

Secretary of the State File Number

6454

Regulation of the

Police Officer Standards and Training Council
Concerning

Uniform Crowd Control and Management Policy

Regulations adopted after July 1, 2013, become effective upon posting to the Connecticut eRegulations System, or at a later date if specified within the regulation.

Posted to the Connecticut eRegulations System on **November 12, 2025**

EFFECTIVE DATE

November 12, 2025

Approved by the Attorney General on

September 23, 2025

Approved by the Legislation Regulation Review Committee on

October 28, 2025

Electronic copy with agency head certification statement electronically submitted to and received by the Office of the Secretary of the State on

November 10, 2025

Form ICM-ECOPY (NEW 6/2015)
State of Connecticut
Secretary of the State



IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR CONNECTICUT STATE AGENCIES
This form should be used only for regulations first noticed on and after March 23, 2015.

Electronic Copy Certification Statement

(Submitted in accordance with the provisions of section 4-172 of the Connecticut General Statutes)

Regulation of the
Police Officers Standards and Training Council
Concerning
Uniform Crowd Control and Management Policy

Approved by the Legislative Regulation Review Committee: **October 28, 2025**
eRegulations System Tracking Number: **PR2024-03**

I hereby certify that the electronic copy of the above-referenced regulation submitted herewith to the Secretary of the State is a true and accurate copy of the regulation approved in accordance with sections 4-169 and 4-170 of the *Connecticut General Statutes*.

And I further certify that in accordance with the approval of Legislative Regulation Review Committee, all required technical corrections, page substitutions and deletions, if any, have been incorporated into said regulation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto
set my hand on **November 6, 2025**.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith Mello", written over a horizontal line.

Keith Mello
Chairperson

Police Officer Standards and Training Council

**State of Connecticut
Regulation of
Police Officer Standards and Training Council
Concerning
Uniform Crowd Control and Management Policy**

Sec. 1. The Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies are amended by adding sections 7-294hh-1 to 7-294hh-5, inclusive, as follows:

(NEW) Sec. 7-294hh-1. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to establish a Uniform Statewide Crowd Control and Management Policy. This policy shall serve as the minimum standard for all crowd control management and policy in Connecticut. Additional requirements adopted by an individual law enforcement unit shall not conflict with any provision of this policy.

(NEW) Sec. 7-294hh-2. Policy

The policy of the Police Officer Standards and Training Council regarding crowd control and or crowd management is to facilitate the constitutional rights of free speech and assembly while applying the level of direction and control necessary to protect life, property, and vital facilities while maintaining the peace. Connecticut law enforcement units shall protect individual rights related to assembly and free speech; effectively manage crowds to prevent loss of life, injury, or property damage; and minimize disruption to bystanders.

(NEW) Sec. 7-294hh-3. Definitions

As used in sections 7-294hh-1 to 7-294hh-5, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies:

- (1) "Crowd control" means techniques used to address unlawful public assemblies, including a display of formidable numbers of police officers, crowd containment, dispersal tactics, and arrest procedures.
- (2) "Crowd management" means techniques used to manage lawful public assemblies before, during, and after an event to maintain the event's overall safety and lawful status.
- (3) "Crowd" means a large group of people that are gathered or considered together temporarily for a common interest or purpose, where the propensity for collective participation, not merely observation, exists.
- (4) "Demonstration" means a lawful assembly of persons organized primarily to engage in first amendment activities. Demonstration includes, but is not limited to, a march, protest or other assembly intended to attract attention.
- (5) "First amendment activities" means all forms of speech and expressive conduct used to convey ideas, and information, express grievances, or otherwise communicate with others, including both verbal and non-verbal expression. Common first amendment activities include but are not limited to, speeches, demonstrations, vigils, picketing, distribution of literature, displaying banners or signs, use of puppets to convey a message, street theater, and other artistic forms of expression.
- (6) "Incident command system" means a functional management system established to control, direct, and manage the roles, responsibilities, and operations of law enforcement units involved in an emergency response to an incident.

