



House of Representatives

General Assembly

File No. 369

January Session, 2023

Substitute House Bill No. 6840

House of Representatives, April 3, 2023

The Committee on Public Safety and Security reported through REP. BOYD of the 50th Dist., Chairperson of the Committee on the part of the House, that the substitute bill ought to pass.

AN ACT EXPANDING MEMBERSHIP OF THE POLICE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING COUNCIL, REQUIRING GUIDELINES REGARDING BODY-WORN RECORDING EQUIPMENT AND REQUIRING A REPORT REGARDING CONDUCT THAT UNDERMINES PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT.

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

1 Section 1. Section 7-294b of the general statutes is repealed and the
2 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2024*):

3 (a) There shall be a Police Officer Standards and Training Council
4 which shall be within the Department of Emergency Services and Public
5 Protection. [Until December 31, 2020, the council shall consist of the
6 following members appointed by the Governor: (1) A chief
7 administrative officer of a town or city in Connecticut; (2) the chief
8 elected official or chief executive officer of a town or city in Connecticut
9 with a population under twelve thousand which does not have an
10 organized police department; (3) a member of the faculty of The
11 University of Connecticut; (4) eight members of the Connecticut Police
12 Chiefs Association who are holding office or employed as chief of police

13 or the highest ranking professional police officer of an organized police
14 department of a municipality within the state; (5) the Chief State's
15 Attorney; (6) a sworn municipal police officer whose rank is sergeant or
16 lower; and (7) five public members.]

17 (b) [On and after January 1, 2021, the] The council shall consist of the
18 following members:

19 (1) The chief elected official or chief executive officer of a town or city
20 within the state with a population in excess of fifty thousand, appointed
21 by the Governor;

22 (2) The chief elected official or chief executive officer of a town or city
23 within the state with a population of fifty thousand or less, appointed
24 by the Governor;

25 (3) A member of the faculty of an institution of higher education in
26 the state who has a background in criminal justice studies, appointed by
27 the Governor;

28 (4) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association who is
29 holding office or employed as the chief of police, the deputy chief of
30 police or a senior ranking professional police officer of an organized
31 police department of a municipality within the state with a population
32 in excess of one hundred thousand, appointed by the Governor;

33 (5) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association who is
34 holding office or employed as chief of police or the highest ranking
35 professional police officer of an organized police department of a
36 municipality within the state with a population in excess of sixty
37 thousand but not exceeding one hundred thousand, appointed by the
38 Governor;

39 (6) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association who is
40 holding office or employed as chief of police or the highest ranking
41 professional police officer of an organized police department of a
42 municipality within the state with a population in excess of thirty-five
43 thousand but not exceeding sixty thousand, appointed by the Governor;

44 (7) A sworn municipal police officer from a municipality within the
45 state with a population exceeding fifty thousand, appointed by the
46 Governor;

47 (8) A sworn municipal police officer from a municipality within the
48 state with a population not exceeding fifty thousand, appointed by the
49 Governor;

50 (9) The commanding officer of the Connecticut State Police Academy;

51 (10) A member of the public, who is a person with a physical
52 disability or an advocate on behalf of persons with physical disabilities,
53 appointed by the Governor;

54 (11) A victim of crime or the immediate family member of a deceased
55 victim of crime, appointed by the Governor;

56 (12) A medical professional, appointed by the Governor;

57 (13) The Chief State's Attorney;

58 (14) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association or the
59 person holding office or employed as chief of police or the highest
60 ranking professional police officer of an organized police department
61 within the state, appointed by the speaker of the House of
62 Representatives;

63 (15) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association or the
64 person holding office or employed as chief of police or the highest
65 ranking professional police officer of an organized police department
66 within the state, appointed by the president pro tempore of the Senate;

67 (16) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association who is
68 holding office or employed as chief of police or the highest ranking
69 professional police officer of an organized police department of a
70 municipality within the state with a population not exceeding thirty-five
71 thousand, appointed by the minority leader of the Senate;

