



WORKING DRAFT

General Assembly

Bill No.

January Session, 2013

LCO No. **5443**

*05443

*

Referred to Committee on

Introduced by:

AN ACT CONCERNING THE REGULATION OF FIREARMS.

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

1 Section 1. Section 29-37a of the general statutes is repealed and the
2 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

3 (a) For the purposes of this section, "long gun" means a firearm, as
4 defined in section 53a-3, other than a pistol or revolver.

5 (b) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, no
6 person, firm or corporation may sell, deliver or otherwise transfer, at
7 retail, any long gun to any person under eighteen years of age.

8 (2) No person, firm or corporation may sell, deliver or otherwise
9 transfer, at retail, any semi-automatic centerfire rifle that has or accepts
10 a magazine with a capacity exceeding five rounds to any person under
11 twenty-one years of age. The provisions of this subdivision shall not
12 apply to the sale, delivery or transfer of such a rifle to any person who
13 is a member or employee of an organized local police department, the

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14 Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or the
15 Department of Correction or a member of the military or naval forces
16 of this state or of the United States for use in the discharge of their
17 duties.

18 (c) On and after April 1, 2014, no person may purchase or receive
19 any long gun unless such person holds a valid long gun eligibility
20 certificate issued pursuant to section 2 of this act, a valid permit to
21 carry a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to subsection (b) of section
22 29-28, as amended by this act, a valid permit to sell at retail a pistol or
23 revolver issued pursuant to subsection (a) of section 29-28 or a valid
24 eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to section
25 29-36f, as amended by this act, or is a federal marshal, parole officer or
26 peace officer.

27 [(a)] (d) No person, firm or corporation may [deliver, at retail,] sell,
28 deliver or otherwise transfer, at retail, any [firearm, as defined in
29 section 53a-3, other than a pistol or revolver,] long gun to any person
30 unless such person makes application on a form prescribed and
31 furnished by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
32 Protection, which shall be filed and retained by the transferor for at
33 least twenty years or, if the transferor is a federally licensed firearm
34 dealer, attached by the [vendor] transferor to the federal sale or
35 transfer document and filed and retained by the [vendor] transferor for
36 at least twenty years or until such [vendor] transferor goes out of
37 business. Such application shall be available for inspection during
38 normal business hours by law enforcement officials. [No sale or
39 delivery of any firearm shall be made until the expiration of two weeks
40 from the date of the application, and] No such sale, delivery or other
41 transfer of any long gun shall be made until the person, firm or
42 corporation making such sale, delivery or transfer has [insured]
43 ensured that such application has been completed properly and has
44 obtained an authorization number from the Commissioner of
45 Emergency Services and Public Protection for such sale, delivery or

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46 transfer. The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection
47 shall make every effort, including performing the national instant
48 criminal background check, to determine if the applicant is eligible to
49 receive such [firearm] long gun. If it is determined that the applicant is
50 ineligible to receive such [firearm] long gun, the Commissioner of
51 Emergency Services and Public Protection shall immediately notify the
52 person, firm or corporation to whom such application was made and
53 no such [firearm] long gun shall be sold, [or] delivered or otherwise
54 transferred to such applicant by such person, firm or corporation.
55 When any [firearm] long gun is delivered in connection with [the] any
56 sale or purchase, such [firearm] long gun shall be enclosed in a
57 package, the paper or wrapping of which shall be securely fastened,
58 and no such [firearm] long gun when delivered on any sale or
59 purchase shall be loaded or contain any gunpowder or other explosive
60 or any bullet, ball or shell.

61 [(b)] Upon the sale, delivery or other transfer of the [firearm] long
62 gun, the [purchaser] transferee shall sign in triplicate a receipt for such
63 [firearm] long gun, which shall contain the name, [and] address and
64 date and place of birth of such [purchaser] transferee, the date of such
65 sale, delivery or transfer and the caliber, make, model and
66 manufacturer's number and a general description thereof. Not later
67 than twenty-four hours after such sale, delivery or transfer, the
68 [vendor] transferor shall send by first class mail or electronically
69 transfer one receipt to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and
70 Public Protection and one receipt to the chief of police or, where there
71 is no chief of police, the warden of the borough or the first selectman,
72 of the town in which the [purchaser] transferee resides, and shall retain
73 one receipt, together with the original application, for at least five
74 years. [The]

75 (e) No sale, delivery or other transfer of any long gun shall be made
76 by a person who is not a federally-licensed firearm manufacturer,
77 importer or dealer to a person who is not a federally-licensed firearm

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78 manufacturer, importer or dealer unless:

79 (1) The prospective transferor and prospective transferee comply
80 with the provisions of subsection (d) of this section and the prospective
81 transferor has obtained an authorization number from the
82 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection for such
83 sale, delivery or transfer; or

84 (2) A national instant criminal background check has been initiated
85 by a federally-licensed firearm dealer who has consented to initiate
86 such check at the request of the prospective transferor or prospective
87 transferee in accordance with subsection (f) of this section and the
88 response received by the federally-licensed firearm dealer indicates the
89 prospective transferee is eligible to receive such long gun.

90 (f) (1) On and after January 1, 2014, for purposes of a transfer
91 pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection (e) of this section, a
92 prospective transferor or prospective transferee may request a
93 federally-licensed firearm dealer to initiate a national instant criminal
94 background check of the prospective transferee. If a federally-licensed
95 firearm dealer consents to initiate a national instant criminal
96 background check, the prospective transferor or prospective transferee
97 shall provide to such dealer the name, sex, race, date of birth and state
98 of residence of the prospective transferee and, if necessary to verify the
99 identity of the prospective transferee, may provide a unique numeric
100 identifier including, but not limited to, a Social Security number, and
101 additional identifiers including, but not limited to, height, weight, eye
102 and hair color, and place of birth. The prospective transferee shall
103 present to the dealer such prospective transferee's valid long gun
104 eligibility certificate issued pursuant to section 2 of this act, valid
105 permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to subsection (b) of
106 section 29-28, as amended by this act, valid permit to sell at retail a
107 pistol or revolver issued pursuant to subsection (a) of section 29-28 or
108 valid eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to
109 section 29-36f, as amended by this act. The dealer may charge a fee not

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110 to exceed twenty dollars for initiating such background check.

111 (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (d) and (f) of
112 section 29-36l, the dealer shall initiate a background check of such
113 prospective transferee by contacting the national instant criminal
114 background check system operations center for purposes of
115 conducting such background check. Upon receiving a response from
116 the operations center of the results of such check, the dealer shall
117 immediately notify the prospective transferor or prospective transferee
118 of such response. If the response indicates the prospective transferee is
119 ineligible to receive such long gun, no long gun shall be sold, delivered
120 or otherwise transferred by the prospective transferor to the
121 prospective transferee. If the response indicates the prospective
122 transferee is eligible to receive such long gun, the prospective
123 transferor may proceed to sell, deliver or otherwise transfer the long
124 gun to the prospective transferee.

125 (3) Upon the sale, delivery or other transfer of the long gun, the
126 transferor or transferee shall complete a form, prescribed by the
127 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, that
128 contains the name and address of the transferor, the name and address
129 of the transferee, the date and place of birth of such transferee, the
130 firearm permit or certificate number of the transferee, the firearm
131 permit or certificate number of the transferor, if any, the date of such
132 sale, delivery or transfer, the caliber, make, model and manufacturer's
133 number and a general description of such long gun and the transaction
134 number assigned by the national instant criminal background check
135 system to the background check request. Not later than twenty-four
136 hours after such sale, delivery or transfer, the transferor shall send by
137 first class mail or electronically transfer one copy of such form to the
138 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection and one
139 copy to the chief of police or, where there is no chief of police, the
140 warden of the borough or the first selectman, of the town in which the
141 transferee resides, and shall retain one copy, for at least five years.

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142 (g) Prior to April 1, 2014, no sale, delivery or other transfer of any
143 long gun shall be made until the expiration of two weeks from the date
144 of the application, except that such waiting period [specified in
145 subsection (a) of this section during which delivery may not be made
146 and the provisions of this subsection] shall not apply to any federal
147 marshal, parole officer or peace officer, or to the [delivery at retail]
148 sale, delivery or other transfer of (1) any [firearm] long gun to a holder
149 of a valid state permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued under the
150 provisions of section 29-28, as amended by this act, [or] a valid
151 eligibility certificate issued under the provisions of section 29-36f, as
152 amended by this act, or a valid long gun eligibility certificate issued
153 under the provisions of section 2 of this act, (2) any [firearm] long gun
154 to an active member of the armed forces of the United States or of any
155 reserve component thereof, (3) any [firearm] long gun to a holder of a
156 valid hunting license issued pursuant to chapter 490, or (4) antique
157 firearms. For the purposes of this [section] subsection, "antique
158 firearm" means any firearm which was manufactured in or before 1898
159 and any replica of such firearm, provided such replica is not designed
160 or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed
161 ammunition except rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed
162 ammunition which is no longer manufactured in the United States and
163 not readily available in the ordinary channel of commercial trade.

164 (h) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the sale, delivery
165 or transfer of long guns between (1) a federally-licensed firearm
166 manufacturer and a federally-licensed firearm dealer, (2) a federally-
167 licensed firearm importer and a federally-licensed firearm dealer, or (3)
168 federally-licensed firearm dealers.

169 (i) If the court finds that a violation of this section is not of a serious
170 nature and that the person charged with such violation (1) will
171 probably not offend in the future, (2) has not previously been
172 convicted of a violation of this section, and (3) has not previously had a
173 prosecution under this section suspended pursuant to this subsection,

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174 it may order suspension of prosecution. The court shall not order
175 suspension of prosecution unless the accused person has
176 acknowledged that he understands the consequences of the suspension
177 of prosecution. Any person for whom prosecution is suspended shall
178 agree to the tolling of any statute of limitations with respect to such
179 violation and to a waiver of his right to a speedy trial. Such person
180 shall appear in court and shall be released to the custody of the Court
181 Support Services Division for such period, not exceeding two years,
182 and under such conditions as the court shall order. If the person
183 refuses to accept, or, having accepted, violates such conditions, the
184 court shall terminate the suspension of prosecution and the case shall
185 be brought to trial. If such person satisfactorily completes his period of
186 probation, he may apply for dismissal of the charges against him and
187 the court, on finding such satisfactory completion, shall dismiss such
188 charges. If the person does not apply for dismissal of the charges
189 against him after satisfactorily completing his period of probation, the
190 court, upon receipt of a report submitted by the Court Support
191 Services Division that the person satisfactorily completed his period of
192 probation, may on its own motion make a finding of such satisfactory
193 completion and dismiss such charges. Upon dismissal, all records of
194 such charges shall be erased pursuant to section 54-142a. An order of
195 the court denying a motion to dismiss the charges against a person
196 who has completed his period of probation or terminating the
197 participation of a defendant in such program shall be a final judgment
198 for purposes of appeal.

199 (j) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be
200 guilty of a class D felony, except that any person who sells, delivers or
201 otherwise transfers a long gun in violation of the provisions of this
202 section, knowing that such long gun is stolen or that the
203 manufacturer's number or other mark of identification on such long
204 gun has been altered, removed or obliterated, shall be guilty of a class
205 B felony, and any long gun found in the possession of any person in
206 violation of any provision of this section shall be forfeited.

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207 Sec. 2. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2013*) (a) Any person who is eighteen
208 years of age or older may apply to the Commissioner of Emergency
209 Services and Public Protection for a long gun eligibility certificate.

210 (b) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
211 shall issue a long gun eligibility certificate unless said commissioner
212 finds that the applicant: (1) Has failed to successfully complete a
213 course approved by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and
214 Public Protection in the safety and use of firearms including, but not
215 limited to, a safety or training course in the use of firearms available to
216 the public offered by a law enforcement agency, a private or public
217 educational institution or a firearms training school, utilizing
218 instructors certified by the National Rifle Association or the
219 Department of Energy and Environmental Protection and a safety or
220 training course in the use of firearms conducted by an instructor
221 certified by the state or the National Rifle Association; (2) has been
222 convicted of (A) a felony, or (B) a violation of subsection (c) of section
223 21a-279 of the general statutes or section 53a-58, 53a-61, 53a-61a, 53a-
224 62, 53a-63, 53a-96, 53a-175, 53a-176, 53a-178 or 53a-181d of the general
225 statutes; (3) has been convicted as delinquent for the commission of a
226 serious juvenile offense, as defined in section 46b-120 of the general
227 statutes; (4) has been discharged from custody within the preceding
228 twenty years after having been found not guilty of a crime by reason of
229 mental disease or defect pursuant to section 53a-13 of the general
230 statutes; (5) has been confined in a hospital for persons with
231 psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495 of the general
232 statutes, within the preceding sixty months by order of a probate court;
233 (6) has been voluntarily admitted to a hospital for persons with
234 psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495 of the general
235 statutes, within the preceding six months for care and treatment of a
236 psychiatric disability and not solely for being an alcohol-dependent
237 person or a drug-dependent person as those terms are defined in
238 section 17a-680 of the general statutes; (7) is subject to a restraining or
239 protective order issued by a court in a case involving the use,

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240 attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another
241 person; (8) is subject to a firearms seizure order issued pursuant to
242 subsection (d) of section 29-38c of the general statutes, as amended by
243 this act, after notice and hearing; (9) is prohibited from shipping,
244 transporting, possessing or receiving a firearm pursuant to 18 USC
245 922(g)(4); or (10) is an alien illegally or unlawfully in the United States.

246 Sec. 3. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2013*) (a) Requests for long gun
247 eligibility certificates under section 2 of this act shall be submitted to
248 the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection on
249 application forms prescribed by the commissioner. No long gun
250 eligibility certificate shall be issued under the provisions of section 2 of
251 this act unless the applicant for such certificate gives to the
252 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, upon the
253 commissioner's request, full information concerning the applicant's
254 criminal record and relevant information concerning the applicant's
255 mental health history. The commissioner shall require each applicant
256 to submit to state and national criminal history records checks in
257 accordance with section 29-17a of the general statutes. The
258 commissioner shall take a full description of such applicant. The
259 commissioner shall take the fingerprints of such applicant or conduct
260 any other method of positive identification required by the State Police
261 Bureau of Identification or the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The
262 commissioner shall record the date the fingerprints were taken in the
263 applicant's file and shall conduct criminal history records checks in
264 accordance with section 29-17a of the general statutes. The
265 commissioner shall, not later than sixty days after receipt of the
266 national criminal history records check from the Federal Bureau of
267 Investigation, either approve the application and issue the long gun
268 eligibility certificate or deny the application and notify the applicant of
269 the reason for such denial in writing.

270 (b) A long gun eligibility certificate shall be of such form and
271 content as the commissioner may prescribe, shall be signed by the

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272 certificate holder and shall contain an identification number, the name,
273 address, place and date of birth, height, weight and eye color of the
274 certificate holder and a full-face photograph of the certificate holder.

275 (c) A person holding a long gun eligibility certificate issued by the
276 commissioner shall notify the commissioner not later than two
277 business days after any change of such person's address. The
278 notification shall include both the old address and the new address of
279 such person.

280 (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 1-210 and 1-211 of
281 the general statutes, the name and address of a person issued a long
282 gun eligibility certificate under the provisions of section 2 of this act
283 shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed, except (1) such
284 information may be disclosed to law enforcement officials acting in the
285 performance of their duties, including, but not limited to, employees of
286 the United States Probation Office acting in the performance of their
287 duties, (2) the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
288 Protection may disclose such information to the extent necessary to
289 comply with a request made pursuant to section 29-37a of the general
290 statutes, as amended by this act, or section 14 of this act for verification
291 that such certificate is still valid and has not been suspended or
292 revoked, and (3) such information may be disclosed to the
293 Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services to carry out
294 the provisions of subsection (c) of section 17a-500 of the general
295 statutes, as amended by this act.

296 Sec. 4. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2013*) (a) The fee for each long gun
297 eligibility certificate originally issued under the provisions of section 2
298 of this act shall be thirty-five dollars and for each renewal thereof
299 thirty-five dollars, which fees shall be paid to the Commissioner of
300 Emergency Services and Public Protection. Upon deposit of such fees
301 in the General Fund, the fees shall be credited to the appropriation to
302 the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection to a
303 separate nonlapsing account for the purposes of the issuance of long

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304 gun eligibility certificates under said section.

305 (b) A long gun eligibility certificate originally issued under the
306 provisions of section 2 of this act shall expire five years after the date it
307 becomes effective and each renewal thereof shall expire five years after
308 the expiration date of the certificate being renewed.

309 (c) The renewal fee shall apply for each renewal that is requested
310 not earlier than thirty-one days before, and not later than thirty-one
311 days after, the expiration date of the certificate being renewed.

