



Substitute House Bill No. 7073

Public Act No. 25-100

AN ACT CONCERNING POLICE OFFICER REVIEW OF CERTAIN RECORDINGS.

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

Section 1. Subsections (e) and (f) of section 29-6d of the general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

(e) A police officer may review a recording from his or her body-worn recording equipment or a dashboard camera (1) in order to assist such officer with the preparation of a report or otherwise assist such officer in the performance of his or her duties, or (2) if such officer is the subject of a disciplinary investigation and such a recording is being considered as part of the investigation.

(f) (1) If a police officer is giving a formal statement about the use of force [or if a police officer is the subject of a disciplinary investigation in which] and the use of force was captured in a recording from body-worn recording equipment or a dashboard camera, [is being considered as part of a review of an incident,] the officer shall have the right to review [(A)] such recording in the presence of the officer's attorney or labor representative. [, and (B) recordings from other body-worn recording equipment capturing the officer's image or voice during the incident.]

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Not later than forty-eight hours following an officer's review of [a] the recording, [under subparagraph (A) of this subdivision,] or if the officer does not review the recording, not later than ninety-six hours following [the initiation of such disciplinary investigation,] a request for public disclosure of the recording, whichever is earlier, such recording shall be disclosed, upon request, to the public, subject to the provisions of subsection (g) of this section. Public disclosure may be delayed if the officer, due to a medical or physical response or an acute psychological stress response to the incident, is not reasonably able to review a recording under this subdivision, but in no event shall disclosure be delayed more than one hundred forty-four hours following the recorded event.

(2) If a request is made for public disclosure of a recording from body-worn recording equipment or a dashboard camera [of an incident about which (A)] that captured an alleged use of force and a police officer has not been asked to give a formal statement about the alleged use of force, [or (B) a disciplinary investigation has not been initiated,] any police officer whose image or voice is captured on the recording shall have the right to review such recording in the presence of the officer's attorney or labor representative. Not later than forty-eight hours following an officer's review of a recording under this subdivision, or if the officer does not review the recording, not later than ninety-six hours following the request for disclosure, whichever is earlier, such recording shall be disclosed to the public, subject to the provisions of subsection (g) of this section. Public disclosure may be delayed if the officer, due to a medical or physical response or an acute psychological stress response to the incident, is not reasonably able to review a recording under this subdivision, but in no event shall disclosure be delayed more than one hundred forty-four hours following the recorded event.

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Governor's Action:

Approved June 24, 2025