72 (17) A member of the public who is a justice-impacted person,

73 appointed by the majority leader of the House of Representatives;

74 (18) A member of the public who is a justice-impacted person,
75 appointed by the majority leader of the Senate; [and]

76 (19) A member of the public who is a person with a mental disability
77 or an advocate on behalf of persons with mental disabilities, appointed
78 by the minority leader of the House of Representatives;

79 (20) A sworn police officer who is not in a command position within
80 such officer's law enforcement unit, appointed by the Senate
81 chairperson of the joint standing committee of the General Assembly
82 having cognizance of matters relating to public safety and security; and

83 (21) A sworn police officer who is not in a command position within
84 such officer's law enforcement unit, appointed by the House
85 chairperson of the joint standing committee of the General Assembly
86 having cognizance of matters relating to public safety and security.

87 (c) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
88 and the Federal Bureau of Investigation special agent-in-charge in
89 Connecticut or their designees shall be voting ex-officio members of the
90 council. Any member who fails to attend three consecutive meetings or
91 who fails to attend fifty per cent of all meetings held during any
92 calendar year shall be deemed to have resigned from the council. Any
93 nonpublic member of the council shall immediately, upon the
94 termination of such member's holding the office or employment that
95 qualified such member for appointment, cease to be a member of the
96 council. Any vacancy shall be filled by the appointing authority. A
97 member appointed to fill a vacancy shall be appointed for the unexpired
98 term of the member whom such member is to succeed in the same
99 manner as the original appointment. The Governor shall appoint a
100 chairperson and the council shall appoint a vice-chairperson and a
101 secretary from among the members.

102 (d) Membership on the council shall not constitute holding a public
103 office. No member of the council shall be disqualified from holding any

104 public office or employment by reason of his appointment to or
105 membership on the council nor shall any member forfeit any such office
106 or employment by reason of his appointment to the council,
107 notwithstanding the provisions of any general statute, special act or
108 local law, ordinance or charter.

109 Sec. 2. Section 29-6d of the general statutes is repealed and the
110 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2023*):

111 (a) For purposes of this section and section 7-277b:

112 (1) "Law enforcement unit" has the same meaning as provided in
113 section 7-294a;

114 (2) "Police officer" means a sworn member of a law enforcement unit
115 or any member of a law enforcement unit who performs police duties;

116 (3) "Body-worn recording equipment" means an electronic recording
117 device that is capable of recording audio and video;

118 (4) "Dashboard camera" means a dashboard camera with a remote
119 recorder, as defined in section 7-277b;

120 (5) "Digital data storage device or service" means a device or service
121 that retains the data from the recordings made by body-worn recording
122 equipment using computer data storage; and

123 (6) "Police patrol vehicle" means any state or local police vehicle other
124 than an administrative vehicle in which an occupant is wearing body-
125 worn camera equipment, a bicycle, a motor scooter, an all-terrain
126 vehicle, an electric personal assistive mobility device, as defined in
127 subsection (a) of section 14-289h, or an animal control vehicle.

128 (b) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
129 and the Police Officer Standards and Training Council shall jointly
130 evaluate and approve the minimal technical specifications of body-worn
131 recording equipment that shall be worn by police officers pursuant to
132 this section, dashboard cameras that shall be used in each police patrol

133 vehicle and digital data storage devices or services that shall be used by
134 a law enforcement unit to retain the data from the recordings made by
135 such equipment. The commissioner and council shall make such
136 minimal technical specifications available to each law enforcement unit
137 in a manner determined by the commissioner and council. The
138 commissioner and council may revise the minimal technical
139 specifications when the commissioner and council determine that
140 revisions to such specifications are necessary.

141 (c) (1) Each police officer shall use body-worn recording equipment
142 while interacting with the public in such sworn member's law
143 enforcement capacity, except (A) as provided in subsection (g) of this
144 section, [or] (B) in the case of a municipal police department, in
145 accordance with the department's policy adopted by the department
146 and based on guidelines maintained pursuant to subsection (j) of this
147 section, concerning the use of body-worn recording equipment, or (C)
148 in accordance with guidelines adopted pursuant to subsection (k) of this
149 section.