312 (d) No fee or portion thereof paid under the provisions of this
313 section for issuance or renewal of a long gun eligibility certificate shall
314 be refundable except if the certificate for which the fee or portion
315 thereof was paid was not issued or renewed.

316 (e) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
317 shall send a notice of the expiration of a long gun eligibility certificate
318 issued pursuant to section 2 of this act to the holder of such certificate,
319 by first class mail, at the address of such person as shown by the
320 records of the commissioner, not less than ninety days before such
321 expiration, and shall enclose therein a form for the renewal of such
322 certificate. A long gun eligibility certificate issued pursuant to said
323 section shall be valid for a period of ninety days from the expiration
324 date, except this provision shall not apply to any certificate which has
325 been revoked or for which revocation is pending, pursuant to section 5
326 of this act.

327 Sec. 5. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2013*) (a) A long gun eligibility
328 certificate shall be revoked by the Commissioner of Emergency
329 Services and Public Protection upon the occurrence of any event which
330 would have disqualified the holder from being issued the certificate
331 pursuant to section 2 of this act.

332 (b) Upon the revocation of any long gun eligibility certificate, the
333 person whose certificate is revoked shall be notified, in writing, and

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334 such certificate shall be forthwith delivered to the Commissioner of
335 Emergency Services and Public Protection. Any person who fails to
336 surrender such certificate within five days of notification, in writing, of
337 revocation thereof shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

338 Sec. 6. Subsection (b) of section 29-32b of the general statutes is
339 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
340 *1, 2013*):

341 (b) Any person aggrieved by any refusal to issue or renew a permit
342 or certificate under the provisions of section 29-28, as amended by this
343 act, or 29-36f, as amended by this act, or section 2 of this act, or by any
344 limitation or revocation of a permit or certificate issued under any of
345 said sections, or by a refusal or failure of any issuing authority to
346 furnish an application as provided in section 29-28a, may, within
347 ninety days after receipt of notice of such refusal, limitation or
348 revocation, or refusal or failure to supply an application as provided in
349 section 29-28a, and without prejudice to any other course of action
350 open to such person in law or in equity, appeal to the board. On such
351 appeal the board shall inquire into and determine the facts, de novo,
352 and unless it finds that such a refusal, limitation or revocation, or such
353 refusal or failure to supply an application, as the case may be, would
354 be for just and proper cause, it shall order such permit or certificate to
355 be issued, renewed or restored, or the limitation removed or modified,
356 as the case may be. If the refusal was for failure to document
357 compliance with local zoning requirements, under subsection (a) of
358 section 29-28, the board shall not issue a permit.

359 Sec. 7. Subsection (a) of section 29-36l of the general statutes is
360 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
361 *1, 2013*):

362 (a) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
363 shall establish a state database that any person, firm or corporation
364 who sells or otherwise transfers [pistols or revolvers] firearms may

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365 access, by telephone or other electronic means in addition to the
366 telephone, for information to be supplied immediately, on whether a
367 permit to carry a pistol or revolver, issued pursuant to subsection (b)
368 of section 29-28, as amended by this act, a permit to sell at retail a
369 pistol or revolver, issued pursuant to subsection (a) of section 29-28,
370 [or] an eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver, issued pursuant to
371 section 29-36f, as amended by this act, or a long gun eligibility
372 certificate, issued pursuant to section 2 of this act, is valid and has not
373 been revoked or suspended.

374 Sec. 8. Section 29-38b of the general statutes is repealed and the
375 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

376 (a) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection,
377 in fulfilling his obligations under sections 29-28 to 29-38, inclusive, as
378 amended by this act, sections 2 to 5, inclusive, of this act and section
379 53-202d, as amended by this act, shall verify that any person who, on
380 or after October 1, 1998, applies for or seeks renewal of a permit to sell
381 at retail a pistol or revolver, a permit to carry a pistol or revolver, an
382 eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver or a certificate of
383 possession for an assault weapon, or who, on or after July 1, 2013,
384 applies for or seeks renewal of a long gun eligibility certificate, has not
385 been confined in a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as
386 defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding [twelve] sixty months
387 by order of a probate court or has not been voluntarily admitted to a
388 hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section
389 17a-495, within the preceding six months for care and treatment of a
390 psychiatric disability and not solely for being an alcohol-dependent
391 person or a drug-dependent person as those terms are defined in
392 section 17a-680, by making an inquiry to the Department of Mental
393 Health and Addiction Services in such a manner so as to only receive a
394 report on the commitment or admission status of the person with
395 respect to whom the inquiry is made including identifying information
396 in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of section 17a-500,

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397 as amended by this act.

398 (b) If the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
399 Protection determines pursuant to subsection (a) of this section that a
400 person has been confined in a hospital for persons with psychiatric
401 disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding
402 [twelve] sixty months by order of a probate court or has been
403 voluntarily admitted to a hospital for persons with psychiatric
404 disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding six
405 months for care and treatment of a psychiatric disability and not solely
406 for being an alcohol-dependent person or a drug-dependent person as
407 those terms are defined in section 17a-680, said commissioner shall
408 report the status of such person's application for or renewal of a permit
409 to sell at retail a pistol or revolver, a permit to carry a pistol or
410 revolver, an eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver, [or] a
411 certificate of possession for an assault weapon or a long gun eligibility
412 certificate to the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction
413 Services for the purpose of fulfilling his responsibilities under
414 subsection (c) of section 17a-500, as amended by this act.

415 Sec. 9. Subsection (b) of section 54-36e of the general statutes is
416 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
417 *1, 2013*):

418 (b) Firearms turned over to the state police pursuant to subsection
419 (a) of this section which are not destroyed or retained for appropriate
420 use shall be sold at public auctions, conducted by the Commissioner of
421 Administrative Services or [such] said commissioner's designee. Pistols
422 and revolvers, as defined in section 53a-3, which are antiques, as
423 defined in section 29-33, as amended by this act, or curios or relics, as
424 defined in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 27, Chapter 1, Part
425 178, or modern pistols and revolvers which have a current retail value
426 of one hundred dollars or more may be sold at such public auctions,
427 provided such pistols and revolvers shall be sold only to persons who
428 have a valid permit to sell a pistol or revolver, or a valid permit to

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429 carry a pistol or revolver, issued pursuant to section 29-28, as amended
430 by this act. Rifles and shotguns, as defined in section 53a-3, shall be
431 sold only to persons qualified under federal law to purchase such rifles
432 and shotguns and who have a valid long gun eligibility certificate
433 issued pursuant to section 2 of this act. The proceeds of any such sale
434 shall be paid to the State Treasurer and deposited by the State
435 Treasurer in the forfeit firearms account within the General Fund.

436 Sec. 10. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2013*) Whenever a person is
437 voluntarily admitted to a hospital for persons with psychiatric
438 disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495 of the general statutes, for
439 care and treatment of a psychiatric disability and not solely for being
440 an alcohol-dependent person or a drug-dependent person as those
441 terms are defined in section 17a-680 of the general statutes, the hospital
442 shall forthwith notify the Commissioner of Mental Health and
443 Addiction Services of such admission and provide identifying
444 information including, but not limited to, name, address, sex, date of
445 birth and the date of admission. The commissioner shall maintain such
446 identifying information on all such admissions occurring on and after
447 the effective date of this section.

448 Sec. 11. Section 17a-500 of the general statutes is repealed and the
449 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

450 (a) Each court of probate shall keep a record of the cases relating to
451 persons with psychiatric disabilities coming before it under sections
452 17a-75 to 17a-83, inclusive, 17a-450 to 17a-484, inclusive, 17a-495 to
453 17a-528, inclusive, 17a-540 to 17a-550, inclusive, 17a-560 to 17a-576,
454 inclusive, and 17a-615 to 17a-618, inclusive, and the disposition of
455 them. It shall also keep on file the original application and certificate of
456 physicians required by said sections, or a microfilm duplicate of such
457 records in accordance with regulations issued by the Probate Court
458 Administrator. All records maintained in the courts of probate under
459 the provisions of said sections shall be sealed and available only to the
460 respondent or his or her counsel unless the Court of Probate, after

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461 hearing held with notice to the respondent, determines such records
462 should be disclosed for cause shown.

463 (b) [Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section,
464 the] The Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services shall,
465 notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section,
466 maintain information, in accordance with section 17a-499, [shall
467 maintain information] on commitment orders by a probate court, and
468 shall maintain information, in accordance with section 10 of this act, on
469 voluntary admissions, and shall provide such information to the
470 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection in
471 fulfillment of his obligations under sections 29-28 to 29-38, inclusive, as
472 amended by this act, sections 2 to 5, inclusive, of this act and section
473 53-202d, as amended by this act, in such a manner as to report
474 identifying information on the commitment or voluntary admission
475 status, including, but not limited to, name, address, sex, date of birth
476 and date of commitment or admission, for a person who applies for or
477 holds a permit or certificate under said sections 29-28 to 29-38,
478 inclusive, as amended by this act, sections 2 to 5, inclusive, of this act
479 and section 53-202d, as amended by this act. The Commissioner of
480 Emergency Services and Public Protection shall maintain as
481 confidential any such information provided to him and shall use such
482 information only for purposes of fulfilling his obligations under
483 sections 29-28 to 29-38, inclusive, as amended by this act, sections 2 to
484 5, inclusive, of this act and section 53-202d, as amended by this act,
485 except that nothing in this section shall prohibit said commissioner
486 from entering such information into evidence at a hearing held in
487 accordance with section 29-32b, as amended by this act.

488 (c) (1) The Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services
489 shall obtain from the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
490 Protection the status of any firearm application, permit or certificate
491 under sections 29-28 to 29-38, inclusive, as amended by this act,
492 sections 2 to 5, inclusive, of this act and section 53-202d, as amended

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493 by this act, of each person who is the subject of an order of
494 commitment [pursuant to] as provided in section 17a-499 or is the
495 subject of a voluntary admission as provided in section 10 of this act, in
496 such a manner so as to only receive a report on the firearm application,
497 permit or certificate status of the person with respect to whom the
498 inquiry is made.

499 (2) The Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services
500 shall report to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
501 Protection any commitment or voluntary admission status and
502 identifying information for any person who is an applicant for or
503 holder of any permit or certificate under said sections 29-28 to 29-38,
504 inclusive, as amended by this act, sections 2 to 5, inclusive, of this act
505 and section 53-202d, as amended by this act.

506 (3) The Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services
507 shall advise the hospital for psychiatric disabilities to which a person
508 has been committed or voluntarily admitted of the status of a firearm
509 application, permit or certificate of such person under sections 29-28 to
510 29-38, inclusive, as amended by this act, sections 2 to 5, inclusive, of
511 this act and section 53-202d, as amended by this act, as reported by the
512 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection for
513 consideration by such hospital in any psychiatric treatment
514 procedures.

515 (4) The Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services and
516 a hospital for psychiatric disabilities shall maintain as confidential any
517 information provided to said commissioner or such hospital
518 concerning the status of a firearm application, permit or certificate
519 under sections 29-28 to 29-38, inclusive, as amended by this act,
520 sections 2 to 5, inclusive, of this act and section 53-202d, as amended
521 by this act, of any person.

522 Sec. 12. Subsection (a) of section 53-202g of the general statutes is
523 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*

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524 *passage*):

525 (a) Any person who lawfully possesses an assault weapon under
526 sections [29-37j and] 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this
527 act, [and subsection (h) of section 53a-46a] or a firearm, as defined in
528 section 53a-3, that is lost or stolen from such person shall report the
529 loss or theft to the organized local police department for the town in
530 which the loss or theft occurred or, if such town does not have an
531 organized local police department, to the state police troop having
532 jurisdiction for such town within seventy-two hours of when such
533 person discovered or should have discovered the loss or theft. Such
534 department or troop shall forthwith forward a copy of such report to
535 the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection. The
536 provisions of this subsection shall not apply to the loss or theft of an
537 antique firearm as defined in [subsection (b) of] section 29-37a, as
538 amended by this act.

539 Sec. 13. Subsection (c) of section 53-202aa of the general statutes is
540 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
541 *passage*):

542 (c) For the purposes of this section, "firearm" means "firearm" as
543 defined in section 53a-3, but does not include a rifle or shotgun or an
544 antique firearm as defined in [subsection (b) of] section 29-37a, as
545 amended by this act.

546 Sec. 14. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) For the purposes of this
547 section and sections 15 to 17, inclusive, of this act, "ammunition"
548 means a loaded cartridge, consisting of a primed case, propellant or
549 projectile, designed for use in any firearm, "firearm" has the meaning
550 provided in section 53a-3 of the general statutes, and "magazine"
551 means any firearm magazine, belt, drum, feed strip or similar device
552 that accepts ammunition.

553 (b) No person, firm or corporation shall sell ammunition or an

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554 ammunition magazine to any person under eighteen years of age.

555 (c) On and after October 1, 2013, no person, firm or corporation shall
556 sell ammunition or an ammunition magazine to any person unless
557 such person holds a valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued
558 pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-28 of the general statutes, as
559 amended by this act, a valid permit to sell at retail a pistol or revolver
560 issued pursuant to subsection (a) of section 29-28 of the general
561 statutes, a valid eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver issued
562 pursuant to section 29-36f of the general statutes, as amended by this
563 act, or a valid long gun eligibility certificate issued pursuant to section
564 2 of this act and presents to the transferor such permit or certificate, or
565 unless such person holds a valid ammunition certificate issued
566 pursuant to section 15 of this act and presents to the transferor such
567 certificate and such person's motor vehicle operator's license, passport
568 or other valid form of identification issued by the federal government
569 or a state or municipal government that contains such person's date of
570 birth and photograph.

571 (d) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the sale, delivery
572 or transfer of ammunition between (1) a federally-licensed firearm
573 manufacturer and a federally-licensed firearm dealer, (2) a federally-
574 licensed firearm importer and a federally-licensed firearm dealer, or (3)
575 federally-licensed firearm dealers.

576 (e) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be
577 guilty of a class D felony.

578 Sec. 15. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2013*) (a) Any person who is eighteen
579 years of age or older may request the Commissioner of Emergency
580 Services and Public Protection to (1) conduct a national criminal
581 history records check of such person, in accordance with the
582 provisions of section 29-17a of the general statutes, using such person's
583 name and date of birth only, and (2) issue an ammunition certificate to
584 such person in accordance with the provisions of this section.

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585 (b) After conducting the national criminal history records check of
586 such person, the commissioner shall issue an ammunition certificate to
587 such person unless the commissioner determines, based on a review of
588 the results of such criminal history records check, that such person
589 would be ineligible to be issued a long gun eligibility certificate under
590 section 2 of this act, except that a conviction of a violation specified in
591 subparagraph (B) of subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of section 2 of this
592 act shall cause such person to be ineligible for an ammunition
593 certificate only if such conviction was for a violation committed on or
594 after the effective date of this section.

595 (c) Such ammunition certificate shall be of such form as the
596 commissioner may prescribe, contain an identification number and the
597 name, address and date of birth of the certificate holder and be signed
598 by the certificate holder.

599 (d) A person holding an ammunition certificate issued by the
600 commissioner shall notify the commissioner not later than two
601 business days after any change of such person's address. The
602 notification shall include both the old address and the new address of
603 such person.

604 (e) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 1-210 and 1-211 of
605 the general statutes, the name and address of a person issued an
606 ammunition certificate under this section shall be confidential and
607 shall not be disclosed, except (1) such information may be disclosed to
608 law enforcement officials acting in the performance of their duties,
609 including, but not limited to, employees of the United States Probation
610 Office acting in the performance of their duties, (2) the Commissioner
611 of Emergency Services and Public Protection may disclose such
612 information to the extent necessary to comply with a request made
613 pursuant to section 14 of this act for verification that such certificate is
614 still valid and has not been suspended or revoked, and (3) such
615 information may be disclosed to the Commissioner of Mental Health
616 and Addiction Services to carry out the provisions of subsection (c) of

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617 section 17a-500 of the general statutes, as amended by this act.

618 Sec. 16. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2013*) (a) The fee for each
619 ammunition certificate originally issued under the provisions of this
620 section shall be thirty-five dollars and for each renewal thereof thirty-
621 five dollars, which fees shall be paid to the Commissioner of
622 Emergency Services and Public Protection and shall be in addition to
623 the fee paid pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-17a of the general
624 statutes for conducting the national criminal history records check.
625 Upon deposit of such fees in the General Fund, the fees shall be
626 credited to the appropriation to the Department of Emergency Services
627 and Public Protection to a separate nonlapsing account for the
628 purposes of the issuance of ammunition certificates under section 15 of
629 this act.

630 (b) An ammunition certificate originally issued under the provisions
631 of section 15 of this act shall expire five years after the date it becomes
632 effective and each renewal thereof shall expire five years after the
633 expiration date of the certificate being renewed.