(7) “Incident commander” means the individual responsible for the overall management of the crowd control incident and response.

(8) “Law enforcement unit” has the same meaning as provided in section 7-294a of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(9) “Police officer” has the same meaning as provided in section 7-294a of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(10) “Press” means a person who is present at an event primarily to gather and disseminate information to the public, including individuals who identify themselves as members of the press, regardless of whether they are affiliated with an established press organization, such as a television or radio station, a newspaper, or a news website.

(11) “Riotous behavior” means engaging in the conduct described in sections 53a-175 and 53a-176 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(12) “Electronic defense weapon” has the same meaning as provided in section 53a-3(20) of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(13) “Statewide Use of Force Policy” means the model use of force policy issued by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council.

(NEW) Sec. 7-294hh-4. Training Requirements

(a) All Connecticut Police Officer Standards and Training Council (POSTC) certified police officers shall receive a minimum of four (4) hours of training in crowd control and civil disorder as part of basic training.

(b) Departments shall facilitate review training for every police officer during their three-year review training period according to section 7-294e-14(c) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies in crowd control and civil disorder, which includes a review of policy as well as all relevant Connecticut General Statutes.

(c) Training shall be from a standardized, Police Officer Standards and Training Council (POSTC) approved lesson plan.

(d) Only the police officers who are trained in the use of specialty impact munitions shall use said weapons in accordance with these regulations. When feasible, a law enforcement unit shall undergo review training before a scheduled event in its jurisdiction.

(NEW) Sec. 7-294hh-5. Procedures

The Police Officer Standards and Training Council Crowd Management and Control Policy consists of the following general principles:

(a) Planning for Response to Demonstrations and Crowd Events. The Incident Command System shall be used for managing crowds and acts of civil disobedience.

(1) An incident commander shall be designated according to the policies and procedures of the responsible law enforcement unit of the jurisdiction in which the incident is taking place.

(2) The primary objective of the incident commander at a demonstration or crowd event shall be to facilitate the exercise of the constitutional rights of free speech and assembly to the greatest extent possible while upholding public safety.

(3) The Chief Executive police officer of the jurisdiction in which the incident is taking place shall be notified immediately of large or potentially disruptive demonstrations or crowd events.

(4) The incident commander or their designee shall be responsible for the development of written operation plans. The incident commander shall consider the time of day that an event or demonstration in planning their operations.

(5) Law enforcement units shall make every effort to obtain intelligence and communication with the event organizers before, during, and after an event.

(6) Spontaneous demonstrations or crowd events present less opportunity for planning and prevention efforts. However, the same policies and regulations concerning crowd management, crowd control, crowd dispersal, and police response to violence and disorder shall apply to a spontaneous demonstration as to planned demonstrations or crowd events.

(7) The primary objectives of the incident commander at a civil disturbance shall be as follows:

(A) Protect persons, regardless of their participation in the disturbance; and protect property, important infrastructure, and public safety.

(B) Disperse aggressive, hostile, tumultuous, disorderly, or threatening crowds to eliminate the immediate risks of continued escalation and further violence.

(C) Arrest law violators and remove or isolate persons inciting violent or riotous behavior.

(D) Document completely the incident, size of the crowd, location, time of day, and purpose for the gathering or event.

(8) The incident commander, or the incident commander's designee, shall brief police officers on the scene as to what response to the crowd event is expected and be responsible for ordering any response deemed appropriate.

(9) It is recommended that event proceedings be photographed and audio and video recorded to the greatest extent feasible. The incident commander, or the incident commander's designee shall assign personnel responsible for documentation pursuant to subsection (g) of this section.

(10) The incident commander, or the incident commander's designee, shall ensure that comprehensive documentation of the basis for the incident and the response to the incident is included in an after-action report according to the incident commander's law enforcement unit's policies and procedures.

(b) Use of Force. Conducting Crowd Control and Management. Use of Force Overview.