150 (2) Each police officer shall wear body-worn recording equipment on
151 such officer's outer-most garment and shall position such equipment
152 above the midline of such officer's torso when using such equipment.

153 (3) Body-worn recording equipment used pursuant to this section
154 shall conform to the minimal technical specifications approved
155 pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, except that a police officer may
156 use body-worn recording equipment that does not conform to the
157 minimal technical specifications approved pursuant to subsection (b) of
158 this section, if such equipment was purchased prior to January 1, 2016,
159 by the law enforcement unit employing such officer.

160 (4) Each law enforcement unit shall require usage of a dashboard
161 camera in each police patrol vehicle used by any police officer employed
162 by such unit in accordance with the unit's policy adopted by the unit
163 and based on guidelines maintained pursuant to subsection (j) of this
164 section, concerning dashboard cameras.

165 (d) Except as required by state or federal law, no person employed by
166 a law enforcement unit shall edit, erase, copy, share or otherwise alter
167 or distribute in any manner any recording made by body-worn
168 recording equipment or a dashboard camera or the data from such
169 recording.

170 (e) A police officer may review a recording from his or her body-worn
171 recording equipment or a dashboard camera in order to assist such
172 officer with the preparation of a report or otherwise in the performance
173 of his or her duties.

174 (f) (1) If a police officer is giving a formal statement about the use of
175 force or if a police officer is the subject of a disciplinary investigation in
176 which a recording from body-worn recording equipment or a
177 dashboard camera is being considered as part of a review of an incident,
178 the officer shall have the right to review (A) such recording in the
179 presence of the officer's attorney or labor representative, and (B)
180 recordings from other body-worn recording equipment capturing the
181 officer's image or voice during the incident. Not later than forty-eight
182 hours following an officer's review of a recording under subparagraph
183 (A) of this subdivision, or if the officer does not review the recording,
184 not later than ninety-six hours following the initiation of such
185 disciplinary investigation, whichever is earlier, such recording shall be
186 disclosed, upon request, to the public, subject to the provisions of
187 subsection (g) of this section.

188 (2) If a request is made for public disclosure of a recording from body-
189 worn recording equipment or a dashboard camera of an incident about
190 which (A) a police officer has not been asked to give a formal statement
191 about the alleged use of force, or (B) a disciplinary investigation has not
192 been initiated, any police officer whose image or voice is captured on
193 the recording shall have the right to review such recording in the
194 presence of the officer's attorney or labor representative. Not later than
195 forty-eight hours following an officer's review of a recording under this
196 subdivision, or if the officer does not review the recording, not later than
197 ninety-six hours following the request for disclosure, whichever is

198 earlier, such recording shall be disclosed to the public, subject to the
199 provisions of subsection (g) of this section.

200 (g) (1) Except as otherwise provided by any agreement between a law
201 enforcement unit and the federal government, no police officer shall use
202 body-worn recording equipment or a dashboard camera, if applicable,
203 to intentionally record (A) a communication with other law enforcement
204 unit personnel, except that which may be recorded as the officer
205 performs his or her duties, (B) an encounter with an undercover officer
206 or informant or an officer performing detective work described in
207 guidelines developed pursuant to subsection (j) of this section, (C) when
208 an officer is on break or is otherwise engaged in a personal activity, (D)
209 a person undergoing a medical or psychological evaluation, procedure
210 or treatment, (E) any person other than a suspect to a crime if an officer
211 is wearing such equipment in a hospital or other medical facility setting,
212 or (F) in a mental health facility, unless responding to a call involving a
213 suspect to a crime who is thought to be present in the facility.