634 (c) The renewal fee shall apply for each renewal that is requested
635 not earlier than thirty-one days before, and not later than thirty-one
636 days after, the expiration date of the certificate being renewed.

637 (d) No fee or portion thereof paid under the provisions of this
638 section for issuance or renewal of an ammunition certificate shall be
639 refundable except if the certificate for which the fee or portion thereof
640 was paid was not issued or renewed.

641 (e) An ammunition certificate issued pursuant to section 15 of this
642 act shall be valid for a period of ninety days from the expiration date,
643 except this provision shall not apply to any certificate which has been
644 revoked or for which revocation is pending, pursuant to section 17 of
645 this act.

646 Sec. 17. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2013*) (a) An ammunition certificate

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647 shall be revoked by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and
648 Public Protection upon the occurrence of any event which would have
649 disqualified the holder from being issued the certificate pursuant to
650 section 15 of this act.

651 (b) Upon the revocation of any ammunition certificate, the person
652 whose certificate is revoked shall be notified, in writing, and such
653 certificate shall be forthwith delivered to the Commissioner of
654 Emergency Services and Public Protection. Any person who fails to
655 surrender such certificate within five days of notification, in writing, of
656 revocation thereof shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

657 Sec. 18. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2014*) (a) For the purposes of this
658 section and sections 19 and 20 of this act, and sections 45a-99 and 52-11
659 of the general statutes, as amended by this act:

660 (1) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Emergency Services
661 and Public Protection;

662 (2) "Convicted" means that a person has a judgment entered in this
663 state against such person by a court upon a plea of guilty, a plea of
664 nolo contendere or a finding of guilty by a jury or the court
665 notwithstanding any pending appeal or habeas corpus proceeding
666 arising from such judgment;

667 (3) "Deadly weapon" means a deadly weapon, as defined in section
668 53a-3 of the general statutes;

669 (4) "Department" means the Department of Emergency Services and
670 Public Protection;

671 (5) "Identifying factors" means fingerprints, a photographic image,
672 and a description of any other identifying characteristics as may be
673 required by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
674 Protection;

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675 (6) "Not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect" means a
676 finding by a court or jury of not guilty by reason of mental disease or
677 defect pursuant to section 53a-13 of the general statutes
678 notwithstanding any pending appeal or habeas corpus proceeding
679 arising from such finding;

680 (7) "Offender convicted of committing a crime with a deadly
681 weapon" or "offender" means a person who has been convicted of an
682 offense committed with a deadly weapon;

683 (8) "Offense committed with a deadly weapon" or "offense" means:
684 (A) A violation of subsection (c) of section 2-1e, subsection (e) of
685 section 29-28, subsections (a) to (e), inclusive, or (i) of section 29-33, as
686 amended by this act, section 29-34, as amended by this act, subsection
687 (a) of section 29-35, section 29-36, as amended by this act, 29-36k, as
688 amended by this act, 29-37a, as amended by this act, or 29-37e,
689 subsection (c) of section 29-37g, section 29-37j, as amended by this act,
690 subsection (b), (c) or (g) of section 53-202, section 53-202b, as amended
691 by this act, 53-202c, as amended by this act, 53-202j, 53-202k, 53-202l, as
692 amended by this act, 53-202aa, as amended by this act, or 53-206b,
693 subsection (b) of section 53a-8, section 53a-55a, 53a-56a, 53a-60a, 53a-
694 60c, 53a-72b, 53a-92a, 53a-94a, 53a-102a, 53a-103a, 53a-211, 53a-212, as
695 amended by this act, 53a-216, 53a-217, as amended by this act, 53a-
696 217a, as amended by this act, 53a-217b or 53a-217c, as amended by this
697 act, or a second or subsequent violation of section 53-202g of the
698 general statutes, as amended by this act; or (B) a violation of any
699 section of the general statutes which constitutes a felony, as defined in
700 section 53a-25 of the general statutes, provided the court makes a
701 finding that, at the time of the offense, the offender used a deadly
702 weapon, or was armed with and threatened the use of or displayed or
703 represented by words or conduct that the offender possessed a deadly
704 weapon;

705 (9) "Registrant" means a person required to register under section 19
706 of this act;

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707 (10) "Registry" means a central record system in this state that is
708 established pursuant to this section and receives, maintains and
709 disseminates to law enforcement agencies information on persons
710 convicted or found not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect of
711 an offense committed with a deadly weapon; and

712 (11) "Release into the community" means, with respect to a
713 conviction or a finding of not guilty by reason of mental disease or
714 defect of an offense committed with a deadly weapon, (A) any release
715 by a court after such conviction or finding of not guilty by reason of
716 mental disease or defect, a sentence of probation or any other sentence
717 under section 53a-28 of the general statutes that does not result in the
718 offender's immediate placement in the custody of the Commissioner of
719 Correction; (B) release from a correctional facility at the discretion of
720 the Board of Pardons and Paroles, by the Department of Correction to
721 a program authorized by section 18-100c of the general statutes or
722 upon completion of the maximum term or terms of the offender's
723 sentence or sentences, or to the supervision of the Court Support
724 Services Division in accordance with the terms of the offender's
725 sentence; or (C) temporary leave to an approved residence by the
726 Psychiatric Security Review Board pursuant to section 17a-587 of the
727 general statutes, conditional release from a hospital for mental illness
728 or a facility for persons with intellectual disability by the Psychiatric
729 Security Review Board pursuant to section 17a-588 of the general
730 statutes, or release upon termination of commitment to the Psychiatric
731 Security Review Board.

732 (b) The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection
733 shall, not later than January 1, 2014, establish and maintain a registry
734 of all persons required to register under section 19 of this act as
735 offenders convicted of an offense committed with a deadly weapon.
736 The department shall, in cooperation with the Office of the Chief Court
737 Administrator, the Department of Correction and the Psychiatric
738 Security Review Board, develop appropriate forms for use by agencies

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739 and individuals to report registration information, including changes
740 of address. Upon receipt of registration information, the department
741 shall enter the information into the registry and notify the local police
742 department or state police troop having jurisdiction where the
743 registrant resides or plans to reside. Upon receiving notification
744 pursuant to section 19 of this act that a registrant has changed his or
745 her address, the department shall enter the information into the
746 registry and notify the local police departments or state police troops
747 having jurisdiction where the registrant previously resided and the
748 jurisdiction where the registrant has relocated. The Commissioner of
749 Emergency Services and Public Protection shall also ensure that the
750 name and residence address of each registrant is available through the
751 Connecticut on-line law enforcement communication teleprocessing
752 system maintained by the department. If a registrant reports a
753 residence in another state, the department may notify the state police
754 agency of that state or such other agency in that state that maintains
755 registry information, if known.

756 (c) The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection
757 may suspend the registration of any person registered under section 19
758 of this act while such person is incarcerated, under civil commitment
759 or residing outside this state. During the period that such registration
760 is under suspension, the department may withdraw the registration
761 information from access to law enforcement agencies. Upon the release
762 of the registrant from incarceration or civil commitment or resumption
763 of residency in this state by the registrant, the department shall
764 reinstate the registration and redistribute the registration information
765 in accordance with subsection (b) of this section. Suspension of
766 registration shall not affect the date of expiration of the registration
767 obligation of the registrant under section 19 of this act.

768 (d) The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection
769 shall include in the registry the most recent photographic image of
770 each registrant taken by the department, the Department of Correction,

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771 a law enforcement agency or the Court Support Services Division of
772 the Judicial Department.

773 (e) Whenever the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
774 Protection receives notice from a superior court pursuant to section 52-
775 11 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or a probate court
776 pursuant to section 45a-99 of the general statutes, as amended by this
777 act, that such court has ordered the change of name of a person, and
778 the department determines that such person is listed in the registry,
779 the department shall revise such person's registration information
780 accordingly.

781 (f) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
782 shall develop a protocol for the notification of other state agencies, the
783 Judicial Department and local police departments whenever a person
784 listed in the registry changes such person's name and notifies the
785 commissioner of the new name pursuant to section 19 of this act or
786 whenever the commissioner determines pursuant to subsection (e) of
787 this section that a person listed in the registry has changed such
788 person's name.

789 (g) The information in the registry shall not be a public record or file
790 for the purposes of section 1-200 of the general statutes. Any
791 information disclosed pursuant to this section or section 19 or 20 of this
792 act, shall not be further disclosed unless such disclosure is permitted
793 under this section or section 19 or 20 of this act.

794 Sec. 19. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2014*) (a) (1) Any person who has
795 been convicted or found not guilty by reason of mental disease or
796 defect of an offense committed with a deadly weapon and is released
797 into the community on or after January 1, 2014, shall, within fourteen
798 calendar days following such release or, if such person is in the
799 custody of the Commissioner of Correction, at such time prior to
800 release as the Commissioner of Correction shall direct, and whether or
801 not such person's place of residence is in this state, register such

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802 person's name, identifying factors, criminal history record, residence
803 address and electronic mail address with the Commissioner of
804 Emergency Services and Public Protection, on such forms and in such
805 locations as the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
806 Protection shall direct, and shall maintain such registration for five
807 years.

808 (2) Prior to accepting a plea of guilty or nolo contendere from a
809 person with respect to an offense committed with a deadly weapon,
810 the court shall (A) inform the person that the entry of a finding of
811 guilty after acceptance of the plea will subject the person to the
812 registration requirements of this section, and (B) determine that the
813 person fully understands the consequences of the plea.

814 (3) If any person who is subject to registration under this section
815 changes such person's name, such person shall, without undue delay,
816 notify the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
817 in writing of the new name. If any person who is subject to registration
818 under this section changes such person's address, such person shall,
819 without undue delay, notify the Commissioner of Emergency Services
820 and Public Protection in writing of the new address. During such
821 period of registration, each registrant shall complete and return any
822 forms mailed to such registrant to verify such registrant's residence
823 address and shall submit to the retaking of a photographic image upon
824 request of the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
825 Protection.

826 (b) Any offender convicted of committing a crime with a deadly
827 weapon who is required to register under this section shall, not later
828 than twenty calendar days after each anniversary date of such initial
829 registration, until the date such registration requirement expires under
830 subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section, personally appear at
831 the local police department or state police troop having jurisdiction
832 where the registrant resides to verify and update, as appropriate, the
833 contents of his or her registration. The local police department or state

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834 police troop, as the case may be, may defer such requirement to
835 personally appear to a later date for good cause shown. Not later than
836 thirty calendar days prior to such anniversary date, the Department of
837 Emergency Services and Public Protection shall mail written notice of
838 the personal appearance requirement of this subsection to the
839 registrant and the local police department or state police troop having
840 jurisdiction where the registrant resides. Not later than thirty calendar
841 days after the anniversary date of each registrant, the local police
842 department or state police troop having jurisdiction where the
843 registrant resides shall notify the Commissioner of Emergency Services
844 and Public Protection, on such form as the commissioner may
845 prescribe, (1) whether the registrant complied with the personal
846 appearance requirement of this subsection or whether such personal
847 appearance requirement was deferred to a later date for good cause
848 shown, and (2) if the personal appearance requirement was deferred to
849 a later date for good cause shown, the local police department or state
850 police troop shall indicate the later date established for such personal
851 appearance and describe the good cause shown.

852 (c) Any person who is subject to registration under this section who
853 violates any provisions of subsection (a) or (b) of this section, except a
854 violation consisting of failure to notify the Commissioner of
855 Emergency Services and Public Protection of a change of name or
856 address, shall be guilty of a class D felony. Any person who is subject
857 to registration under this section who fails to notify the Commissioner
858 of Emergency Services and Public Protection of a change of name or
859 address not later than five business days after such change of name or
860 address shall be guilty of a class D felony.

861 Sec. 20. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2014*) (a) The registration
862 information for each registrant shall include:

863 (1) The offender's name, including any other name by which the
864 offender has been legally known, and any aliases used by the offender;

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865 (2) Identifying information, including a physical description of the
866 offender;

867 (3) The current residence address of the offender;

868 (4) The date of conviction of the offense;

869 (5) A description of the offense; and

870 (6) If the offender was sentenced to a term of incarceration for such
871 offense, a portion of which was not suspended, the date the offender
872 was released from such incarceration.

873 (b) The offender shall sign and date the registration.

874 (c) At the time that the offender appears for the purpose of
875 registering, the Department of Emergency Services and Public
876 Protection shall photograph the offender and arrange for the
877 fingerprinting of the offender and include such photograph and a
878 complete set of fingerprints in the registry. If the offender is required
879 to submit to the taking of a blood or other biological sample of
880 sufficient quality for DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) analysis pursuant
881 to section 54-102g of the general statutes, and has not submitted to the
882 taking of such sample, the commissioner shall also require such
883 sample to be taken for analysis pursuant to section 54-102g of the
884 general statutes.

885 (d) The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection
886 may require the offender to provide documentation to verify the
887 contents of his or her registration.

888 Sec. 21. Section 45a-99 of the general statutes is repealed and the
889 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2014*):

890 (a) The courts of probate shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the
891 Superior Court, as provided in section 52-11, as amended by this act, to
892 grant a change of name, except a change of name granted in

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893 accordance with subsection (a) of section 46b-63, except that no court
894 of probate may issue an order or otherwise allow for the change of
895 name of a person who is required to register with the Commissioner of
896 Emergency Services and Public Protection as a sexual offender or as an
897 offender convicted of committing a crime with a deadly weapon unless
898 such person complies with the requirements of subdivision (1) of
899 subsection (b) of this section.

900 (b) (1) Any person who is required to register with the
901 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection as a sexual
902 offender or as an offender convicted of committing a crime with a
903 deadly weapon who files an application with the Court of Probate for a
904 change of name shall (A) prior to filing such application, notify the
905 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, on such
906 form as the commissioner may prescribe, that the person intends to file
907 an application for a change of name, indicating the change of name
908 sought, and (B) include with such application a sworn statement that
909 such change of name is not being sought for the purpose of avoiding
910 the legal consequences of a criminal conviction, including, but not
911 limited to, a criminal conviction that requires such person to register as
912 a sexual offender or as an offender convicted of committing a crime
913 with a deadly weapon.

914 (2) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
915 shall have standing to challenge such person's application for a change
916 of name in the court of probate where such change of name is sought.
917 The commissioner shall challenge the change of name through the
918 Attorney General. The court of probate may deny such person's
919 application for a change of name if the court finds, by a preponderance
920 of the evidence, that the person is applying for such change of name
921 for the purpose of avoiding the legal consequences of a criminal
922 conviction.

923 (c) Whenever the court, pursuant to this section, orders a change of
924 name of a person, the court shall notify the Commissioner of

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925 Emergency Services and Public Protection of the issuance of such order
926 if the court finds that such person is listed in the registry established
927 and maintained pursuant to section 54-257 or in the registry
928 established and maintained pursuant to section 18 of this act.

929 Sec. 22. Section 52-11 of the general statutes is repealed and the
930 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2014*):

931 (a) The superior court in each judicial district shall have jurisdiction
932 of complaints praying for a change of name, brought by any person
933 residing in the judicial district, and may change the name of the
934 complainant, who shall thereafter be known by the name prescribed by
935 said court in its decree, except that no superior court may issue an
936 order or otherwise allow for the change of name of a person who is
937 required to register with the Commissioner of Emergency Services and
938 Public Protection as a sexual offender or as an offender convicted of
939 committing a crime with a deadly weapon unless such person
940 complies with the requirements of subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of
941 this section.

942 (b) (1) Any person who is required to register with the
943 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection as a sexual
944 offender or as an offender convicted of committing a crime with a
945 deadly weapon who files an application with the Superior Court for a
946 change of name shall (A) prior to filing such application, notify the
947 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, on such
948 form as the commissioner may prescribe, that the person intends to file
949 an application for a change of name, indicating the change of name
950 sought, and (B) include with such application a sworn statement that
951 such change of name is not being sought for the purpose of avoiding
952 the legal consequences of a criminal conviction, including, but not
953 limited to, a criminal conviction that requires such person to register as
954 a sexual offender or as an offender convicted of committing a crime
955 with a deadly weapon.

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956 (2) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
957 shall have standing to challenge such person's application for a change
958 of name in the superior court where such change of name is sought.
959 The commissioner shall challenge the change of name through the
960 Attorney General. The superior court may deny such person's
961 application for a change of name if the court finds, by a preponderance
962 of the evidence, that the person is applying for such change of name
963 for the purpose of avoiding the legal consequences of a criminal
964 conviction.

965 (c) Whenever the court, pursuant to this section, orders a change of
966 name of a person, the clerk of the court shall notify the Commissioner
967 of Emergency Services and Public Protection of the issuance of such
968 order if the clerk finds that such person is listed in the registry
969 established and maintained pursuant to section 54-257 or in the
970 registry established and maintained pursuant to section 18 of this act.