(1) During crowd control incidents, all Connecticut General Statutes related to the use of force and Statewide Use of Force Policy shall be adhered to for each application of force used needing to resolve a situation within a crowd control incident requiring that the force used shall be reasonable, necessary, and proportionate.

(2) Police officers shall work in squads or platoons when policing a crowd control event, and adhere to team concepts when dealing with large crowds.

(3) Each police officer shall wear a badge and nameplate, on the outermost layer of their uniform, which bears the officer's name. All police officers assisting with mutual aid agreements, contracts, or related means shall be informed that they are under the direction and control of the command and supervisory personnel of the jurisdiction in which the incident is taking place, and the police officers from outside the jurisdiction shall be protected under the requesting agency.

(4) It is essential to recognize that all members of a crowd of demonstrators are not the same. Even when some members of a crowd engage in violence or destruction of property, other members of the crowd may not be participating in those acts.

(5) All police officers shall avoid negative verbal engagement with members of the crowd. Verbal abuse against police officers shall not constitute a reason for an arrest or any use of force against any such member of the crowd.

(6) Police officers shall maintain a professional demeanor and remain neutral in word and deed despite unlawful or anti-social behavior on the part of crowd members. Unprofessional police behavior may inflame a tense situation and make control efforts more difficult and dangerous.

(7) Strong supervision and command are essential to maintaining a unified, measured, and effective police response. A response incorporating strong leadership and teamwork is crucial to

maintaining control and police officer safety. Police officers shall avoid independent or impulsive actions.

(8) The incident commander and supervisors shall make every effort to ensure that the police mission is accomplished as efficiently and unobtrusively as possible with the highest regard for the human dignity and liberty of all persons, with only the use of force reasonably necessary to accomplish such mission.

(9) This policy does not preclude police officers from taking appropriate action to direct crowd and vehicular movement; to enforce ordinances and statutes; or to employ the physical force necessary to maintain the safety of the crowd, the general public, law enforcement personnel, and emergency personnel.

(c) Responses to Crowd Situations. Spontaneous Events or Incidents.

(A) A supervisor shall respond to the scene of spontaneous events, when practical, and take command of the incident as the incident commander until relieved by a police officer of higher rank.

(B) An immediate assessment of the situation is essential for an effective police response.

The supervisor shall ascertain the following information as soon as practical:

(A) Day

(B) Time

(C) Location

(D) Purpose and type of event

(E) Size of crowd

(F) Behavior of the crowd

(G) Whether an assembly is lawful or unlawful

(H) Evaluate the lawfulness of actions by groups and individuals present at the incident and the likelihood that unlawful behavior may spread to other crowd participants

(I) Determine the first amendment activities being performed by individuals present

(J) Immediate threats to the safety of the public or police officers

(K) The number of structures or vehicles involved

(L) The size of the involved area

(M) Amount of police personnel and or specialized units

(C) Identify the staging area for responding personnel including a command post

(D) Identify the staging area for the media

(E) Identify egress and ingress routes

(F) Additional resources needed (EMS, Fire, DPW, outside agencies), and related staging areas

(G) Request mutual aid by applicable mutual aid compacts or agreements if needed.

(d) When an Unlawful Assembly May Be Declared.

(1) As used in subsections (d) and (e) of this section, "unlawful assembly" means an "unlawful assembly" as described in section 53a-177 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(2) The fact that some of the demonstrators or organizing groups have engaged in violent or unlawful acts on prior occasions or demonstrations is not grounds for declaring an assembly unlawful.

(3) Police shall make attempts to locate and communicate with organizers or event leaders to negotiate a peaceful resolution. If such negotiations and de-escalation attempts fail, crowd

dispersal techniques may commence to resolve the incident. First amendment activities may continue once emergency or dangerous circumstances are settled.

(4) If after a crowd disperses under a declaration of unlawful assembly and subsequently participants assemble at a different geographic location where the participants are engaged in non-violent and lawful First amendment activities, such assembly may not be dispersed unless it has been determined that it is an unlawful assembly, and the required official declaration has been adequately given.