214 (2) No record created using body-worn recording equipment or a
215 dashboard camera of (A) an occurrence or situation described in
216 subparagraphs (A) to (F), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of this subsection,
217 (B) a scene of an incident that involves (i) a victim of domestic or sexual
218 abuse, (ii) a victim of homicide or suicide, or (iii) a deceased victim of an
219 accident, if disclosure could reasonably be expected to constitute an
220 unwarranted invasion of personal privacy in the case of any such victim
221 described in this subparagraph, or (C) a minor, shall be subject to
222 disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, as defined in section
223 1-200, and any such record shall be confidential, except that a record of
224 a minor shall be disclosed if (i) the minor and the parent or guardian of
225 such minor consent to the disclosure of such record, (ii) a police officer
226 is the subject of an allegation of misconduct made by such minor or the
227 parent or guardian of such minor, and the person representing such
228 officer in an investigation of such alleged misconduct requests
229 disclosure of such record for the sole purpose of preparing a defense to
230 such allegation, or (iii) a person is charged with a crime and defense
231 counsel for such person requests disclosure of such record for the sole

232 purpose of assisting in such person's defense and the discovery of such
233 record as evidence is otherwise discoverable.

234 (h) No police officer shall use body-worn recording equipment prior
235 to being trained in accordance with section 7-294s in the use of such
236 equipment and in the retention of data created by such equipment. A
237 law enforcement unit shall ensure that each police officer such unit
238 employs receives such training at least annually and is trained on the
239 proper care and maintenance of such equipment.

240 (i) If a police officer is aware that any body-worn recording
241 equipment or dashboard camera is lost, damaged or malfunctioning,
242 such officer shall inform such officer's supervisor in writing as soon as
243 is practicable. Upon receiving such information, the supervisor shall
244 ensure that the body-worn recording equipment or dashboard camera
245 is inspected and repaired or replaced, as necessary. Each police officer
246 shall inspect and test body-worn recording equipment prior to each shift
247 to verify proper functioning, and shall notify such officer's supervisor
248 of any problems with such equipment.

249 (j) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
250 and the Police Officer Standards and Training Council shall jointly
251 maintain guidelines pertaining to the use of body-worn recording
252 equipment and dashboard cameras, including the type of detective
253 work an officer might engage in that should not be recorded, retention
254 of data created by such equipment and dashboard cameras and methods
255 for safe and secure storage of such data. The guidelines shall not require
256 a law enforcement unit to store such data for a period longer than one
257 year, except in the case where the unit knows the data is pertinent to any
258 ongoing civil, criminal or administrative matter. Each law enforcement
259 unit and any police officer and any other employee of such unit who
260 may have access to such data shall adhere to such guidelines. The
261 commissioner and council may update and reissue such guidelines, as
262 the commissioner and council determine necessary. The commissioner
263 and council shall, upon issuance of such guidelines or any update to
264 such guidelines, submit such guidelines in accordance with the

265 provisions of section 11-4a to the joint standing committees of the
266 General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary
267 and public safety and security.

268 (k) Not later than October 1, 2023, the Commissioner of Emergency
269 Services and Public Protection and the Police Officer Standards and
270 Training Council shall jointly adopt guidelines regarding the exigent
271 circumstances under which a police officer may interact with the public
272 without using body-worn recording equipment, such as when an officer
273 responds to an incident while off duty or when body-worn recording
274 equipment is not available to the officer. The commissioner and council
275 may update and reissue such guidelines, as the commissioner and
276 council determine necessary. The commissioner and council shall, upon
277 issuance of such guidelines or any update to such guidelines, submit
278 such guidelines in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a to the
279 joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance
280 of matters relating to the judiciary and public safety and security.

281 Sec. 3. (*Effective from passage*) Not later than January 1 2024, the
282 Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection and Police
283 Officer Standards and Training Council shall report, in accordance with
284 the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the joint
285 standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of
286 matters relating to public safety and security, on:

287 (1) Whether the council has cancelled or revoked the certification of a
288 police officer for conduct that undermines public confidence in law
289 enforcement pursuant to subparagraph (I) of subdivision (2) of
290 subsection (c) of section 7-294d of the general statutes and an
291 explanation of the circumstances related to each such cancellation or
292 revocation;

293 (2) Whether the council has considered but declined to cancel or
294 revoke a police officer's certification for such conduct and the
295 circumstances related to each such instance;