971 Sec. 23. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) As used in this section and
972 section 24 of this act:

973 (1) "Large capacity magazine" means any firearm magazine, belt,
974 drum, feed strip or similar device that has the capacity of, or can be
975 readily restored or converted to accept, more than ten rounds of
976 ammunition, but does not include: (A) A feeding device that has been
977 permanently altered so that it cannot accommodate more than ten
978 rounds of ammunition, (B) a .22 caliber tube ammunition feeding
979 device, (C) a tubular magazine that is contained in a lever-action
980 firearm, or (D) a magazine that is permanently inoperable;

981 (2) "Lawfully possesses", with respect to a large capacity magazine,
982 means that a person has (A) actual and lawful possession of the large
983 capacity magazine, or (B) constructive possession of the large capacity
984 magazine pursuant to a lawful purchase of a firearm that contains a
985 large capacity magazine that was transacted prior to the effective date
986 of this section, regardless of whether the firearm was delivered to the

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987 purchaser prior to the effective date of this section; and

988 (3) "Licensed gun dealer" means a person who has a federal firearms
989 license and a permit to sell firearms pursuant to section 29-28 of the
990 general statutes.

991 (b) Except as provided in this section, on and after the effective date
992 of this section, any person who, within this state, distributes, imports
993 into this state, keeps for sale, offers or exposes for sale, or purchases a
994 large capacity magazine shall be guilty of a class D felony. On and
995 after the effective date of this section, any person who, within this
996 state, transfers a large capacity magazine, except as provided in
997 subsection (f) of this section, shall be guilty of a class D felony.

998 (c) Except as provided in this section and section 24 of this act: (1)
999 Any person who possesses a large capacity magazine on or after
1000 January 1, 2014, that was obtained prior to the effective date of this
1001 section shall commit an infraction and be fined not more than ninety
1002 dollars for a first offense and shall be guilty of a class D felony for any
1003 subsequent offense, and (2) any person who possesses a large capacity
1004 magazine on or after January 1, 2014, that was obtained on or after the
1005 effective date of this section shall be guilty of a class D felony.

1006 (d) A large capacity magazine may be possessed, purchased or
1007 imported by:

1008 (1) Members or employees of the Department of Emergency
1009 Services and Public Protection, police departments, the Department of
1010 Correction or the military or naval forces of this state or of the United
1011 States for use in the discharge of their official duties or when off duty;

1012 (2) Employees of a Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensee
1013 operating a nuclear power generating facility in this state for the
1014 purpose of providing security services at such facility, or any person,
1015 firm, corporation, contractor or subcontractor providing security
1016 services at such facility; or

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1017 (3) Any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of
1018 manufacturing large capacity magazines in this state that
1019 manufactures or transports large capacity magazines in this state for
1020 sale within this state to persons specified in subdivision (1) or (2) of
1021 this subsection or for sale outside this state.

1022 (e) A large capacity magazine may be possessed by:

1023 (1) A licensed gun dealer;

1024 (2) A gunsmith who is in a licensed gun dealer's employ, who
1025 possesses such large capacity magazine for the purpose of servicing or
1026 repairing a lawfully possessed large capacity magazine;

1027 (3) Any person who has declared possession of the magazine
1028 pursuant to section 24 of this act; or

1029 (4) Any person who is the executor or administrator of an estate that
1030 includes a large capacity magazine, the possession of which has been
1031 declared to the Department of Emergency Services and Public
1032 Protection pursuant to section 24 of this act, which is disposed of as
1033 authorized by the Probate Court, if the disposition is otherwise
1034 permitted by this section and section 24 of this act.

1035 (f) Subsection (b) of this section shall not prohibit:

1036 (1) The transfer by bequest or intestate succession of a large capacity
1037 magazine, the possession of which has been declared to the
1038 Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection pursuant to
1039 section 24 of this act;

1040 (2) The transfer of a large capacity magazine to a police department
1041 or the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection; or

1042 (3) The transfer of a large capacity magazine to a licensed gun dealer
1043 in accordance with section 24 of this act.

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1044 (g) If the court finds that a violation of this section is not of a serious
1045 nature and that the person charged with such violation (1) will
1046 probably not offend in the future, (2) has not previously been
1047 convicted of a violation of this section, and (3) has not previously had a
1048 prosecution under this section suspended pursuant to this subsection,
1049 it may order suspension of prosecution in accordance with the
1050 provisions of subsection (h) of section 29-33 of the general statutes, as
1051 amended by this act.

1052 Sec. 24. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) Any person who lawfully
1053 possesses a large capacity magazine prior to January 1, 2014, shall
1054 apply by January 1, 2014, or, if such person is a member of the military
1055 or naval forces of this state or of the United States and is unable to
1056 apply by January 1, 2014, because such member is or was on official
1057 duty outside of this state, shall apply within ninety days of returning
1058 to the state to the Department of Emergency Services and Public
1059 Protection to declare possession of such magazine. Such application
1060 shall be made on such form or in such manner as the Commissioner of
1061 Emergency Services and Public Protection prescribes.

1062 (b) In addition to the application form prescribed under subsection
1063 (a) of this section, the department shall design or amend the
1064 application forms for a certificate of possession for an assault weapon
1065 under section 53-202d of the general statutes, as amended by this act,
1066 or for a permit to carry a pistol or revolver under section 29-28a of the
1067 general statutes, a long gun eligibility certificate under section 2 of this
1068 act, an eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver under section 29-36f
1069 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or any renewal of such
1070 permit or certificate to permit an applicant to declare possession of a
1071 large capacity magazine pursuant to this section upon the same
1072 application.

1073 (c) The department may adopt regulations, in accordance with the
1074 provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes, to establish procedures
1075 with respect to applications under this section. Notwithstanding the

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1076 provisions of sections 1-210 and 1-211 of the general statutes, the name
1077 and address of a person who has declared possession of a large
1078 capacity magazine shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed,
1079 except such records may be disclosed to (1) law enforcement agencies
1080 and employees of the United States Probation Office acting in the
1081 performance of their duties, and (2) the Commissioner of Mental
1082 Health and Addiction Services to carry out the provisions of
1083 subsection (c) of section 17a-500 of the general statutes, as amended by
1084 this act.

1085 (d) Any person who moves into the state in lawful possession of a
1086 large capacity magazine shall, within ninety days, either render the
1087 large capacity magazine permanently inoperable, sell the large
1088 capacity magazine to a licensed gun dealer or remove the large
1089 capacity magazine from this state, except that any person who is a
1090 member of the military or naval forces of this state or of the United
1091 States, is in lawful possession of a large capacity magazine and has
1092 been transferred into the state after January 1, 2014, may, within ninety
1093 days of arriving in the state, apply to the Department of Emergency
1094 Services and Public Protection to declare possession of such large
1095 capacity magazine.

1096 (e) (1) If an owner of a large capacity magazine transfers the large
1097 capacity magazine to a licensed gun dealer, such dealer shall, at the
1098 time of delivery of the large capacity magazine, execute a certificate of
1099 transfer. For any transfer prior to January 1, 2014, the dealer shall
1100 provide to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
1101 Protection monthly reports, on such form as the commissioner
1102 prescribes, regarding the number of transfers that the dealer has
1103 accepted. For any transfer on or after January 1, 2014, the dealer shall
1104 cause the certificate of transfer to be mailed or delivered to the
1105 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection. The
1106 certificate of transfer shall contain: (A) The date of sale or transfer; (B)
1107 the name and address of the seller or transferor and the licensed gun

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1108 dealer, and their Social Security numbers or motor vehicle operator
1109 license numbers, if applicable; (C) the licensed gun dealer's federal
1110 firearms license number; and (D) a description of the large capacity
1111 magazine.

1112 (2) The licensed gun dealer shall present such dealer's federal
1113 firearms license and seller's permit to the seller or transferor for
1114 inspection at the time of purchase or transfer.

1115 (3) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
1116 shall maintain a file of all certificates of transfer at the commissioner's
1117 central office.

1118 (f) Any person who declared possession of a large capacity
1119 magazine under this section may possess the large capacity magazine
1120 only under the following conditions:

1121 (1) At that person's residence;

1122 (2) At that person's place of business or other property owned by
1123 that person, provided such large capacity magazine contains not more
1124 than ten bullets;

1125 (3) While on the premises of a target range of a public or private
1126 club or organization organized for the purpose of practicing shooting
1127 at targets;

1128 (4) While on a target range which holds a regulatory or business
1129 license for the purpose of practicing shooting at that target range;

1130 (5) While on the premises of a licensed shooting club;

1131 (6) While transporting the large capacity magazine between any of
1132 the places set forth in this subsection, or to any licensed gun dealer,
1133 provided (A) such large capacity magazine contains not more than ten
1134 bullets, and (B) the large capacity magazine is transported in the
1135 manner required for an assault weapon under subdivision (2) of

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1136 subsection (a) of section 53-202f of the general statutes, as amended by
1137 this act; or

1138 (7) Pursuant to a valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver, provided
1139 such large capacity magazine (A) is within a pistol or revolver that was
1140 lawfully possessed by the person prior to the effective date of this
1141 section, (B) does not extend beyond the bottom of the pistol grip, and
1142 (C) contains not more than ten bullets.

1143 (g) Any person who violates the provisions of subsection (f) of this
1144 section shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor.

1145 Sec. 25. Section 53-202a of the general statutes is repealed and the
1146 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1147 [(a)] As used in this section and sections 53-202b to 53-202k,
1148 inclusive; [, "assault weapon" means:]

1149 (1) [Any] "Assault weapon" means:

1150 (A) (i) Any selective-fire firearm capable of fully automatic,
1151 semiautomatic or burst fire at the option of the user or any of the
1152 following specified semiautomatic firearms: Algimec Agmi; Armalite
1153 AR-180; Australian Automatic Arms SAP Pistol; Auto-Ordnance
1154 Thompson type; Avtomat Kalashnikov AK-47 type; Barrett Light-Fifty
1155 model 82A1; Beretta AR-70; Bushmaster Auto Rifle and Auto Pistol;
1156 Calico models M-900, M-950 and 100-P; Chartered Industries of
1157 Singapore SR-88; Colt AR-15 and Sporter; Daewoo K-1, K-2, Max-1 and
1158 Max-2; Encom MK-IV, MP-9 and MP-45; Fabrique Nationale FN/FAL,
1159 FN/LAR, or FN/FNC; FAMAS MAS 223; Feather AT-9 and Mini-AT;
1160 Federal XC-900 and XC-450; Franchi SPAS-12 and LAW-12; Galil AR
1161 and ARM; Goncz High-Tech Carbine and High-Tech Long Pistol;
1162 Heckler & Koch HK-91, HK-93, HK-94 and SP-89; Holmes MP-83;
1163 MAC-10, MAC-11 and MAC-11 Carbine type; Intratec TEC-9 and
1164 Scorpion; Iver Johnson Enforcer model 3000; Ruger Mini-14/5F folding
1165 stock model only; Scarab Skorpion; SIG 57 AMT and 500 series; Spectre

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1166 Auto Carbine and Auto Pistol; Springfield Armory BM59, SAR-48 and
1167 G-3; Sterling MK-6 and MK-7; Steyr AUG; Street Sweeper and Striker
1168 12 revolving cylinder shotguns; USAS-12; UZI Carbine, Mini-Carbine
1169 and Pistol; Weaver Arms Nighthawk; Wilkinson "Linda" Pistol;

1170 [(2)] (ii) A part or combination of parts designed or intended to
1171 convert a firearm into an assault weapon, as defined in subparagraph
1172 (A)(i) of this subdivision, [(1) of this subsection,] or any combination of
1173 parts from which an assault weapon, as defined in subparagraph (A)(i)
1174 of this subdivision, [(1) of this subsection,] may be rapidly assembled if
1175 those parts are in the possession or under the control of the same
1176 person;

1177 (B) Any of the following specified semiautomatic centerfire rifles, or
1178 copies or duplicates thereof with the capability of any such rifles, that
1179 were in production prior to or on the effective date of this section: (i)
1180 AK-47; (ii) AK-74; (iii) AKM; (iv) AKS-74U; (v) ARM; (vi) MAADI
1181 AK47; (vii) MAK90; (viii) MISR; (ix) NHM90 and NHM91; (x) Norinco
1182 56, 56S, 84S and 86S; (xi) Poly Technologies AKS and AK47; (xii) SA 85;
1183 (xiii) SA 93; (xiv) VEPR; (xv) WASR-10; (xvi) WUM; (xvii) Rock River
1184 Arms LAR-47; (xviii) Vector Arms AK-47; (xix) AR-10; (xx) AR-15; (xxi)
1185 Bushmaster Carbon 15, Bushmaster XM15, Bushmaster ACR Rifles,
1186 Bushmaster MOE Rifles; (xxii) Colt Match Target Rifles; (xxiii)
1187 Armalite M15; (xxiv) Olympic Arms AR-15, A1, CAR, PCR, K3B, K30R,
1188 K16, K48, K8 and K9 Rifles; (xxv) DPMS Tactical Rifles; (xxvi) Smith
1189 and Wesson M&P15 Rifles; (xxvii) Rock River Arms LAR-15; (xxviii)
1190 Doublestar AR Rifles; (xxix) Barrett REC7; (xxx) Beretta Storm; (xxxi)
1191 Calico Liberty 50, 50 Tactical, 100, 100 Tactical, I, I Tactical, II and II
1192 Tactical Rifles; (xxxii) Hi-Point Carbine Rifles; (xxxiii) HK-PSG-1;
1193 (xxxiv) Kel-Tec Sub-2000, SU Rifles, and RFB; (xxxv) Remington
1194 Tactical Rifle Model 7615; (xxxvi) SAR-8, SAR-4800 and SR9; (xxxvii)
1195 SLG 95; (xxxviii) SLR 95 or 96; (xxxix) TNW M230 and M2HB; (xl)
1196 Vector Arms UZI, Galil and Galil Sporter; (xli) Daewoo AR 100 and AR
1197 110C; (xlii) Fabrique Nationale/FN 308 Match and L1A1 Sporter; (xliii)

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1198 HK USC; (xlv) IZHMASH Saiga AK; (xlv) SIG Sauer 551-A1, 556, 516,
1199 716 and M400 Rifles; (xlvi) Valmet M62S, M71S and M78S; (xlvii)
1200 Wilkinson Arms Linda Carbine; and (xlviii) Barrett M107A1;

1201 (C) Any of the following specified semiautomatic pistols, or copies
1202 or duplicates thereof with the capability of any such pistols, that were
1203 in production prior to or on the effective date of this section: (i)
1204 Centurion 39 AK; (ii) Draco AK-47; (iii) HCR AK-47; (iv) IO Inc.
1205 Hellpup AK-47; (v) Krinkov, Mini-Draco AK-47; (vi) Yugo Krebs
1206 Krink; (vii) American Spirit AR-15; (viii) Bushmaster Carbon 15; (ix)
1207 Doublestar Corporation AR; (x) DPMS AR-15; (xi) Olympic Arms AR-
1208 15; (xii) Rock River Arms LAR 15; (xiii) Calico Liberty III and III
1209 Tactical Pistols; (xiv) Masterpiece Arms MPA Pistols and Velocity
1210 Arms VMA Pistols; (xv) Intratec TEC-DC9 and AB-10; (xvi) Colefire
1211 Magnum; (xvii) German Sport 522 PK and Chiappa Firearms Mfour-
1212 22; (xviii) DSA SA58 PKP FAL; (xix) I.O. Inc. PPS-43C; (xx) Sig Sauer
1213 P516 and P556 Pistols; and (xxi) Thompson TA5 Pistols;

1214 (D) Any of the following semiautomatic shotguns, or copies or
1215 duplicates thereof with the capability of any such shotguns, that were
1216 in production prior to or on the effective date of this section: All
1217 IZHMASH Saiga 12 Shotguns;

1218 [(3)] (E) Any semiautomatic firearm [not listed in subdivision (1) of
1219 this subsection] regardless of whether such firearm is listed in
1220 subparagraphs (A) to (D), inclusive, of this subdivision, and regardless
1221 of the date such firearm was produced, that meets the following
1222 criteria:

1223 [(A)] (i) A semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has an ability to accept
1224 a detachable magazine and has at least [two] one of the following:

1225 [(i)] (I) A folding or telescoping stock;

1226 [(ii) A] (II) Any grip of the weapon, including a pistol grip, [that
1227 protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the weapon] a

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1228 thumbhole stock, or any other stock, the use of which would allow an
1229 individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger
1230 hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion
1231 of the action of the weapon when firing;

1232 [(iii)] (III) A [bayonet mount] forward pistol grip;

1233 [(iv)] (IV) A flash suppressor; or [threaded barrel designed to
1234 accommodate a flash suppressor; and]

1235 [(v)] (V) A grenade launcher or flare launcher; or

1236 (ii) A semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has a fixed magazine with
1237 the ability to accept more than ten rounds; or

1238 (iii) A semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has an overall length of
1239 less than thirty inches; or

1240 [(B)] (iv) A semiautomatic pistol that has an ability to accept a
1241 detachable magazine and has at least [two] one of the following:

1242 [(i)] (I) An ability to accept a detachable ammunition magazine that
1243 attaches [to the pistol] at some location outside of the pistol grip;

1244 [(ii)] (II) A threaded barrel capable of accepting a [barrel extender,]
1245 flash suppressor, forward [handgrip] pistol grip or silencer;

1246 [(iii)] (III) A shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely
1247 encircles, the barrel and that permits the shooter to [hold] fire the
1248 firearm [with the nontrigger hand] without being burned, [;] except a
1249 slide that encloses the barrel; or

1250 [(iv)] A manufactured weight of fifty ounces or more when the pistol
1251 is unloaded; and]

1252 (IV) A second hand grip; or

1253 (v) A semiautomatic pistol with a fixed magazine that has the ability

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1254 to accept more than ten rounds;

1255 [(v) A semiautomatic version of an automatic firearm; or]

1256 [(C)] (vi) A semiautomatic shotgun that has [at least two] both of the
1257 following:

1258 [(i)] (I) A folding or telescoping stock; and

1259 [(ii) A] (II) Any grip of the weapon, including a pistol grip, [that
1260 protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the weapon;] a
1261 thumbhole stock, or any other stock, the use of which would allow an
1262 individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger
1263 hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion
1264 of the action of the weapon when firing; or

1265 [(iii) A fixed magazine capacity in excess of five rounds; and]

1266 [(iv) An] (vii) A semiautomatic shotgun that has the ability to accept
1267 a detachable magazine;

1268 (viii) A shotgun with a revolving cylinder; or

1269 [(4)] (F) A part or combination of parts designed or intended to
1270 convert a firearm into an assault weapon, as defined in [subdivision (3)
1271 of this subsection] any provision of subparagraphs (B) to (E), inclusive,
1272 of this subdivision, or any combination of parts from which an assault
1273 weapon, as defined in [subdivision (3) of this subsection] any
1274 provision of subparagraphs (B) to (E), inclusive, of this subdivision,
1275 may be [rapidly] assembled if those parts are in the possession or
1276 under the control of the same person; [.]

