



General Assembly

January Session, 2023

Raised Bill No. 6840

LCO No. 5026



Referred to Committee on PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

Introduced by:
(PS)

AN ACT EXPANDING MEMBERSHIP OF THE POLICE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING COUNCIL, REVISING THE PROCESS TO APPEAL COUNCIL DECISIONS, 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 Section 7-294b of the general statutes is repealed and the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 July 1, 2023*):

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] Until December 31, 2023, the council
18 shall consist of the 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 (b) On and after January 1, 2024, the council shall consist of the
80 following members:

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

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

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

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

95 (5) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association who is
96 holding office or employed as chief of police or the highest ranking
97 professional police officer of an organized police department of a
98 municipality within the state with a population in excess of sixty
99 thousand but not exceeding one hundred thousand, appointed by the

100 Governor;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

119 (13) The Chief State's Attorney;

120 (14) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association or the
121 person holding office or employed as chief of police or the highest
122 ranking professional police officer of an organized police department
123 within the state, appointed by the speaker of the House of
124 Representatives;

125 (15) A member of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association or the
126 person holding office or employed as chief of police or the highest
127 ranking professional police officer of an organized police department

128 within the state, appointed by the president pro tempore of the Senate;

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

134 (17) A member of the public who is a justice-impacted person,
135 appointed by the majority leader of the House of Representatives;

136 (18) A member of the public who is a justice-impacted person,
137 appointed by the majority leader of the Senate;

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

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

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

149 (c) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
150 and the Federal Bureau of Investigation special agent-in-charge in
151 Connecticut or their designees shall be voting ex-officio members of the
152 council. Any member who fails to attend three consecutive meetings or
153 who fails to attend fifty per cent of all meetings held during any
154 calendar year shall be deemed to have resigned from the council. Any
155 nonpublic member of the council shall immediately, upon the
156 termination of such member's holding the office or employment that
157 qualified such member for appointment, cease to be a member of the

158 council. Any vacancy shall be filled by the appointing authority. A
159 member appointed to fill a vacancy shall be appointed for the unexpired
160 term of the member whom such member is to succeed in the same
161 manner as the original appointment. The Governor shall appoint a
162 chairperson and the council shall appoint a vice-chairperson and a
163 secretary from among the members.

164 (d) Membership on the council shall not constitute holding a public
165 office. No member of the council shall be disqualified from holding any
166 public office or employment by reason of his appointment to or
167 membership on the council nor shall any member forfeit any such office
168 or employment by reason of his appointment to the council,
169 notwithstanding the provisions of any general statute, special act or
170 local law, ordinance or charter.

171 Sec. 2. Subsection (c) of section 7-294d of the general statutes is
172 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
173 *1, 2023*):

174 (c) (1) The council may refuse to renew any certificate if the holder
175 fails to meet the requirements for renewal of his or her certification.

176 (2) The council may cancel or revoke any certificate if: (A) The
177 certificate was issued by administrative error, (B) the certificate was
178 obtained through misrepresentation or fraud, (C) the holder falsified
179 any document in order to obtain or renew any certificate, (D) the holder
180 has been convicted of a felony, (E) the holder has been found not guilty
181 of a felony by reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to section 53a-
182 13, (F) the holder has been convicted of a violation of section 21a-279,
183 (G) the holder has been refused issuance of a certificate or similar
184 authorization or has had his or her certificate or other authorization
185 cancelled or revoked by another jurisdiction on grounds which would
186 authorize cancellation or revocation under the provisions of this
187 subdivision, (H) the holder has been found by a law enforcement unit,
188 pursuant to procedures established by such unit, to have used a firearm
189 in an improper manner which resulted in the death or serious physical