(e) Declaration of Unlawful Assembly.

(1) Crowd dispersal techniques shall be initiated when, after police officers have made announcements to the crowd when time and circumstances permit, to issue warnings before taking action to disperse the crowd, asking members of the crowd to voluntarily disperse, informing them that, if they do not disperse, they shall be subject to arrest.

(2) The incident commander or their on-scene designee shall be responsible for the announcements, and they shall be made using adequate sound amplification equipment in a manner that shall ensure that they are audible over a sufficient area and that all such announcements are made in such a way that they are clearly audible to the entire crowd.

(3) The announcements shall specify adequate egress or escape routes. Whenever possible, a minimum of two escape or egress routes shall be identified and announced.

(4) It is the responsibility of the on-scene command and supervision to ensure that all such announcements are made in such a way that they are clearly audible to the crowd.

(5) Sufficient time shall be allowed for a crowd to comply with police commands before action is taken unless an immediate risk to public safety exists or significant property damage is occurring.

(6) If feasible, dispersal orders shall be given in multiple languages that are appropriate for the audience.

(7) The incident commander shall document the name of the individual making the dispersal order and the date and time that each order was given. The duplication of an audio and video recording of the announcement is best practice.

(8) Dispersal orders shall only be given when police officers are in a position to support and direct crowd movement.

(9) The incident commander, or the incident commander's designee, shall use the following dispersal order:

(A) "I am (rank and name), a police officer with (applicable law enforcement unit) I hereby declare this to be an unlawful assembly and request that all those assembled at (location) immediately leave. If you do not leave, you may be arrested or subject to other police action, including the use of force which may result in serious injury. The following routes of dispersal are available (routes). You have (number of minutes) to leave. If you refuse to move police will take necessary action".

(B) If a chemical agent such as Oleoresin capsicum (OC) or 2-chlorobenzamalonitrile (CS)" is to be used, the following warning shall be added to subparagraph (A) of this subdivision: "If you refuse to move [insert either OC Spray or CS Gas] will be used."

(10) Personnel shall provide the verbal warning referenced in section 7-294hh-5(e)(9)(A) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies three times when feasible.

(f) Tactics and Weapons. Non-compliant crowd.

If negotiation and verbal announcements to disperse do not result in voluntary movement of the crowd, police officers may employ additional crowd dispersal tactics, but only after orders and approval from the incident commander or designated supervisory officials. The use of these crowd dispersal tactics shall be consistent with sections 7-294hh-1 to 7-294hh-5, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, the Statewide Use of

Force Policy, and the responding law enforcement unit's use of force policy. Such tactics shall include:

(1) Display of Police Officers (a show of forceful presence):

(A) Once this tactic is selected, police officers may be assembled in formation at a location outside the view of the crowd. Sufficient personnel are needed to follow through with dispersal orders. If a display of police officers, combined with a dispersal order, is not effective, more forceful actions may be employed when deemed necessary by respective department policy.

(B) Generally, police officers shall be assigned to squads of sufficient size to be effective.

(2) Team Arrest Procedures:

(A) If the crowd has failed to disperse after the required announcements, police officers may use team arrest procedures for purposes of making multiple simultaneous arrests.

(B) Persons who make it clear (e.g., Failure to comply with dispersal orders to include sitting down, locking arms, etc.) that they seek to be arrested shall be arrested and removed from the scene.

(C) Arrests of a non-violent person shall be accomplished by the Statewide Use of Force Policy and law enforcement units' arrest and use of force policies.

(3) Police Formations and Use of Batons:

(A) If a crowd refuses to disperse after the required announcements, the police may use actions that include, but are not limited to, squad or platoon formation lines, wedges, or echelons.

(B) Batons may be shown and used for crowd control, crowd containment, or crowd dispersal and shall only be used in accordance with the Statewide Use of Force Policy and law enforcement unit policy and procedures concerning the use of police batons.