1277 [(b) As used in this section and sections 53-202b to 53-202k,
1278 inclusive, the term "assault weapon" does not include any firearm
1279 modified to render it permanently inoperable.]

1280 (2) "Assault weapon" does not include (A) any firearm modified to

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1281 render it permanently inoperable, or (B) a part or any combination of
1282 parts of an assault weapon, that are not assembled as an assault
1283 weapon, when in the possession of a licensed gun dealer, as defined in
1284 subsection (d) of section 53-202f, as amended by this act, or a gunsmith
1285 who is in the licensed gun dealer's employ, for the purposes of
1286 servicing or repairing lawfully possessed assault weapons under
1287 sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act;

1288 (3) "Action of the weapon" means the part of the firearm that loads,
1289 fires and ejects a cartridge, which part includes, but is not limited to,
1290 the upper and lower receiver, charging handle, forward assist,
1291 magazine release and shell deflector;

1292 (4) "Detachable magazine" means an ammunition feeding device
1293 that can be removed without disassembling the firearm action;

1294 (5) "Firearm" means a firearm, as defined in section 53a-3;

1295 (6) "Forward pistol grip" means any feature capable of functioning
1296 as a grip that can be held by the nontrigger hand;

1297 (7) "Lawfully possesses" means, with respect to an assault weapon
1298 described in any provision of subparagraphs (B) to (F), inclusive, of
1299 this subdivision, (A) actual possession that is lawful under sections 53-
1300 202b to 53-202k, as amended by this act, or (B) constructive possession
1301 pursuant to a lawful purchase transacted prior to the effective date of
1302 this section, regardless of whether the assault weapon was delivered to
1303 the purchaser prior to the effective date of this section;

1304 (8) "Pistol grip" means a grip or similar feature that can function as a
1305 grip for the trigger hand; and

1306 (9) "Second hand grip" means a grip or similar feature that can
1307 function as a grip that is additional to the trigger hand grip.

1308 Sec. 26. Section 53-202b of the general statutes is repealed and the

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1309 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1310 (a) (1) Any person who, within this state, distributes, transports or
1311 imports into the state, keeps for sale, or offers or exposes for sale, or
1312 who gives any assault weapon, except as provided by sections [29-37j
1313 and] 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act, [and
1314 subsection (h) of section 53a-46a,] shall be guilty of a class C felony and
1315 shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which two years may
1316 not be suspended or reduced by the court.

1317 (2) Any person who transfers, sells or gives any assault weapon to a
1318 person under eighteen years of age in violation of subdivision (1) of
1319 this subsection shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of six
1320 years, which shall not be suspended or reduced by the court and shall
1321 be in addition and consecutive to the term of imprisonment imposed
1322 under subdivision (1) of this subsection.

1323 (b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to:

1324 (1) The sale of assault weapons to (A) the Department of Emergency
1325 Services and Public Protection, police departments, the Department of
1326 Correction or the military or naval forces of this state or of the United
1327 States, for use in the discharge of their official duties or when off duty,
1328 or (B) any employee of a Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensee
1329 operating a nuclear power generating facility in this state for the
1330 purpose of providing security services at such facility, or any person,
1331 firm, corporation, contractor or subcontractor providing security
1332 services at such facility for use in the discharge of their official duties;

1333 (2) A person who is the executor or administrator of an estate that
1334 includes an assault weapon for which a certificate of possession has
1335 been issued under section 53-202d, as amended by this act, which is
1336 disposed of as authorized by the Probate Court, if the disposition is
1337 otherwise permitted by sections [29-37j and] 53-202a to 53-202k,
1338 inclusive, as amended by this act; [and subsection (h) of section 53a-

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1339 46a;]

1340 (3) The transfer by bequest or intestate succession of an assault
1341 weapon for which a certificate of possession has been issued under
1342 section 53-202d, as amended by this act.

1343 Sec. 27. Section 53-202c of the general statutes is repealed and the
1344 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1345 (a) Except as provided in section 53-202e, any person who, within
1346 this state, possesses [any] an assault weapon, except as provided in
1347 sections [29-37j,] 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act,
1348 and 53-202o, [and subsection (h) of section 53a-46a,] shall be guilty of a
1349 class D felony and shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of
1350 which one year may not be suspended or reduced [;] by the court,
1351 except that a first-time violation of this subsection shall be a class A
1352 misdemeanor if (1) the person presents proof that [he] such person
1353 lawfully possessed the assault weapon (A) prior to October 1, 1993,
1354 with respect to an assault weapon described in subparagraph (A) of
1355 subdivision (1) of section 53-202a, as amended by this act, or (B) on the
1356 date immediately preceding the effective date of this act, under the
1357 provisions of sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, in effect on January
1358 1, 2013, with respect to an assault weapon described in any provision
1359 of subparagraphs (B) to (F), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of section 53-
1360 202a, as amended by this act, and (2) the person has otherwise
1361 possessed the [firearm] assault weapon in compliance with subsection
1362 [(d)] (f) of section 53-202d, as amended by this act.

1363 (b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to
1364 the possession of assault weapons by members or employees of the
1365 Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, police
1366 departments, the Department of Correction, [or] the military or naval
1367 forces of this state or of the United States, any employee of a Nuclear
1368 Regulatory Commission licensee operating a nuclear power generating
1369 facility in this state for the purpose of providing security services at

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1370 such facility, or any person, firm, corporation, contractor or
1371 subcontractor providing security services at such facility for use in the
1372 discharge of their official duties; nor shall [anything] any provision in
1373 sections [29-37j and] 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this
1374 act, [and subsection (h) of section 53a-46a] prohibit the possession or
1375 use of assault weapons by sworn members of these agencies when on
1376 duty and [the] when the possession or use is within the scope of [their]
1377 such member's duties.

1378 (c) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to
1379 the possession of an assault weapon described in subparagraph (A) of
1380 subdivision (1) of section 53-202a, as amended by this act, by any
1381 person prior to July 1, 1994, if all of the following are applicable:

1382 (1) The person is eligible under sections [29-37j and] 53-202a to 53-
1383 202k, inclusive, as amended by this act, [and subsection (h) of section
1384 53a-46a] to apply for a certificate of possession for the assault weapon
1385 by July 1, 1994;

1386 (2) The person lawfully possessed the assault weapon prior to
1387 October 1, 1993; and

1388 (3) The person is otherwise in compliance with sections [29-37j and]
1389 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act. [and subsection
1390 (h) of section 53a-46a.]

1391 (d) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to
1392 the possession of an assault weapon described in any provision of
1393 subparagraphs (B) to (F), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of section 53-
1394 202a, as amended by this act, by any person prior to the effective date
1395 of this section if all of the following are applicable:

1396 (1) The person is eligible under sections 53-202a to 53-202k,
1397 inclusive, as amended by this act, to apply for a certificate of
1398 possession for the assault weapon by January 1, 2014;

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1399 (2) The person lawfully possessed the assault weapon on the date
1400 immediately preceding the effective date of this section, under the
1401 provisions of sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, in effect on January
1402 1, 2013; and

1403 (3) The person is otherwise in compliance with sections 53-202a to
1404 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act.

1405 ~~[(d)]~~ (e) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not
1406 apply to a person who is the executor or administrator of an estate that
1407 includes an assault weapon for which a certificate of possession has
1408 been issued under section 53-202d, as amended by this act, if the
1409 assault weapon is possessed at a place set forth in subdivision (1) of
1410 subsection ~~[(d)]~~ (f) of section 53-202d, as amended by this act, or as
1411 authorized by the Probate Court.

1412 Sec. 28. Section 53-202d of the general statutes is repealed and the
1413 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1414 (a) (1) Any person who lawfully possesses an assault weapon, as
1415 defined in subparagraph (A) of subdivision (1) of section 53-202a, as
1416 amended by this act, prior to October 1, 1993, shall apply by October 1,
1417 1994, or, if such person is a member of the military or naval forces of
1418 this state or of the United States and is unable to apply by October 1,
1419 1994, because [he or she] such member is or was on official duty
1420 outside of this state, shall apply within ninety days of returning to the
1421 state to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection,
1422 for a certificate of possession with respect to such assault weapon.

1423 (2) Any person who lawfully possesses an assault weapon, as
1424 defined in any provision of subparagraphs (B) to (F), inclusive, of
1425 subdivision (1) of section 53-202a, as amended by this act, on the date
1426 immediately preceding the effective date of this section, under the
1427 provisions of sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, in effect on January
1428 1, 2013, shall apply by January 1, 2014, or, if such person is a member

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1429 of the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States and is
1430 unable to apply by January 1, 2014, because such member is or was on
1431 official duty outside of this state, shall apply within ninety days of
1432 returning to the state to the Department of Emergency Services and
1433 Public Protection for a certificate of possession with respect to such
1434 assault weapon.

1435 (3) Any person who obtained a certificate of possession for an
1436 assault weapon, as defined in subparagraph (A) of subdivision (1) of
1437 section 53-202a, as amended by this act, prior to the effective date of
1438 this section, that is defined as an assault weapon pursuant to any
1439 provision of subparagraphs (B) to (F), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of
1440 section 53-202a, as amended by this act, shall be deemed to have
1441 obtained a certificate of possession for such assault weapon for the
1442 purposes of sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this
1443 act, and shall not be required to obtain a subsequent certificate of
1444 possession for such assault weapon.

1445 (4) The certificate of possession shall contain a description of the
1446 firearm that identifies it uniquely, including all identification marks,
1447 the full name, address, date of birth and thumbprint of the owner, and
1448 any other information as the department may deem appropriate.

1449 (5) The department shall adopt regulations, in accordance with the
1450 provisions of chapter 54, to establish procedures with respect to the
1451 application for and issuance of certificates of possession pursuant to
1452 this section. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 1-210 and 1-
1453 211, the name and address of a person issued a certificate of possession
1454 shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed, except such records
1455 may be disclosed to [(1)] (A) law enforcement agencies and employees
1456 of the United States Probation Office acting in the performance of their
1457 duties, and [(2)] (B) the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction
1458 Services to carry out the provisions of subsection (c) of section 17a-500,
1459 as amended by this act.

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1460 (b) (1) No assault weapon, as defined in subparagraph (A) of
1461 subdivision (1) of section 53-202a, as amended by this act, possessed
1462 pursuant to a certificate of possession issued under this section may be
1463 sold or transferred on or after January 1, 1994, to any person within
1464 this state other than to a licensed gun dealer, as defined in subsection
1465 (d) of section 53-202f, as amended by this act, or as provided in section
1466 53-202e, or by bequest or intestate succession.

1467 (2) No assault weapon, as defined in any provision of
1468 subparagraphs (B) to (F), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of section 53-
1469 202a, as amended by this act, possessed pursuant to a certificate of
1470 possession issued under this section may be sold or transferred on or
1471 after the effective date of this section, to any person within this state
1472 other than to a licensed gun dealer, as defined in subsection (d) of
1473 section 53-202f, as amended by this act, or as provided in section 53-
1474 202e, or by bequest or intestate succession.

1475 (c) Any person who obtains title to an assault weapon for which a
1476 certificate of possession has been issued under this section by bequest
1477 or intestate succession shall, within ninety days of obtaining title,
1478 apply to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection
1479 for a certificate of possession as provided in subsection (a) of this
1480 section, render the assault weapon permanently inoperable, sell the
1481 assault weapon to a licensed gun dealer or remove the assault weapon
1482 from the state.

1483 (d) Any person who moves into the state in lawful possession of an
1484 assault weapon, shall, within ninety days, either render the assault
1485 weapon permanently inoperable, sell the assault weapon to a licensed
1486 gun dealer or remove the assault weapon from this state, except that
1487 any person who is a member of the military or naval forces of this state
1488 or of the United States, is in lawful possession of an assault weapon
1489 and has been transferred into the state after October 1, 1994, may,
1490 within ninety days of arriving in the state, apply to the Department of
1491 Emergency Services and Public Protection for a certificate of

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1492 possession with respect to such assault weapon.

1493 [(c)] (e) If an owner of an assault weapon sells or transfers the
1494 assault weapon to a licensed gun dealer, [he or she] such dealer shall,
1495 at the time of delivery of the assault weapon, execute a certificate of
1496 transfer and cause the certificate of transfer to be mailed or delivered
1497 to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection. The
1498 certificate of transfer shall contain: (1) The date of sale or transfer; (2)
1499 the name and address of the seller or transferor and the licensed gun
1500 dealer, their Social Security numbers or motor vehicle operator license
1501 numbers, if applicable; (3) the licensed gun dealer's federal firearms
1502 license number and seller's permit number; (4) a description of the
1503 assault weapon, including the caliber of the assault weapon and its
1504 make, model and serial number; and (5) any other information the
1505 commissioner prescribes. The licensed gun dealer shall present [his or
1506 her] such dealer's motor vehicle operator's license or Social Security
1507 card, federal firearms license and seller's permit to the seller or
1508 transferor for inspection at the time of purchase or transfer. The
1509 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall
1510 maintain a file of all certificates of transfer at [said] the commissioner's
1511 central office.

1512 [(d) A] (f) Any person who has been issued a certificate of
1513 possession [of] for an assault weapon under this section may possess
1514 [it] the assault weapon only under the following conditions:

1515 (1) At that person's residence, place of business or other property
1516 owned by that person, or on property owned by another person with
1517 the owner's express permission;

1518 (2) While on the premises of a target range of a public or private
1519 club or organization organized for the purpose of practicing shooting
1520 at targets;

1521 (3) While on a target range which holds a regulatory or business

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1522 license for the purpose of practicing shooting at that target range;

1523 (4) While on the premises of a licensed shooting club;

1524 (5) While attending any exhibition, display or educational project
1525 which is about firearms and which is sponsored by, conducted under
1526 the auspices of, or approved by a law enforcement agency or a
1527 nationally or state recognized entity that fosters proficiency in, or
1528 promotes education about, firearms; or

1529 (6) While transporting the assault weapon between any of the places
1530 [mentioned] set forth in this subsection, or to any licensed gun dealer,
1531 as defined in subsection (d) of section 53-202f, as amended by this act,
1532 for servicing or repair pursuant to subsection (c) of section 53-202f, as
1533 amended by this act, provided the assault weapon is transported as
1534 required by section 53-202f, as amended by this act.