296 (3) Whether the provisions of subparagraph (I) of subdivision (2) of

297 subsection (c) of section 7-294d of the general statutes and guidance
 298 issued pursuant to subsection (g) of said section, provide sufficient
 299 guidelines to police officers and law enforcement units regarding the
 300 types of conduct that undermine public confidence in law enforcement,
 301 and the disciplinary actions that should be taken in response to different
 302 types of such conduct; and

303 (4) Any recommendations for revisions to subparagraph (I) of
 304 subdivision (2) of subsection (c) of section 7-294d of the general statutes
 305 or guidance issued pursuant to subsection (g) of said section.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>January 1, 2024</i>	7-294b
Sec. 2	<i>July 1, 2023</i>	29-6d
Sec. 3	<i>from passage</i>	New section

Statement of Legislative Commissioners:

Section 1 was rewritten and the effective date changed for consistency with standard drafting conventions; in Section 2, the effective date was changed to "July 1, 2023" for internal consistency; [and] in Section 2(j) and (k), "public safety" was changed to "public safety and security" for consistency with standard drafting conventions; and in Section 3 references to "subsection (d)" were changed to "subsection (c)" for accuracy.

PS *Joint Favorable Subst.*

The following Fiscal Impact Statement and Bill Analysis are prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

OFA Fiscal Note**State Impact:** None**Municipal Impact:** None**Explanation**

The bill (1) expands the Police Officer Standards and Training Council (POST) by two members, (2) requires the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) and POST to develop guidelines regarding body-worn recording equipment, and (3) requires DESPP and POST to send a report to the Public Safety and Security Committee, resulting in no fiscal impact to the state as the council members of POST are not compensated and DESPP has the expertise to meet the requirements of the bill.

The Out Years**State Impact:** None**Municipal Impact:** None

OLR Bill Analysis**sHB 6840*****AN ACT EXPANDING MEMBERSHIP OF THE POLICE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING COUNCIL, REQUIRING GUIDELINES REGARDING BODY-WORN RECORDING EQUIPMENT AND REQUIRING A REPORT REGARDING CONDUCT THAT UNDERMINES PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT.*****SUMMARY**

This bill adds an exception to state law's general requirement that police officers use body-worn recording equipment (i.e., body cameras) while interacting with the public. Specifically, it creates an exception for exigent circumstances based on guidelines that the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) commissioner and the Police Officer Standards and Training Council (POST) must jointly adopt under the bill.

The bill also increases POST's membership from 21 members to 23 by adding two members who must be sworn police officers who are not in command positions within their law enforcement units. Lastly, it requires DESPP and POST to submit a report to the Public Safety and Security Committee on police officer conduct that undermines public confidence in law enforcement. By law, POST may cancel or revoke an officer's certification if he or she engages in this conduct.

The bill also makes technical changes, including repealing obsolete language.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2023, except that the POST membership changes are effective January 1, 2024, and the reporting requirement is effective upon passage.

BODY CAMERA EXCEPTION

The law generally requires all sworn members of law enforcement units and members of those units who perform police duties to use body cameras when they interact with the public in their law enforcement capacities. Existing law provides exceptions for circumstances identified in (1) state statute (e.g., encounters with undercover officers or informants) and (2) a municipal police department's policy based on POST guidelines (see BACKGROUND).

The bill adds a new exception. Specifically, by October 1, 2023, it requires the DESPP commissioner and POST to jointly adopt guidelines on the exigent circumstances under which a police officer may interact with the public without using a body camera. (The bill gives examples of an officer responding to an incident while off duty or when a body camera is unavailable.) Under the bill, the council and commissioner (1) may update and reissue the guidelines as necessary and (2) must submit the guidelines and any updates to the Judiciary and Public Safety and Security committees. Officers subject to the body camera use requirement must follow these guidelines.

By law, a "law enforcement unit" is any state or municipal agency or department (or tribal agency or department created and governed under a memorandum of agreement) whose primary functions include enforcing criminal or traffic laws; preserving public order; protecting life and property; or preventing, detecting, or investigating crime (CGS § 7-294a(8)).