(4) Lethal Force:

The use of lethal force by a police officer is governed by Connecticut General Statutes in addition to the Statewide Use of Force Policy issued by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council.

(5) Specialty Impact Munitions:

(A) For the purposes of this subdivision, specialty impact munitions include but are not limited to projectiles such as rubber bullets and bean-bag rounds, batons, and other impact weapons.

(B) Only those police officers authorized and trained in the use of specialty impact munitions may carry and deploy such munitions in accordance with the Statewide Use of Force Policy and a police officer's law enforcement unit policy and procedures.

(C) Specialty impact munitions shall not be used indiscriminately against groups of people or passively resistant individuals.

(6) Electronic defense weapons:

Electronic defense weapons may only be used by those police officers authorized and trained in the use of these weapons. Police officers may carry and deploy such weapons in accordance with the Statewide Use of Force Policy and a police officer's law enforcement unit policy and procedures.

(7) Oleoresin Capsicum

(A) Oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray or powder, may be used by a police officer against specific individuals engaged in unlawful conduct or actively resisting arrest, or as necessary in a defensive capacity when appropriate.

(B) OC spray or powder shall not be used indiscriminately against groups of people or passively resistant individuals.

(C) High-volume OC delivery systems, such as MK-9 and MK-46, are designed for and may be used in civil disturbances against groups of people engaged in unlawful acts or endangering public safety and security when approved by the incident commander.

(D) Whenever reasonably possible, a warning shall be issued before the use of these systems.

(E) These high-volume systems shall only be utilized by personnel trained in their proper use.

(8) 2-chlorobenzamalonitrile (CS) and Phenacyl Chloride (CN) Chemical Agents (Tear Gas and Mace):

(A) CS (2-chlorobenzamalonitrile) chemical agents shall be used with the utmost caution and only when necessary. CS may be deployed only to prevent injury when lesser force options are either not available or would be ineffective. Such chemical agents shall be deployed at the direction of the incident commander and only when avenues of egress are available to the crowd. When reasonably possible, the usage shall be announced to the crowd in advance.

(B) The usage of such chemical agents shall be determined by the incident commander and shall be done in strict compliance with any controlling state law.

(C) Technical decisions concerning the amount of gas and method of application shall be made by the ranking member at the scene who has been trained in the use of such chemical agent.

(D) All police personnel shall also be informed that chemical agents are going to be used.

(E) This notification shall include all police units in the immediate vicinity, as well as units that may be expected to respond shortly or interact with those affected.

(F) Adequate time shall be allowed for all police personnel to don protective masks.

(G) CS may only be used against individuals who are engaged in acts of unlawful conduct or who are actively resisting arrest. CS shall not be used indiscriminately against groups of people.

(H) Render Aid: Medical treatment shall be offered when feasible.

(I) CN (phenacyl chloride) shall not be used in any instance.

(9) Arrests

(A) When a large-scale event involving possible mass arrests occurs, the incident commander shall assemble arrest teams capable of managing multiple arrests safely. The incident commander and supervisors shall notify neighboring agencies, including the neighboring Connecticut State Police troop and the Department of Correction if housing arrestees becomes an issue.

(B) When multiple arrests are needed, the incident commander shall make pre-planning arrangements for the transportation of arrestees.

(C) The incident commander shall make the decisions to engage in selective individual arrests or multiple arrests as a crowd control tactic, with considerations given to the following factors:

i. Whether any course of action would impact the continuation of first amendment activities.

ii. The likelihood that police action will improve the situation relative to taking no action.

iii. The seriousness of the offense or offenses as opposed to the potential for the arrest to escalate violence or unlawful activity by crowd members.

- iv. Whether individual or mass arrests shall be more effective in ending the criminal activity at issue.
- v. Whether clear and secure egress routes have been established for the crowd and police.
- vi. Whether communication has been established with crowd representatives.
- vii. The contingency plans that are available as options.
- viii. The types of force may be used in effecting the arrests, if necessary.