1535 Sec. 29. Section 53-202f of the general statutes is repealed and the
1536 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

1537 (a) While transporting an assault weapon between any of the places
1538 [mentioned] set forth in subdivisions (1) to (6), inclusive, of subsection
1539 [(d)] (f) of section 53-202d, as amended by this act, no person shall
1540 carry a loaded assault weapon concealed from public view or
1541 knowingly have, in any motor vehicle owned, operated or occupied by
1542 [him] such person (1) a loaded assault weapon, or (2) an unloaded
1543 assault weapon unless such weapon is kept in the trunk of such vehicle
1544 or in a case or other container which is inaccessible to the operator of
1545 such vehicle or any passenger in such vehicle. Any person who
1546 violates the provisions of this subsection shall be fined not more than
1547 five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

1548 (b) Any licensed gun dealer, as defined in subsection (d) of this
1549 section, who lawfully possesses an assault weapon pursuant to section
1550 53-202d, as amended by this act, in addition to the uses allowed in
1551 section 53-202d, as amended by this act, may transport the assault

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1552 weapon between dealers or out of the state, display [it] the assault
1553 weapon at any gun show licensed by a state or local governmental
1554 entity or sell [it] the assault weapon to a resident outside the state. Any
1555 transporting of the assault weapon allowed by this subsection must be
1556 done as required by subsection (a) of this section.

1557 (c) (1) Any licensed gun dealer, as defined in subsection (d) of this
1558 section, may take possession of any assault weapon for the purposes of
1559 servicing or repair from any person to whom has been issued a
1560 certificate of possession for such weapon pursuant to sections [29-37j
1561 and] 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act. [and
1562 subsection (h) of section 53a-46a.]

1563 (2) Any licensed gun dealer may transfer possession of any assault
1564 weapon received pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection [,] to a
1565 gunsmith for purposes of accomplishing service or repair of the same.
1566 [Transfers] Such transfers are permissible only to the following
1567 persons:

1568 (A) A gunsmith who is in the licensed gun dealer's employ; or

1569 (B) A gunsmith with whom the dealer has contracted for
1570 gunsmithing services, provided the gunsmith receiving the assault
1571 weapon holds a dealer's license issued pursuant to Chapter 44,
1572 commencing with Section 921, of Title 18 of the United States Code and
1573 the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

1574 (d) The term "licensed gun dealer", as used in sections [29-37j and]
1575 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act, [and subsection
1576 (h) of section 53a-46a] means a person who has a federal firearms
1577 license and a permit to sell firearms pursuant to section 29-28, as
1578 amended by this act.

1579 Sec. 30. Section 53-202i of the general statutes is repealed and the
1580 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

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1581 Nothing in sections [29-37j and] 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as
1582 amended by this act, [and subsection (h) of section 53a-46a] shall be
1583 construed to prohibit any person, firm or corporation engaged in the
1584 business of manufacturing assault weapons in this state from
1585 manufacturing or transporting assault weapons in this state for sale
1586 within this state in accordance with subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of
1587 section 53-202b, as amended by this act, or for sale outside this state.

1588 Sec. 31. Subsection (a) of section 53-202o of the general statutes is
1589 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
1590 *passage*):

1591 (a) In any prosecution for a violation of section 53-202c, as amended
1592 by this act, based on the possession by the defendant of a specified
1593 assault weapon, it shall be an affirmative defense that the defendant
1594 (1) in good faith purchased or otherwise obtained title to such specified
1595 assault weapon on or after October 1, 1993, and prior to May 8, 2002, in
1596 compliance with any state and federal laws concerning the purchase or
1597 transfer of firearms, (2) is not otherwise disqualified or prohibited
1598 from possessing such specified assault weapon, and (3) has possessed
1599 such specified assault weapon in compliance with subsection [(d)] (f)
1600 of section 53-202d, as amended by this act.

1601 Sec. 32. Section 53-202l of the general statutes is repealed and the
1602 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2013*):

1603 (a) For the purposes of this section:

1604 (1) "Armor piercing [.50 caliber] bullet" means (A) any .50 caliber
1605 bullet that [is (A)] (i) is designed for the purpose of, [(B)] (ii) is held out
1606 by the manufacturer or distributor as, or [(C)] (iii) is generally
1607 recognized as having a specialized capability to penetrate armor or
1608 bulletproof glass, including, but not limited to, such bullets commonly
1609 designated as "M2 Armor-Piercing" or "AP", "M8 Armor-Piercing
1610 Incendiary" or "API", "M20 Armor-Piercing Incendiary Tracer" or

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1611 "APIT", "M903 Caliber .50 Saboted Light Armor Penetrator" or "SLAP",
1612 or "M962 Saboted Light Armor Penetrator Tracer" or "SLAPT", or (B)
1613 any bullet that can be fired from a pistol or revolver that (i) has
1614 projectiles or projectile cores constructed entirely, excluding the
1615 presence of traces of other substances, from tungsten alloys, steel, iron,
1616 brass, bronze, beryllium copper or depleted uranium, or (ii) is fully
1617 jacketed with a jacket weight of more than twenty-five per cent of the
1618 total weight of the projectile, is larger than .22 caliber and is designed
1619 and intended for use in a firearm, and (iii) does not have projectiles
1620 whose cores are composed of soft materials such as lead or lead alloys,
1621 zinc or zinc alloys, frangible projectiles designed primarily for sporting
1622 purposes, or any other projectiles or projectile cores that the United
1623 States Attorney General finds to be primarily intended to be used for
1624 sporting purposes or industrial purposes or that otherwise does not
1625 constitute "armor piercing ammunition" as defined in federal law.
1626 "Armor piercing bullet" does not include a shotgun shell.

1627 (2) "Incendiary .50 caliber bullet" means any .50 caliber bullet that
1628 [is] (A) is designed for the purpose of, (B) is held out by the
1629 manufacturer or distributor as, or (C) is generally recognized as having
1630 a specialized capability to ignite upon impact, including, but not
1631 limited to, such bullets commonly designated as "M1 Incendiary",
1632 "M23 Incendiary", "M8 Armor-Piercing Incendiary" or "API", or "M20
1633 Armor-Piercing Incendiary Tracer" or "APIT".

1634 (b) Any person who knowingly distributes, transports or imports
1635 into the state, keeps for sale or offers or exposes for sale or gives to any
1636 person any ammunition that is an armor piercing [.50 caliber] bullet or
1637 an incendiary .50 caliber bullet shall be guilty of a class D felony, except
1638 that a first-time violation of this subsection shall be a class A
1639 misdemeanor.

1640 (c) Any person who knowingly transports or carries a firearm with
1641 an armor piercing bullet or incendiary .50 caliber bullet loaded shall be
1642 guilty of a class D felony.

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1643 [(c)] (d) The provisions of [subsection] subsections (b) and (c) of this
1644 section shall not apply to the following:

1645 (1) The sale of such ammunition to the Department of Emergency
1646 Services and Public Protection, police departments, the Department of
1647 Correction or the military or naval forces of this state or of the United
1648 States for use in the discharge of their official duties;

1649 (2) A person who is the executor or administrator of an estate that
1650 includes such ammunition that is disposed of as authorized by the
1651 Probate Court; or

1652 (3) The transfer by bequest or intestate succession of such
1653 ammunition.

1654 [(d)] (e) If the court finds that a violation of this section is not of a
1655 serious nature and that the person charged with such violation (1) will
1656 probably not offend in the future, (2) has not previously been
1657 convicted of a violation of this section, and (3) has not previously had a
1658 prosecution under this section suspended pursuant to this subsection,
1659 it may order suspension of prosecution in accordance with the
1660 provisions of subsection (h) of section 29-33.

1661 Sec. 33. Section 29-38c of the general statutes is repealed and the
1662 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2013*):

1663 (a) Upon complaint on oath by any state's attorney or assistant
1664 state's attorney or by any two police officers, to any judge of the
1665 Superior Court, that such state's attorney or police officers have
1666 probable cause to believe that (1) a person poses a risk of imminent
1667 personal injury to himself or herself or to other individuals, (2) such
1668 person possesses one or more firearms, and (3) such firearm or
1669 firearms are within or upon any place, thing or person, such judge may
1670 issue a warrant commanding a proper officer to enter into or upon
1671 such place or thing, search the same or the person and take into such
1672 officer's custody any and all firearms and ammunition. Such state's

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1673 attorney or police officers shall not make such complaint unless such
1674 state's attorney or police officers have conducted an independent
1675 investigation and have determined that such probable cause exists and
1676 that there is no reasonable alternative available to prevent such person
1677 from causing imminent personal injury to himself or herself or to
1678 others with such firearm.

1679 (b) A warrant may issue only on affidavit sworn to by the
1680 complainant or complainants before the judge and establishing the
1681 grounds for issuing the warrant, which affidavit shall be part of the
1682 seizure file. In determining whether grounds for the application exist
1683 or whether there is probable cause to believe they exist, the judge shall
1684 consider: (1) Recent threats or acts of violence by such person directed
1685 toward other persons; (2) recent threats or acts of violence by such
1686 person directed toward himself or herself; and (3) recent acts of cruelty
1687 to animals as provided in subsection (b) of section 53-247 by such
1688 person. In evaluating whether such recent threats or acts of violence
1689 constitute probable cause to believe that such person poses a risk of
1690 imminent personal injury to himself or herself or to others, the judge
1691 may consider other factors including, but not limited to (A) the
1692 reckless use, display or brandishing of a firearm by such person, (B) a
1693 history of the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force by
1694 such person against other persons, (C) prior involuntary confinement
1695 of such person in a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities,
1696 and (D) the illegal use of controlled substances or abuse of alcohol by
1697 such person. If the judge is satisfied that the grounds for the
1698 application exist or that there is probable cause to believe that they
1699 exist, such judge shall issue a warrant naming or describing the
1700 person, place or thing to be searched. The warrant shall be directed to
1701 any police officer of a regularly organized police department or any
1702 state police officer. It shall state the grounds or probable cause for its
1703 issuance and it shall command the officer to search within a reasonable
1704 time the person, place or thing named for any and all firearms and
1705 ammunition. A copy of the warrant shall be given to the person named

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1706 therein together with a notice informing the person that such person
1707 has the right to a hearing under this section and the right to be
1708 represented by counsel at such hearing.

1709 (c) The applicant for the warrant shall file a copy of the application
1710 for the warrant and all affidavits upon which the warrant is based with
1711 the clerk of the court for the geographical area within which the search
1712 will be conducted no later than the next business day following the
1713 execution of the warrant. Prior to the execution and return of the
1714 warrant, the clerk of the court shall not disclose any information
1715 pertaining to the application for the warrant or any affidavits upon
1716 which the warrant is based. The warrant shall be executed and
1717 returned with reasonable promptness consistent with due process of
1718 law and shall be accompanied by a written inventory of all firearms
1719 and ammunition seized.

1720 (d) Not later than fourteen days after the execution of a warrant
1721 under this section, the court for the geographical area where the
1722 person named in the warrant resides shall hold a hearing to determine
1723 whether the [seized] firearm or firearms and any ammunition seized
1724 should be returned to the person named in the warrant or should
1725 continue to be held by the state. At such hearing the state shall have
1726 the burden of proving all material facts by clear and convincing
1727 evidence. If, after such hearing, the court finds by clear and convincing
1728 evidence that the person poses a risk of imminent personal injury to
1729 himself or herself or to other individuals, [it] the court may order that
1730 the firearm or firearms and any ammunition seized pursuant to the
1731 warrant issued under subsection (a) of this section continue to be held
1732 by the state for a period not to exceed one year, otherwise the court
1733 shall order the [seized] firearm or firearms and any ammunition seized
1734 to be returned to the person named in the warrant. If the court finds
1735 that the person poses a risk of imminent personal injury to himself or
1736 herself or to other individuals, [it] the court shall give notice to the
1737 Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services which may take

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1738 such action pursuant to chapter 319i as it deems appropriate.

1739 (e) Any person whose firearm or firearms and ammunition have
1740 been ordered seized pursuant to subsection (d) of this section, or such
1741 person's legal representative, may transfer such firearm or firearms
1742 and ammunition in accordance with the provisions of section 29-33, as
1743 amended by this act, or other applicable state or federal law, to any
1744 person eligible to possess such firearm or firearms and ammunition.
1745 Upon notification in writing by such person, or such person's legal
1746 representative, and the transferee, the head of the state agency holding
1747 such seized firearm or firearms and ammunition shall within ten days
1748 deliver such firearm or firearms and ammunition to the transferee.

1749 (f) For the purposes of this section, "ammunition" means a loaded
1750 cartridge, consisting of a primed case, propellant or projectile,
1751 designed for use in any firearm.

1752 Sec. 34. Section 29-36k of the general statutes is repealed and the
1753 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2013*):

1754 (a) Not later than two business days after the occurrence of any
1755 event that makes a person ineligible to possess a pistol or revolver or
1756 other firearm or ammunition, such person shall (1) transfer in
1757 accordance with section 29-33, as amended by this act, all pistols and
1758 revolvers which such person then possesses to any person eligible to
1759 possess a pistol or revolver and transfer in accordance with any
1760 applicable state and federal laws all other firearms to any person
1761 eligible to possess such other firearms by obtaining an authorization
1762 number for the sale or transfer of the firearm from the Commissioner
1763 of Emergency Services and Public Protection, and submit a sale or
1764 transfer of firearms form to said commissioner within two business
1765 days, except that a person described in subdivision [(3)] (4) of
1766 subsection (a) of section 53a-217, as amended by this act, may only
1767 transfer a pistol, revolver or other firearm or ammunition under this
1768 subdivision to a federally licensed firearms dealer pursuant to the sale

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1769 of the pistol, revolver or other firearm and ammunition to the federally
1770 licensed firearms dealer, or (2) deliver or surrender such pistols and
1771 revolvers and other firearms and ammunition to the Commissioner of
1772 Emergency Services and Public Protection, or (3) transfer such
1773 ammunition to any person eligible to possess such ammunition. The
1774 commissioner shall exercise due care in the receipt and holding of such
1775 pistols and revolvers and other firearms or ammunition. For the
1776 purposes of this section, a "person described in subdivision [(3)] (4) of
1777 subsection (a) of section 53a-217" means a person described in said
1778 subdivision, regardless of whether such person was convicted under
1779 said subdivision.

1780 (b) Such person, or such person's legal representative, may, at any
1781 time up to one year after such delivery or surrender, transfer such
1782 pistols and revolvers in accordance with the provisions of section 29-
1783 33, as amended by this act, to any person eligible to possess a pistol or
1784 revolver and transfer such other firearms and ammunition, in
1785 accordance with any applicable state and federal laws, to any person
1786 eligible to possess such other firearms and ammunition, provided any
1787 such person described in subdivision [(3)] (4) of subsection (a) of
1788 section 53a-217, as amended by this act, or such person's legal
1789 representative, may only transfer such pistol, revolver or other firearm
1790 or ammunition to a federally licensed firearms dealer pursuant to the
1791 sale of the pistol, revolver or other firearm or ammunition to the
1792 federally licensed firearms dealer. Upon notification in writing by the
1793 transferee and such person, the Commissioner of Emergency Services
1794 and Public Protection shall, within ten days, deliver such pistols and
1795 revolvers or other firearms or ammunition to the transferee. If, at the
1796 end of such year, such pistols and revolvers or other firearms or
1797 ammunition have not been so transferred, the commissioner shall
1798 cause them to be destroyed.

1799 (c) Any person who fails to transfer, deliver or surrender any such
1800 pistols and revolvers and other firearms or ammunition as provided in

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1801 this section shall be subject to the penalty provided for in section 53a-
1802 217, as amended by this act, or 53a-217c, as amended by this act.

1803 Sec. 35. Section 29-36n of the general statutes is repealed and the
1804 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2013*):

1805 (a) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection,
1806 in conjunction with the Chief State's Attorney and the Connecticut
1807 Police Chiefs Association, shall develop a protocol to ensure that
1808 persons who become ineligible to possess a pistol or revolver or
1809 ammunition have, in accordance with section 29-36k, as amended by
1810 this act, transferred such pistol or revolver or ammunition to a person
1811 eligible to possess such pistol or revolver or ammunition or have
1812 delivered or surrendered such pistol or revolver or ammunition to said
1813 commissioner.

1814 (b) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection,
1815 in conjunction with the Chief State's Attorney and the Connecticut
1816 Police Chiefs Association, shall update the protocol developed
1817 pursuant to subsection (a) of this section to reflect the provisions of
1818 sections 29-7h, 29-28, as amended by this act, 29-28a, 29-29, 29-30, 29-
1819 32, as amended by this act, and 29-35, subsections (b) and (e) of section
1820 46b-15, as amended by this act, subsections (c) and (d) of section 46b-
1821 38c, as amended by this act, and sections 53-202a, as amended by this
1822 act, 53-202l, as amended by this act, 53-202m and 53a-217, as amended
1823 by this act, and shall include in such protocol specific instructions for
1824 the transfer, delivery or surrender of pistols and revolvers and
1825 ammunition when the assistance of more than one law enforcement
1826 agency is necessary to effect the requirements of section 29-36k, as
1827 amended by this act.