POST MEMBERSHIP

Beginning January 1, 2024, the bill increases POST's membership from 21 members to 23 by adding two new members, one appointed by each chairperson of the Public Safety and Security Committee. The appointees must be sworn police officers who are not in command positions within their law enforcement units. Under current law, the council consists of 21 members: 11 appointed by the governor, six legislative appointments, and four serving ex-officio (the DESPP commissioner and FBI special agent-in-charge for Connecticut, or their designees, and the chief state's attorney and Connecticut State Police

Academy's commanding officer).

As under existing law, appointed members serve at the pleasure of their appointing authority for a term coterminous with their appointing authority (CGS § 4-1a). The law additionally deems a member to have resigned from POST if he or she misses three consecutive meetings or 50% of the meetings held during any calendar year.

REPORT ON CONDUCT UNDERMINING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

The bill requires DESPP and POST to report to the Public Safety and Security Committee by January 1, 2024, on the following:

1. (a) whether POST has cancelled or revoked a police officer's certification for conduct that undermines public confidence in law enforcement and (b) an explanation of the circumstances related to each cancellation or revocation;
2. whether POST has considered but declined to cancel or revoke a police officer's certification for this conduct and the circumstances related to these instances;
3. whether existing law on this subject, including POST guidance (i.e., POST General Notice 20-09, see below), provides sufficient guidance to police officers and law enforcement units on the types of conduct that undermine public confidence in law enforcement, and the disciplinary actions that should be taken in response to different types of this conduct; and
4. any recommendations for revising the existing law or POST's guidelines on this subject.

Under existing law, POST may cancel or revoke a police officer's certification if, among other things, the officer is found by a law enforcement unit to have engaged in conduct that undermines public confidence in law enforcement. Examples of this conduct include discriminatory conduct, falsifying reports, issuing unlawful orders, failing to report or timely report a death, and violating the Alvin W.

Penn Racial Profiling Prohibition Act (CGS § 7-294d(c)(2)(I)).

BACKGROUND

Statutory Prohibition on Intentional Recordings

The law prohibits police officers from using body cameras to intentionally record the following occurrences or situations, unless an agreement between the officer's agency and the federal government provides otherwise:

1. communications with State Police, municipal police department, or public university or college special police force personnel unless recorded within the performance of the officers' duties;
2. encounters with undercover officers or informants, or an officer performing detective work;
3. officers on break or engaged in personal activities;
4. people undergoing medical or psychological evaluations, procedures, or treatments;
5. people, other than criminal suspects, in a hospital or medical facility; or
6. people in a mental health facility, unless responding to a call involving a criminal suspect in the facility.

DESPP-POST Use Guidelines

The DESPP commissioner and POST must jointly issue guidelines on using body cameras, retaining their data, and storing the data safely and securely. The guidelines were most recently updated in 2022 and, among other things, establish beginning and end of shift procedures and directions on when officers may or must deactivate their cameras. They incorporate the above intentional recording prohibitions and also prohibit recording the following:

1. private conversations to which the officer is not a party;

2. telephonic conversations unless specifically authorized by law while in the performance of their official duties;
3. strip searches; and
4. while in a locker room, changing room or restroom, unless confronting a violent or assaultive suspect or in an incident involving the anticipated use of force.

The guidelines also allow deactivation of body cameras if officers determine that, based on the circumstances, an investigation could be significantly hampered if the recording were to continue. However, they direct officers, whenever possible, to (1) record on the camera the reason for interrupting or ending the recording before deactivating the camera and (2) document the event in the officer's report. Additionally, they require officers to reactivate their cameras as soon as practical (POST General Notice 22-05).

Related Bill

sSB 1222, reported favorably by the Government Administration and Elections Committee, (1) sets additional requirements for redacting and disclosing body and dashboard camera recordings and (2) establishes a fee schedule for redacting the recordings.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Public Safety and Security Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 23 Nay 2 (03/16/2023)