190 injury of another person, (I) the holder has been found by a law
191 enforcement unit, pursuant to procedures established by such unit and
192 considering guidance developed under subsection (g) of this section, to
193 have engaged in conduct that undermines public confidence in law
194 enforcement, including, but not limited to, discriminatory conduct,
195 falsification of reports, issuances of orders that are not lawful orders,
196 failure to report or timely report a death in violation of section 7-294mm
197 or a violation of the Alvin W. Penn Racial Profiling Prohibition Act
198 pursuant to sections 54-1l and 54-1m, provided, when evaluating any
199 such conduct, the council considers such conduct engaged in while the
200 holder is acting in such holder's law enforcement capacity or
201 representing himself or herself to be a police officer to be more serious
202 than such conduct engaged in by a holder not acting in such holder's
203 law enforcement capacity or representing himself or herself to be a
204 police officer, (J) the holder has been found by a law enforcement unit,
205 pursuant to procedures established by such unit, to have used physical
206 force on another person in a manner that is excessive or used physical
207 force in a manner found to not be justifiable after an investigation
208 conducted pursuant to section 51-277a, or (K) the holder has been found
209 by a law enforcement unit, pursuant to procedures established by such
210 unit, to have committed any act that would constitute tampering with
211 or fabricating physical evidence in violation of section 53a-155, perjury
212 in violation of section 53a-156 or false statement in violation of section
213 53a-157b. Whenever the council believes there is a reasonable basis for
214 suspension, cancellation or revocation of the certification of a police
215 officer, police training school or law enforcement instructor, it shall give
216 notice and an adequate opportunity for a hearing prior to such
217 suspension, cancellation or revocation. Such hearing shall be conducted
218 in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54. [Any holder aggrieved
219 by the decision of the council may appeal from such decision in
220 accordance with the provisions of section 4-183.] The council may cancel
221 or revoke any certificate if, after a de novo review, it finds by clear and
222 convincing evidence (i) a basis set forth in subparagraphs (A) to (G),
223 inclusive, of this subdivision, or (ii) that the holder of the certificate
224 committed an act set forth in subparagraph (H), (I), (J) or (K) of this

225 subdivision. In any such case where the council finds such evidence, but
226 determines that the severity of an act committed by the holder of the
227 certificate does not warrant cancellation or revocation of such holder's
228 certificate, the council may suspend such holder's certification for a
229 period of up to forty-five days and may censure such holder of the
230 certificate. Any police officer or law enforcement instructor whose
231 certification is cancelled or revoked pursuant to this section may
232 reapply for certification no sooner than two years after the date on
233 which the cancellation or revocation order becomes final. Any police
234 training school whose certification is cancelled or revoked pursuant to
235 this section may reapply for certification at any time after the date on
236 which such order becomes final. For purposes of this subdivision, a
237 lawful order is an order issued by a police officer who is in uniform or
238 has identified himself or herself as a police officer to the person such
239 order is issued to at the time such order is issued, and which order is
240 reasonably related to the fulfillment of the duties of the police officer
241 who is issuing such order, does not violate any provision of state or
242 federal law and is only issued for the purposes of (I) preventing,
243 detecting, investigating or stopping a crime, (II) protecting a person or
244 property from harm, (III) apprehending a person suspected of a crime,
245 (IV) enforcing a law, (V) regulating traffic, or (VI) assisting in emergency
246 relief, including the administration of first aid.

247 (3) Not later than thirty days after receipt of a decision under
248 subdivision (2) of this subsection, the holder of a certificate aggrieved
249 by such decision may appeal to the Commissioner of Emergency
250 Services and Public Protection. Not later than fifteen days after receipt
251 of an appeal, the commissioner shall appoint three hearing officers with
252 expertise in law enforcement matters to hear the appeal. The hearing
253 shall be conducted in accordance with chapter 54. A holder aggrieved
254 by the decision of the hearing officers may appeal from such decision in
255 accordance with the provisions of section 4-183.

256 Sec. 3. Section 29-6d of the general statutes is repealed and the
257 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

275 (b) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
276 and the Police Officer Standards and Training Council shall jointly
277 evaluate and approve the minimal technical specifications of body-worn
278 recording equipment that shall be worn by police officers pursuant to
279 this section, dashboard cameras that shall be used in each police patrol
280 vehicle and digital data storage devices or services that shall be used by
281 a law enforcement unit to retain the data from the recordings made by
282 such equipment. The commissioner and council shall make such
283 minimal technical specifications available to each law enforcement unit
284 in a manner determined by the commissioner and council. The
285 commissioner and council may revise the minimal technical
286 specifications when the commissioner and council determine that
287 revisions to such specifications are necessary.