1828 Sec. 36. Subsection (b) of section 46b-15 of the general statutes is
1829 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
1830 *October 1, 2013*):

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1831 (b) The application form shall allow the applicant, at the applicant's
1832 option, to indicate whether the respondent holds a permit to carry a
1833 pistol or revolver or possesses one or more firearms or ammunition.
1834 The application shall be accompanied by an affidavit made under oath
1835 which includes a brief statement of the conditions from which relief is
1836 sought. Upon receipt of the application the court shall order that a
1837 hearing on the application be held not later than fourteen days from
1838 the date of the order. The court, in its discretion, may make such
1839 orders as it deems appropriate for the protection of the applicant and
1840 such dependent children or other persons as the court sees fit. In
1841 making such orders, the court, in its discretion, may consider relevant
1842 court records if the records are available to the public from a clerk of
1843 the Superior Court or on the Judicial Branch's Internet web site. Such
1844 orders may include temporary child custody or visitation rights, and
1845 such relief may include, but is not limited to, an order enjoining the
1846 respondent from (1) imposing any restraint upon the person or liberty
1847 of the applicant; (2) threatening, harassing, assaulting, molesting,
1848 sexually assaulting or attacking the applicant; or (3) entering the family
1849 dwelling or the dwelling of the applicant. Such order may include
1850 provisions necessary to protect any animal owned or kept by the
1851 applicant including, but not limited to, an order enjoining the
1852 respondent from injuring or threatening to injure such animal. If an
1853 applicant alleges an immediate and present physical danger to the
1854 applicant, the court may issue an ex parte order granting such relief as
1855 it deems appropriate. If a postponement of a hearing on the
1856 application is requested by either party and granted, the order shall
1857 not be continued except upon agreement of the parties or by order of
1858 the court for good cause shown.

1859 Sec. 37. Subsection (a) of section 46b-38b of the general statutes is
1860 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
1861 *October 1, 2013*):

1862 (a) Whenever a peace officer determines upon speedy information

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1863 that a family violence crime has been committed within such officer's
1864 jurisdiction, such officer shall arrest the person or persons suspected of
1865 its commission and charge such person or persons with the
1866 appropriate crime. The decision to arrest and charge shall not (1) be
1867 dependent on the specific consent of the victim, (2) consider the
1868 relationship of the parties, or (3) be based solely on a request by the
1869 victim. Whenever a peace officer determines that a family violence
1870 crime has been committed, such officer may seize any firearm or
1871 electronic defense weapon, as defined in section 53a-3, or ammunition
1872 at the location where the crime is alleged to have been committed that
1873 is in the possession of any person arrested for the commission of such
1874 crime or suspected of its commission or that is in plain view. Not later
1875 than seven days after any such seizure, the law enforcement agency
1876 shall return such firearm, [or] electronic defense weapon or
1877 ammunition in its original condition to the rightful owner thereof
1878 unless such person is ineligible to possess such firearm, [or] electronic
1879 defense weapon or ammunition or unless otherwise ordered by the
1880 court.

1881 Sec. 38. Subsection (c) of section 46b-38c of the general statutes is
1882 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
1883 *October 1, 2013*):

1884 (c) Each such local family violence intervention unit shall: (1) Accept
1885 referrals of family violence cases from a judge or prosecutor, (2)
1886 prepare written or oral reports on each case for the court by the next
1887 court date to be presented at any time during the court session on that
1888 date, (3) provide or arrange for services to victims and offenders, (4)
1889 administer contracts to carry out such services, and (5) establish
1890 centralized reporting procedures. All information provided to a family
1891 relations counselor, family relations counselor trainee or family
1892 services supervisor employed by the Judicial Department in a local
1893 family violence intervention unit shall be used solely for the purposes
1894 of preparation of the report and the protective order forms for each

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1895 case and recommendation of services and shall otherwise be
1896 confidential and retained in the files of such unit and not be subject to
1897 subpoena or other court process for use in any other proceeding or for
1898 any other purpose, except that a family relations counselor, family
1899 relations counselor trainee or family services supervisor employed by
1900 the Judicial Department:

1901 (A) Shall disclose to the court and the prosecuting authority for
1902 appropriate action information that the victim has indicated that the
1903 defendant holds a permit to carry a pistol or revolver, [or] possesses
1904 one or more firearms or possesses ammunition;

1905 (B) Shall disclose to an employee of the Department of Children and
1906 Families information that indicates that a defendant poses a danger or
1907 threat to a child or a custodial parent of the child;

1908 (C) May disclose to another family relations counselor, family
1909 relations counselor trainee or family services supervisor information
1910 pursuant to guidelines adopted by the Chief Court Administrator;

1911 (D) May disclose to a bail commissioner or an intake, assessment
1912 and referral specialist employed by the Judicial Department
1913 information regarding a defendant who is on or is being considered for
1914 pretrial release;

1915 (E) May disclose to a law enforcement agency information that
1916 indicates that a defendant poses a danger or threat to another person;

1917 (F) May disclose, after disposition of a family violence case, to a
1918 probation officer or a juvenile probation officer, for purposes of
1919 determining service needs and supervision levels, information
1920 regarding a defendant who has been convicted and sentenced to a
1921 period of probation in the family violence case;

1922 (G) May disclose, after a conviction in a family violence case, to a
1923 probation officer for the purpose of preparing a presentence

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1924 investigation report, any information regarding the defendant that has
1925 been provided to the family relations counselor, family relations
1926 counselor trainee or family services supervisor in the case or in any
1927 other case that resulted in the conviction of the defendant;

1928 (H) May disclose to any organization under contract with the
1929 Judicial Department to provide family violence programs and services,
1930 for the purpose of determining program and service needs,
1931 information regarding any defendant who is a client of such
1932 organization, provided no information that personally identifies the
1933 victim may be disclosed to such organization; and

1934 (I) Shall disclose such information as may be necessary to fulfill
1935 such counselor's, trainee's or supervisor's duty as a mandated reporter
1936 under section 17a-101a to report suspected child abuse or neglect.

1937 Sec. 39. Section 54-36e of the general statutes is repealed and the
1938 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2013*):

1939 (a) Except as provided in sections 26-85 and 26-90, firearms and
1940 ammunition, adjudged by the court to be contraband pursuant to
1941 subsection (c) of section 54-36a, or adjudicated a nuisance pursuant to
1942 section 54-33g, shall be turned over to the Bureau of Identification of
1943 the Connecticut Division of State Police within the Department of
1944 Emergency Services and Public Protection for destruction or
1945 appropriate use or disposal by sale at public auction.

1946 (b) Firearms and ammunition turned over to the state police
1947 pursuant to subsection (a) of this section which are not destroyed or
1948 retained for appropriate use shall be sold at public auctions, conducted
1949 by the Commissioner of Administrative Services or such
1950 commissioner's designee. Pistols and revolvers, as defined in section
1951 53a-3, which are antiques, as defined in section 29-33, as amended by
1952 this act, or curios or relics, as defined in the Code of Federal
1953 Regulations, Title 27, Chapter 1, Part 178, or modern pistols and

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1954 revolvers which have a current retail value of one hundred dollars or
1955 more may be sold at such public auctions, provided such pistols and
1956 revolvers shall be sold only to persons who have a valid permit to sell
1957 a pistol or revolver, or a valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver,
1958 issued pursuant to section 29-28, as amended by this act. Rifles and
1959 shotguns, as defined in section 53a-3, shall be sold only to persons
1960 qualified under federal law to purchase such rifles and shotguns. The
1961 proceeds of any such sale shall be paid to the State Treasurer and
1962 deposited by the State Treasurer in the forfeit firearms account within
1963 the General Fund.

1964 Sec. 40. Subsection (d) of section 29-38f of the general statutes is
1965 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
1966 *October 1, 2013*):

1967 (d) The receipts from the sale of seized firearms and ammunition
1968 pursuant to section 54-36e, as amended by this act, shall be deposited
1969 in the General Fund and credited to a separate, nonlapsing forfeit
1970 firearms account which shall be established by the Comptroller. All
1971 moneys in the account are deemed to be appropriated and shall be
1972 expended for the purposes established in section 29-38e.

1973 Sec. 41. Subsection (d) of section 54-36n of the general statutes is
1974 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
1975 *October 1, 2013*):

1976 (d) Whenever a firearm is identified and is determined to have been
1977 stolen, the law enforcement agency shall return such firearm, and any
1978 ammunition seized or recovered with such firearm that is determined
1979 to be stolen, to the rightful owner thereof, provided such owner is not
1980 prohibited from possessing such firearm or ammunition and such
1981 agency does not need to retain such firearm or ammunition as
1982 evidence in a criminal prosecution.

1983 Sec. 42. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 53-202aa of the general

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1984 statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
1985 (*Effective October 1, 2013*):

1986 (a) A person is guilty of firearms trafficking if such person,
1987 knowingly and intentionally, directly or indirectly, causes one or more
1988 firearms that such person owns, is in possession of or is in control of to
1989 come into the possession of or control of another person who such
1990 person knows or has reason to believe is prohibited from owning or
1991 possessing any firearm under state or federal law.

1992 (b) (1) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall
1993 be guilty of a class C felony if such person, on or after October 1, 2007,
1994 but prior to October 1, 2013, sells, delivers or otherwise transfers five
1995 or fewer firearms, and a class B felony if such person, on or after
1996 October 1, 2007, but prior to October 1, 2013, sells, delivers or
1997 otherwise transfers more than five firearms. (2) Any person who
1998 violates any provision of this section on or after October 1, 2013, shall
1999 be guilty of a class B felony for which three years of the sentence
2000 imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court, and ten
2001 thousand dollars of the fine imposed may not be remitted or reduced
2002 by the court unless the court states on the record its reasons for
2003 remitting or reducing such fine.

2004 Sec. 43. Section 53a-212 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2005 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2013*):

2006 (a) A person is guilty of stealing a firearm when, with intent to
2007 deprive another person of [his] such other person's firearm or to
2008 appropriate the [same] firearm to [himself] such person or a third
2009 party, [he] such person wrongfully takes, obtains or withholds a
2010 firearm, as defined in subdivision (19) of section 53a-3.

2011 (b) Stealing a firearm is a class [D] C felony for which two years of
2012 the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court,
2013 and five thousand dollars of the fine imposed may not be remitted or

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2014 reduced by the court unless the court states on the record its reasons
2015 for remitting or reducing such fine.

2016 Sec. 44. Section 53a-217 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2017 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2013*):

2018 (a) A person is guilty of criminal possession of a firearm,
2019 ammunition or an electronic defense weapon when such person
2020 possesses a firearm, ammunition or an electronic defense weapon and
2021 (1) has been convicted of a felony committed prior to, on or after
2022 October 1, 2013, or of a violation of subsection (c) of section 21a-279 or
2023 section 53a-58, 53a-61, 53a-61a, 53a-62, 53a-63, 53a-96, 53a-175, 53a-176,
2024 53a-178 or 53a-181d committed on or after October 1, 2013, (2) has been
2025 convicted as delinquent for the commission of a serious juvenile
2026 offense, as defined in section 46b-120, (3) has been discharged from
2027 custody within the preceding twenty years after having been found
2028 not guilty of a crime by reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to
2029 section 53a-13, (4) knows that such person is subject to (A) a
2030 restraining or protective order of a court of this state that has been
2031 issued against such person, after notice and an opportunity to be heard
2032 has been provided to such person, in a case involving the use,
2033 attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another
2034 person, or (B) a foreign order of protection, as defined in section 46b-
2035 15a, that has been issued against such person in a case involving the
2036 use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another
2037 person, [(4)] (5) (A) has been confined on or after October 1, 2013, in a
2038 hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section
2039 17a-495, within the preceding sixty months by order of a probate court,
2040 or with respect to any person who holds a valid permit or certificate
2041 that was issued or renewed under the provisions of section 29-28, as
2042 amended by this act, or 29-36f, as amended by this act, in effect prior to
2043 October 1, 2013, such person has been confined in such hospital within
2044 the preceding twelve months, or (B) has been voluntarily admitted on
2045 or after October 1, 2013, to a hospital for persons with psychiatric

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2046 disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding six
2047 months for care and treatment of a psychiatric disability and not solely
2048 for being an alcohol-dependent person or a drug-dependent person as
2049 those terms are defined in section 17a-680, (6) knows that such person
2050 is subject to a firearms seizure order issued pursuant to subsection (d)
2051 of section 29-38c, as amended by this act, after notice and an
2052 opportunity to be heard has been provided to such person, or [(5)] (7)
2053 is prohibited from shipping, transporting, possessing or receiving a
2054 firearm pursuant to 18 USC 922(g)(4). For the purposes of this section,
2055 "convicted" means having a judgment of conviction entered by a court
2056 of competent jurisdiction, "ammunition" means a loaded cartridge,
2057 consisting of a primed case, propellant or projectile, designed for use
2058 in any firearm, and a motor vehicle violation for which a sentence to a
2059 term of imprisonment of more than one year may be imposed shall be
2060 deemed an unclassified felony.

2061 (b) Criminal possession of a firearm, ammunition or an electronic
2062 defense weapon is a class [D] C felony, for which two years of the
2063 sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court, and
2064 five thousand dollars of the fine imposed may not be remitted or
2065 reduced by the court unless the court states on the record its reasons
2066 for remitting or reducing such fine.

2067 Sec. 45. Section 53a-217c of the general statutes is repealed and the
2068 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2013*):

2069 (a) A person is guilty of criminal possession of a pistol or revolver
2070 when such person possesses a pistol or revolver, as defined in section
2071 29-27, and (1) has been convicted of a felony or of a violation of
2072 subsection (c) of section 21a-279 or section 53a-58, 53a-61, 53a-61a, 53a-
2073 62, 53a-63, 53a-96, 53a-175, 53a-176, 53a-178 or 53a-181d, (2) has been
2074 convicted as delinquent for the commission of a serious juvenile
2075 offense, as defined in section 46b-120, (3) has been discharged from
2076 custody within the preceding twenty years after having been found
2077 not guilty of a crime by reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to

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2078 section 53a-13, (4) (A) has been confined prior to October 1, 2013, in a
2079 hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section
2080 17a-495, within the preceding twelve months by order of a probate
2081 court, or has been confined on or after October 1, 2013, in a hospital for
2082 persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495,
2083 within the preceding sixty months by order of a probate court, or, with
2084 respect to any person who holds a valid permit or certificate that was
2085 issued or renewed under the provisions of section 29-28, as amended
2086 by this act, or 29-36f, as amended by this act, in effect prior to October
2087 1, 2013, such person has been confined in such hospital within the
2088 preceding twelve months, or (B) has been voluntarily admitted on or
2089 after October 1, 2013, to a hospital for persons with psychiatric
2090 disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding six
2091 months for care and treatment of a psychiatric disability and not solely
2092 for being an alcohol-dependent person or a drug-dependent person as
2093 those terms are defined in section 17a-680, (5) knows that such person
2094 is subject to (A) a restraining or protective order of a court of this state
2095 that has been issued against such person, after notice and an
2096 opportunity to be heard has been provided to such person, in a case
2097 involving the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force
2098 against another person, or (B) a foreign order of protection, as defined
2099 in section 46b-15a, that has been issued against such person in a case
2100 involving the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force
2101 against another person, (6) knows that such person is subject to a
2102 firearms seizure order issued pursuant to subsection (d) of section 29-
2103 38c after notice and an opportunity to be heard has been provided to
2104 such person, (7) is prohibited from shipping, transporting, possessing
2105 or receiving a firearm pursuant to 18 USC 922(g)(4), or (8) is an alien
2106 illegally or unlawfully in the United States. For the purposes of this
2107 section, "convicted" means having a judgment of conviction entered by
2108 a court of competent jurisdiction.

2109 (b) Criminal possession of a pistol or revolver is a class [D] C felony,
2110 for which two years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or

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2111 reduced by the court, and five thousand dollars of the fine imposed
2112 may not be remitted or reduced by the court unless the court states on
2113 the record its reasons for remitting or reducing such fine.

2114 Sec. 46. Section 29-32 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2115 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2013*):

2116 (a) For the purposes of this section, "conviction" means the entry of a
2117 judgment of conviction by any court of competent jurisdiction.