(D) Police officers shall remain neutral, non-antagonistic, and professional at all times in their response when dealing with crowd control incidents.

(10) Use of Handcuffs and Flex-Cuffs

(A) As used in this subdivision, “flex-cuff” shall mean a plastic strip that can be fastened as a restraint around a person's wrists or ankles.

(B) Persons subject to arrest during a crowd control or demonstration incident may be secured with handcuffs or flex-cuffs in accordance with all relevant laws, policies, orders, and current training methods and bulletins. Police officers shall check for proper fit when safe to do so. It is recommended to use metal restraints for violent persons.

(iii) Each law enforcement unit involved in the detention or transportation of arrestees with flex-cuffs shall have a flex-cuff cutter and adequate supplies of extra flex-cuffs readily available.

(11) Arrest of Juveniles

Juveniles arrested in demonstrations shall be handled in a manner that is consistent with state law and the respective department policies on arrest, transportation, and detention of juveniles.

(g) Documentation.

(1) Video and Photographic Recording. Law enforcement officers should use body-worn recording equipment consistent with the requirements of section 29-6d of the Connecticut General Statutes and all POSTC model policies. In addition, it is recommended that law enforcement conduct their own video recording and photographing of those participating in a crowd control event. Each video operator specifically assigned to record the event shall prepare a supplemental report documenting the time and duration of the recording, equipment used, any interruptions or malfunctions, notable incidents captured or missed, and any other relevant observations made during the event. The supplemental report shall be submitted to the incident supervisor and included as an appendix to the after action report described in section 7-294hh-5(a)(10) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

(2) Reporting.

(A) All police officers involved in crowd control incidents shall, in addition to any reports required by their departmental policies, submit a written report if they were involved in any physical confrontation with a civilian during the incident. This report shall include a description of the interaction, the justification for the use of force, the type of force used, any injuries sustained or observed, and the identity of the civilian or civilians involved if known. Incident commanders shall notify their chain of command as soon as practicable following any use of force, injury, arrest, deployment of less-lethal munitions, or other significant incident. The notification shall include a brief description of the occurrence and the personnel involved.

(3) Public Information and the Press.

(A) The press has a right to cover demonstrations, including photography, videography, or filming, as long as press personnel do so in a safe area that may be designated by law enforcement for their safety and in an area that will not interfere with any law enforcement function during the incident and that would not jeopardize the safety of press personnel.

(B) Police officers shall coordinate with the press by respective department policies.

(C) Official members of the press, legal observers, crowd monitors, police liaisons, or organizers shall never be specifically targeted for dispersal or enforcement action based on their media status.

R-39 Rev. 02/2012

Statement of Purpose

The proposed regulation establishes a uniform, statewide crowd control policy for police officers by the provisions of July Special Session Public Act 20-01. This policy shall serve as the minimum standard for all crowd control and policy management in Connecticut. The proposed regulation has five sections: (1) Purpose, (2) Policy, (3) Definitions, (4) Training Requirements, and (5) Procedures. Specifically, the proposed regulation addresses the following areas required by the July Special Session Public Act 20-01:

1. A definition of the term "crowd" and factors that affect the management of crowds by police officers, including, but not limited to, the size of the crowd, the location where a crowd has gathered, the time of day when a crowd has gathered and the purpose for any such gathering.
2. Protection of individual rights and preservation of the peace during demonstrations and civil disturbances.
3. The permissible and impermissible uses of force by a police officer and the type and amount of training in crowd management that each police officer shall undergo,
4. The documentation required following any physical confrontation between a police officer and a civilian during a crowd management incident.



IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR CONNECTICUT STATE AGENCIES
This form is to be used for proposed permanent and technical amendment regulations only and must be completed in full.