288 (c) (1) Each police officer shall use body-worn recording equipment
289 while interacting with the public in such sworn member's law
290 enforcement capacity, except (A) as provided in subsection (g) of this
291 section, [or] (B) in the case of a municipal police department, in
292 accordance with the department's policy adopted by the department
293 and based on guidelines maintained pursuant to subsection (j) of this
294 section, concerning the use of body-worn recording equipment, or (C)
295 in accordance with guidelines adopted pursuant to subsection (k) of this
296 section.

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

300 (3) Body-worn recording equipment used pursuant to this section
301 shall conform to the minimal technical specifications approved
302 pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, except that a police officer may
303 use body-worn recording equipment that does not conform to the
304 minimal technical specifications approved pursuant to subsection (b) of
305 this section, if such equipment was purchased prior to January 1, 2016,
306 by the law enforcement unit employing such officer.

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

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

317 (e) A police officer may review a recording from his or her body-worn
318 recording equipment or a dashboard camera in order to assist such
319 officer with the preparation of a report or otherwise in the performance

320 of his or her duties.

321 (f) (1) If a police officer is giving a formal statement about the use of
322 force or if a police officer is the subject of a disciplinary investigation in
323 which a recording from body-worn recording equipment or a
324 dashboard camera is being considered as part of a review of an incident,
325 the officer shall have the right to review (A) such recording in the
326 presence of the officer's attorney or labor representative, and (B)
327 recordings from other body-worn recording equipment capturing the
328 officer's image or voice during the incident. Not later than forty-eight
329 hours following an officer's review of a recording under subparagraph
330 (A) of this subdivision, or if the officer does not review the recording,
331 not later than ninety-six hours following the initiation of such
332 disciplinary investigation, whichever is earlier, such recording shall be
333 disclosed, upon request, to the public, subject to the provisions of
334 subsection (g) of this section.

335 (2) If a request is made for public disclosure of a recording from body-
336 worn recording equipment or a dashboard camera of an incident about
337 which (A) a police officer has not been asked to give a formal statement
338 about the alleged use of force, or (B) a disciplinary investigation has not
339 been initiated, any police officer whose image or voice is captured on
340 the recording shall have the right to review such recording in the
341 presence of the officer's attorney or labor representative. Not later than
342 forty-eight hours following an officer's review of a recording under this
343 subdivision, or if the officer does not review the recording, not later than
344 ninety-six hours following the request for disclosure, whichever is
345 earlier, such recording shall be disclosed to the public, subject to the
346 provisions of subsection (g) of this section.

347 (g) (1) Except as otherwise provided by any agreement between a law
348 enforcement unit and the federal government, no police officer shall use
349 body-worn recording equipment or a dashboard camera, if applicable,
350 to intentionally record (A) a communication with other law enforcement
351 unit personnel, except that which may be recorded as the officer
352 performs his or her duties, (B) an encounter with an undercover officer

353 or informant or an officer performing detective work described in
354 guidelines developed pursuant to subsection (j) of this section, (C) when
355 an officer is on break or is otherwise engaged in a personal activity, (D)
356 a person undergoing a medical or psychological evaluation, procedure
357 or treatment, (E) any person other than a suspect to a crime if an officer
358 is wearing such equipment in a hospital or other medical facility setting,
359 or (F) in a mental health facility, unless responding to a call involving a
360 suspect to a crime who is thought to be present in the facility.

361 (2) No record created using body-worn recording equipment or a
362 dashboard camera of (A) an occurrence or situation described in
363 subparagraphs (A) to (F), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of this subsection,
364 (B) a scene of an incident that involves (i) a victim of domestic or sexual
365 abuse, (ii) a victim of homicide or suicide, or (iii) a deceased victim of an
366 accident, if disclosure could reasonably be expected to constitute an
367 unwarranted invasion of personal privacy in the case of any such victim
368 described in this subparagraph, or (C) a minor, shall be subject to
369 disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, as defined in section
370 1-200, and any such record shall be confidential, except that a record of
371 a minor shall be disclosed if (i) the minor and the parent or guardian of
372 such minor consent to the disclosure of such record, (ii) a police officer
373 is the subject of an allegation of misconduct made by such minor or the
374 parent or guardian of such minor, and the person representing such
375 officer in an investigation of such alleged misconduct requests
376 disclosure of such record for the sole purpose of preparing a defense to
377 such allegation, or (iii) a person is charged with a crime and defense
378 counsel for such person requests disclosure of such record for the sole
379 purpose of assisting in such person's defense and the discovery of such
380 record as evidence is otherwise discoverable.

