persons, or would be clearly inappropriate or ineffective under the circumstances.

(g) The defenses under Article 2 of Chapter 3 of Title 16 shall apply to any person who is subject to use of force by a peace officer that is not in conformity with this Code section.

17-4-20.3.

(a) As used in this Code section, the term:

   (1) 'Law enforcement agency' shall have the same meaning as provided for under Code Section 35-1A-1.

   (2) 'Peace officer' shall have the same meaning as provided for under Code Section 35-1A-1.

(b) A peace officer shall intervene to prevent or stop another peace officer from using physical force that exceeds the degree of force permitted, if any, pursuant to Code Section 17-4-20.2, in pursuance of official duties in carrying out an arrest of any person, placing any person under detention, taking any person into custody, booking any person, or in the process of crowd control or riot control, without regard for chain of command.

(c)(1) A peace officer shall report the intervention to his or her immediate supervisor.

   (2) At a minimum, the report required by this subsection shall include the date, time, and place of the occurrence; the identity, if known, and description of the participants; and a description of the intervention actions taken. Such report shall be made in writing within ten days of the occurrence of the use of such force and shall be appended to all other reports of the incident.

(d) No member of a law enforcement agency shall discipline or retaliate in any way against a peace officer for intervening as required by Code section, for reporting
unconstitutional or unlawful conduct, or for failing to follow what the officer reasonably
believes is an unconstitutional directive.

(e) In addition to any criminal liability or penalty under the law, when a court,
administrative law judge, or internal investigation finds that a peace officer failed to
intervene as required by this Code section in an incident resulting in serious bodily injury
or death to any person, the law enforcement agency employing the peace officer shall
subject the peace officer to discipline, up to and including termination, and notwithstanding
any other provision of law, the Georgia Peace Officer Standards and Training Council shall
permanently decertify the sheriff or peace officer upon receipt of notice of the sheriff's or
peace officer's discipline. The peace officer may only be recertified if found not guilty by
a court of law."

PART V

SECTION 5-1.

All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are repealed.