AGENCY CERTIFICATION

Police Officers Standards and Training Council

Proposed Regulation Concerning

Uniform Crowd Control and Management Policy

eRegulations System Tracking Number **PR2024-003**

I hereby certify the following:

(1) The above-referenced **regulation** is proposed pursuant to the following statutory authority or authorities: **CGS Sec. 7-294hh**

For technical amendment regulations proposed without a comment period, complete #2 below, then skip to #8.

(2) As permitted by Section 4-168(h) of the *Connecticut General Statutes*, the agency elected to proceed without prior notice or hearing and posted the text of the proposed technical amendment regulation on eRegulations System website on **N/A**.

For all other non-emergency proposed regulations, complete #3 - #7 below, then complete #8)

(3) The agency posted notice of intent with a specified comment period of not less than 30 days to the eRegulations System website on **July 29, 2025**.

(4) *(Complete one)* No public hearing held or was required to be held. **OR** One or more public hearings were held on: **N/A**.

(5) The agency posted notice of decision to move forward with the proposed regulation to the eRegulations System website on **September 2, 2025**.

(6) *(Complete one)* No comments were received. **OR** Comments were received and the agency posted the statements specified in subdivisions (1) and (2) of CGS Section 4-168(e) to the eRegulations System website on **N/A**.

(7) The final wording of the proposed regulation was posted to the eRegulations System website on **August 29, 2025**

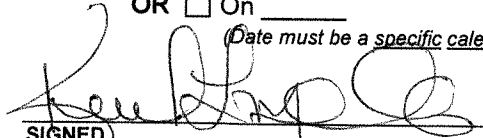
(8) Subsequent to approval for legal sufficiency by the Attorney General and approval by the Legislative Regulation Review Committee, **the final regulation shall be effective**

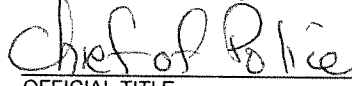
(Check one and complete as applicable)

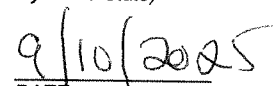
When posted to the eRegulations System website by the Secretary of the State.

OR On _____

(Date must be a specific calendar date not less than 11 days after submission to the Secretary of the State)


SIGNED
(Head of Board, Agency or Commission, or duly authorized deputy)


OFFICIAL TITLE
Chair, PostC


DATE

**OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
REGULATION CERTIFICATION**

Agency: Police Officer Standards and Training Council

REGULATION NUMBER: PR2024-003

This Regulation is hereby APPROVED by the Attorney General as to legal sufficiency in accordance with Connecticut General Statutes § 4-169.

DATE: 9/23/2025

Signed:



Sean Kehoe
Associate Attorney General
Chief of the Division of Government Affairs
Duly Authorized

The Connecticut General Assembly

Legislative Regulation Review Committee

Senator Sujata Gadkar-Wilcox
Senate Chair



Representative Christie Carpino
House Chair

Official Record of Committee Action

October 28, 2025

Agency: Police Officers Standards and Training Council
Description: Uniform Crowd Control and Management Policy
LRRC Regulation Number: 2025-015A
eRegulation Tracking Number: PR2024-003

The above-referenced regulation has been

Approved with Technical Corrections

by the Legislative Regulation Review Committee in accordance
with CGS Section 4-170.

Catherine M. Thomas
Committee Administrator



State of Connecticut
Office of the Secretary of the State

Confirmation of Electronic Submission

Re: Regulation of the Police Officer Standards and Training Council concerning
Uniform Crowd Control and Management Policy
eRegulations System Tracking Number PR2024-003
Legislative Regulation Review Committee Docket Number 2025-015A

The above-referenced regulation was electronically submitted to the Office of the Secretary of the State in accordance with Connecticut General Statutes Section 4-172 on November 10, 2025.

Said regulation is assigned Secretary of the State File Number 6454.

The effective date of this regulation is November 12, 2025.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Stephanie Thomas".

Stephanie Thomas
Secretary of the State
November 12, 2025

By:

/s/ Christopher R. Drake
Christopher R. Drake
Director, Business Services
Division