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

387 (i) If a police officer is aware that any body-worn recording
388 equipment or dashboard camera is lost, damaged or malfunctioning,
389 such officer shall inform such officer's supervisor in writing as soon as
390 is practicable. Upon receiving such information, the supervisor shall
391 ensure that the body-worn recording equipment or dashboard camera
392 is inspected and repaired or replaced, as necessary. Each police officer
393 shall inspect and test body-worn recording equipment prior to each shift
394 to verify proper functioning, and shall notify such officer's supervisor
395 of any problems with such equipment.

396 (j) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
397 and the Police Officer Standards and Training Council shall jointly
398 maintain guidelines pertaining to the use of body-worn recording
399 equipment and dashboard cameras, including the type of detective
400 work an officer might engage in that should not be recorded, retention
401 of data created by such equipment and dashboard cameras and methods
402 for safe and secure storage of such data. The guidelines shall not require
403 a law enforcement unit to store such data for a period longer than one
404 year, except in the case where the unit knows the data is pertinent to any
405 ongoing civil, criminal or administrative matter. Each law enforcement
406 unit and any police officer and any other employee of such unit who
407 may have access to such data shall adhere to such guidelines. The
408 commissioner and council may update and reissue such guidelines, as
409 the commissioner and council determine necessary. The commissioner
410 and council shall, upon issuance of such guidelines or any update to
411 such guidelines, submit such guidelines in accordance with the
412 provisions of section 11-4a to the joint standing committees of the
413 General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary
414 and public safety.

415 (k) Not later than October 1, 2023, the Commissioner of Emergency
416 Services and Public Protection and the Police Officer Standards and
417 Training Council shall jointly adopt guidelines regarding the exigent
418 circumstances under which a police officer may interact with the public
419 without using body-worn recording equipment, such as when an officer
420 responds to an incident while off duty or when body-worn recording

421 equipment is not available to the officer. The commissioner and council
422 may update and reissue such guidelines, as the commissioner and
423 council determine necessary. The commissioner and council shall, upon
424 issuance of such guidelines or any update to such guidelines, submit
425 such guidelines in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a to the
426 joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance
427 of matters relating to the judiciary and public safety.

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

434 (1) Whether the council has cancelled or revoked the certification of a
435 police officer for conduct that undermines public confidence in law
436 enforcement pursuant to subparagraph (I) of subdivision (2) of
437 subsection (d) of section 7-294d of the general statutes and an
438 explanation of the circumstances related to each such cancellation or
439 revocation;

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

443 (3) Whether the provisions of subparagraph (I) of subdivision (2) of
444 subsection (d) of section 7-294d of the general statutes and guidance
445 issued pursuant to subsection (g) of said section, provide sufficient
446 guidelines to police officers and law enforcement units regarding the
447 types of conduct that undermine public confidence in law enforcement,
448 and the disciplinary actions that should be taken in response to different
449 types of such conduct; and

450 (4) Any recommendations for revisions to subparagraph (I) of
451 subdivision (2) of subsection (d) of section 7-294d of the general statutes
452 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>July 1, 2023</i>	7-294b
Sec. 2	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	7-294d(c)
Sec. 3	<i>October 1, 2023</i>	29-6d
Sec. 4	<i>from passage</i>	New section

Statement of Purpose:

To (1) expand membership of the Police Officer Standards and Training Council, (2) revise the process to appeal a suspension, cancellation or revocation of certification by the council, (3) require guidelines on police interactions with the public without the use of body-worn recording equipment, and (4) require a report regarding police officer conduct that undermines public confidence in law enforcement.

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