2118 (b) Any state permit or temporary state permit for the carrying of
2119 any pistol or revolver may be revoked by the Commissioner of
2120 Emergency Services and Public Protection for cause and shall be
2121 revoked by said commissioner upon conviction of the holder of such
2122 permit of a felony or of any misdemeanor specified in subsection (b) of
2123 section 29-28, as amended by this act, or upon the occurrence of any
2124 event which would have disqualified the holder from being issued the
2125 state permit or temporary state permit pursuant to subsection (b) of
2126 section 29-28, as amended by this act. Upon the revocation of any state
2127 permit or temporary state permit, the person whose state permit or
2128 temporary state permit is revoked shall be notified in writing and such
2129 state permit or temporary state permit shall be forthwith delivered to
2130 the commissioner. Any law enforcement authority shall confiscate and
2131 immediately forward to the commissioner any state permit or
2132 temporary state permit that is illegally possessed by any person. The
2133 commissioner may revoke the state permit or temporary state permit
2134 based upon the commissioner's own investigation or upon the request
2135 of any law enforcement agency. Any person who fails to surrender any
2136 permit within five days of notification in writing of revocation thereof
2137 shall be guilty of a class [C] A misdemeanor.

2138 (c) Any local permit for the carrying of a pistol or revolver issued
2139 prior to October 1, 2001, may be revoked by the authority issuing the
2140 same for cause, and shall be revoked by the authority issuing the same
2141 upon conviction of the holder of such permit of a felony or of any

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2142 misdemeanor specified in subsection (b) of section 29-28, as amended
2143 by this act or upon the occurrence of any event which would have
2144 disqualified the holder from being issued such local permit. Upon the
2145 revocation of any local permit, the person whose local permit is
2146 revoked shall be notified in writing and such permit shall be forthwith
2147 delivered to the authority issuing the same. Upon the revocation of
2148 any local permit, the authority issuing the same shall forthwith notify
2149 the commissioner. Upon the revocation of any permit issued by the
2150 commissioner, the commissioner shall forthwith notify any local
2151 authority which the records of the commissioner show as having
2152 issued a currently valid local permit to the holder of the permit
2153 revoked by the commissioner. Any person who fails to surrender such
2154 permit within five days of notification in writing or revocation thereof
2155 shall be guilty of a class [C] A misdemeanor.

2156 Sec. 47. Subsections (h) and (i) of section 29-33 of the general
2157 statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
2158 (*Effective October 1, 2013*):

2159 (h) If the court finds that a violation of this section is not of a serious
2160 nature and that the person charged with such violation (1) will
2161 probably not offend in the future, (2) has not previously been
2162 convicted of a violation of this section, and (3) has not previously had a
2163 prosecution under this section suspended pursuant to this subsection,
2164 [it] the court may order suspension of prosecution. The court shall not
2165 order suspension of prosecution unless the accused person has
2166 acknowledged that he understands the consequences of the suspension
2167 of prosecution. Any person for whom prosecution is suspended shall
2168 agree to the tolling of any statute of limitations with respect to such
2169 violation and to a waiver of his right to a speedy trial. Such person
2170 shall appear in court and shall be released to the custody of the Court
2171 Support Services Division for such period, not exceeding two years,
2172 and under such conditions as the court shall order. If the person
2173 refuses to accept, or, having accepted, violates such conditions, the

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2174 court shall terminate the suspension of prosecution and the case shall
2175 be brought to trial. If such person satisfactorily completes his period of
2176 probation, he may apply for dismissal of the charges against him and
2177 the court, on finding such satisfactory completion, shall dismiss such
2178 charges. If the person does not apply for dismissal of the charges
2179 against him after satisfactorily completing his period of probation, the
2180 court, upon receipt of a report submitted by the Court Support
2181 Services Division that the person satisfactorily completed his period of
2182 probation, may on its own motion make a finding of such satisfactory
2183 completion and dismiss such charges. Upon dismissal, all records of
2184 such charges shall be erased pursuant to section 54-142a. An order of
2185 the court denying a motion to dismiss the charges against a person
2186 who has completed his period of probation or terminating the
2187 participation of a defendant in such program shall be a final judgment
2188 for purposes of appeal.

2189 (i) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be
2190 guilty of a class [D] C felony for which two years of the sentence
2191 imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court, and five
2192 thousand dollars of the fine imposed may not be remitted or reduced
2193 by the court unless the court states on the record its reasons for
2194 remitting or reducing such fine, except that any person who sells,
2195 delivers or otherwise transfers a pistol or revolver in violation of the
2196 provisions of this section [] knowing that such pistol or revolver is
2197 stolen or that the manufacturer's number or other mark of
2198 identification on such pistol or revolver has been altered, removed or
2199 obliterated, shall be guilty of a class B felony for which three years of
2200 the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court,
2201 and ten thousand dollars of the fine imposed may not be remitted or
2202 reduced by the court unless the court states on the record its reasons
2203 for remitting or reducing such fine, and any pistol or revolver found in
2204 the possession of any person in violation of any provision of this
2205 section shall be forfeited.

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2206 Sec. 48. Section 29-34 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2207 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2013*):

2208 (a) No person shall make any false statement or give any false
2209 information connected with any purchase, sale, delivery or other
2210 transfer of any pistol or revolver. Any person violating any provision
2211 of this subsection shall be guilty of a class [D] C felony for which two
2212 years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by
2213 the court, and five thousand dollars of the fine imposed may not be
2214 remitted or reduced by the court unless the court states on the record
2215 its reasons for remitting or reducing such fine.

2216 (b) No person shall sell, barter, hire, lend, give, deliver or otherwise
2217 transfer to any person under the age of twenty-one years any pistol or
2218 revolver, except that a pistol or revolver may be temporarily
2219 transferred to any person only for the use by such person in target
2220 shooting or on a firing or shooting range, provided such use is
2221 otherwise permitted by law and is under the immediate supervision of
2222 a person eligible to possess a pistol or revolver. Any person violating
2223 any provision of this subsection shall be guilty of a class [D] C felony
2224 for which [one year] two years of the sentence imposed may not be
2225 suspended or reduced by the court, and five thousand dollars of the
2226 fine imposed may not be remitted or reduced by the court unless the
2227 court states on the record its reasons for remitting or reducing such
2228 fine.

2229 (c) Any pistol or revolver found in the possession of any person in
2230 violation of any provision of this section shall be forfeited.

2231 Sec. 49. Section 29-36 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2232 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2013*):

2233 (a) No person shall remove, deface, alter or obliterate the name of
2234 any maker or model or any maker's number or other mark of
2235 identification on any firearm as defined in section 53a-3. The

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2236 possession of any firearm upon which any identifying mark, number
2237 or name has been removed, defaced, altered or obliterated shall be
2238 prima facie evidence that the person owning or in possession of such
2239 firearm has removed, defaced, altered or obliterated the same.

2240 (b) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be
2241 [fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more
2242 than five years or both] guilty of a class C felony for which two years
2243 of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the
2244 court, and five thousand dollars of the fine imposed may not be
2245 remitted or reduced by the court unless the court states on the record
2246 its reasons for remitting or reducing such fine, and any firearm found
2247 in the possession of any person in violation of said provision shall be
2248 forfeited.

2249 Sec. 50. Subsection (b) of section 53-202g of the general statutes is
2250 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
2251 *October 1, 2013*):

2252 (b) Any person who fails to make a report required by subsection (a)
2253 of this section within the prescribed time period shall commit an
2254 infraction and be fined not more than ninety dollars for a first offense
2255 and be guilty of a class [D] C felony for any subsequent offense, except
2256 that, if such person intentionally fails to make such report within the
2257 prescribed time period, such person shall be guilty of a class [C] B
2258 felony. Any person who violates subsection (a) of this section for the
2259 first offense shall not lose such person's right to hold or obtain any
2260 firearm permit under the general statutes.

2261 Sec. 51. Subsection (e) of section 29-36g of the general statutes is
2262 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
2263 *1, 2013*):

2264 (e) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 1-210 and 1-211, the
2265 name and address of a person issued an eligibility certificate for a

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2266 pistol or revolver under the provisions of section 29-36f, as amended
2267 by this act, shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed, except (1)
2268 such information may be disclosed to law enforcement officials acting
2269 in the performance of their duties, including, but not limited to,
2270 employees of the United States Probation Office acting in the
2271 performance of their duties, (2) the Commissioner of Emergency
2272 Services and Public Protection may disclose such information to the
2273 extent necessary to comply with a request made pursuant to section
2274 29-33, as amended by this act, section 29-37a, as amended by this act,
2275 or section 14 of this act for verification that such certificate is still valid
2276 and has not been suspended or revoked, and (3) such information may
2277 be disclosed to the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction
2278 Services to carry out the provisions of subsection (c) of section 17a-500,
2279 as amended by this act.

2280 Sec. 52. Section 29-36i of the general statutes is repealed and the
2281 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2013*):

2282 (a) Any eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver shall be revoked
2283 by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
2284 upon the occurrence of any event which would have disqualified the
2285 holder from being issued the certificate pursuant to section 29-36f, as
2286 amended by this act.

2287 (b) Upon the revocation of any eligibility certificate, the person
2288 whose eligibility certificate is revoked shall be notified in writing and
2289 such certificate shall be forthwith delivered to the Commissioner of
2290 Emergency Services and Public Protection. Any person who fails to
2291 surrender such certificate within five days of notification in writing of
2292 revocation thereof shall be guilty of a class [C] A misdemeanor.

2293 Sec. 53. Section 29-37j of the general statutes is repealed and the
2294 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2013*):

2295 (a) Any person who purchases a firearm, as defined in section 53a-3,

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2296 pursuant to section 29-33, as amended by this act, or 29-37a, as
2297 amended by this act, with the intent to transfer such firearm to any
2298 other person who the transferor knows or has reason to believe is
2299 prohibited from purchasing or otherwise receiving such a firearm
2300 pursuant to section 29-33, as amended by this act, or 29-37a, as
2301 amended by this act, shall be [fined not more than one thousand
2302 dollars or imprisoned not more than five years or both] guilty of a class
2303 C felony for which two years of the sentence imposed may not be
2304 suspended or reduced by the court, and five thousand dollars of the
2305 fine imposed may not be remitted or reduced by the court unless the
2306 court states on the record its reasons for remitting or reducing such
2307 fine.

2308 (b) Any person prohibited from purchasing or otherwise receiving
2309 or possessing a firearm and who solicits, employs or assists any person
2310 in violating the provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall be
2311 guilty of a class [B misdemeanor. If the] D felony for which one year of
2312 the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court,
2313 and three thousand dollars of the fine imposed may not be remitted or
2314 reduced by the court unless the court states on the record its reasons
2315 for remitting or reducing such fine, except that if such person who is
2316 prohibited from purchasing or otherwise receiving or possessing a
2317 firearm obtains a firearm pursuant to a violation of subsection (a) of
2318 this section, [involves a transfer of more than one firearm,] such person
2319 shall be guilty of a class [A misdemeanor] C felony for which two
2320 years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by
2321 the court, and five thousand dollars of the fine imposed may not be
2322 remitted or reduced by the court unless the court states on the record
2323 its reasons for remitting or reducing such fine. Each transfer shall
2324 constitute a separate offense.

2325 (c) Any person convicted of violating the provisions of subsection
2326 (a) or (b) of this section and who was convicted of a felony within the
2327 prior five-year period shall be guilty of a class [D] B felony for which

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2328 three years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced
2329 by the court, and ten thousand dollars of the fine imposed may not be
2330 remitted or reduced by the court unless the court states on the record
2331 its reasons for remitting or reducing such fine.

2332 Sec. 54. Section 29-37i of the general statutes is repealed and the
2333 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2013*):

2334 No person shall store or keep any loaded firearm on any premises
2335 under [his] such person's control if [he] such person knows or
2336 reasonably should know that (1) a minor is likely to gain access to the
2337 firearm without the permission of the parent or guardian of the minor,
2338 (2) a resident of the premises is ineligible to possess a firearm under
2339 state or federal law, or (3) a resident of the premises poses a risk of
2340 imminent personal injury to himself or herself or to other individuals,
2341 unless such person [(1)] (A) keeps the firearm in a securely locked box
2342 or other container or in a location which a reasonable person would
2343 believe to be secure, or [(2)] (B) carries the firearm on his or her person
2344 or within such close proximity thereto that [he] such person can
2345 readily retrieve and use [it] the firearm as if [he] such person carried
2346 [it] the firearm on his or her person. For the purposes of this section,
2347 "minor" means any person under the age of sixteen years.

2348 Sec. 55. Section 52-571g of the general statutes is repealed and the
2349 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2013*):

2350 Any person whose act or omission constitutes a violation of section
2351 29-37i, as amended by this act, shall be strictly liable for damages when
2352 a minor or, a resident of the premises who is ineligible to possess a
2353 firearm under state or federal law or who poses a risk of imminent
2354 personal injury to himself or herself or to other individuals, obtains a
2355 firearm, as defined in section 53a-3, and causes the injury or death of
2356 such minor, resident or any other person. For the purposes of this
2357 section, "minor" means any person under the age of sixteen years.

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2358 Sec. 56. Section 53a-217a of the general statutes is repealed and the
2359 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2013*):

2360 (a) A person is guilty of criminally negligent storage of a firearm
2361 when [he] such person violates the provisions of section 29-37i, as
2362 amended by this act, and a minor or, a resident of the premises who is
2363 ineligible to possess a firearm under state or federal law or who poses
2364 a risk of imminent personal injury to himself or herself or to other
2365 individuals, obtains the firearm and causes the injury or death of
2366 [himself] such minor, resident or any other person. For the purposes of
2367 this section, "minor" means any person under the age of sixteen years.

2368 (b) The provisions of this section shall not apply if the minor obtains
2369 the firearm as a result of an unlawful entry to any premises by any
2370 person.

2371 (c) Criminally negligent storage of a firearm is a class D felony.

2372 Sec. 57. Subsections (b) to (f), inclusive, of section 29-28 of the
2373 general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
2374 thereof (*Effective October 1, 2013*):

2375 (b) Upon the application of any person having a bona fide
2376 permanent residence [or place of business] within the jurisdiction of
2377 any such authority, such chief of police, warden or selectman may
2378 issue a temporary state permit to such person to carry a pistol or
2379 revolver within the state, provided such authority shall find that such
2380 applicant intends to make no use of any pistol or revolver which such
2381 applicant may be permitted to carry under such permit other than a
2382 lawful use and that such person is a suitable person to receive such
2383 permit. No state or temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver
2384 shall be issued under this subsection if the applicant (1) has failed to
2385 successfully complete a course approved by the Commissioner of
2386 Emergency Services and Public Protection in the safety and use of
2387 pistols and revolvers including, but not limited to, a safety or training

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2388 course in the use of pistols and revolvers available to the public offered
2389 by a law enforcement agency, a private or public educational
2390 institution or a firearms training school, utilizing instructors certified
2391 by the National Rifle Association or the Department of Energy and
2392 Environmental Protection and a safety or training course in the use of
2393 pistols or revolvers conducted by an instructor certified by the state or
2394 the National Rifle Association, (2) has been convicted of a felony or of
2395 a violation of subsection (c) of section 21a-279 or section 53a-58, 53a-61,
2396 53a-61a, 53a-62, 53a-63, 53a-96, 53a-175, 53a-176, 53a-178 or 53a-181d,
2397 (3) has been convicted as delinquent for the commission of a serious
2398 juvenile offense, as defined in section 46b-120, (4) has been discharged
2399 from custody within the preceding twenty years after having been
2400 found not guilty of a crime by reason of mental disease or defect
2401 pursuant to section 53a-13, (5) (A) has been confined in a hospital for
2402 persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495,
2403 within the preceding [twelve] sixty months by order of a probate court,
2404 or (B) has been voluntarily admitted on or after October 1, 2013, to a
2405 hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section
2406 17a-495, within the preceding six months for care and treatment of a
2407 psychiatric disability and not solely for being an alcohol-dependent
2408 person or a drug-dependent person as those terms are defined in
2409 section 17a-680, (6) is subject to a restraining or protective order issued
2410 by a court in a case involving the use, attempted use or threatened use
2411 of physical force against another person, (7) is subject to a firearms
2412 seizure order issued pursuant to subsection (d) of section 29-38c after
2413 notice and hearing, (8) is prohibited from shipping, transporting,
2414 possessing or receiving a firearm pursuant to 18 USC 922(g)(4), (9) is
2415 an alien illegally or unlawfully in the United States, or (10) is less than
2416 twenty-one years of age. Nothing in this section shall require any
2417 person who holds a valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver on
2418 October 1, 1994, to participate in any additional training in the safety
2419 and use of pistols and revolvers. No person may apply for a temporary
2420 state permit to carry a pistol or revolver more than once within any
2421 twelve-month period, and no temporary state permit to carry a pistol

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2422 or revolver shall be issued to any person who has applied for such
2423 permit more than once within the preceding twelve months. Any
2424 person who applies for a temporary state permit to carry a pistol or
2425 revolver shall indicate in writing on the application, under penalty of
2426 false statement in such manner as the issuing authority prescribes, that
2427 such person has not applied for a temporary state permit to carry a
2428 pistol or revolver within the past twelve months. Upon issuance of a
2429 temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver to the applicant,
2430 the local authority shall forward the original application to the
2431 commissioner. Not later than sixty days after receiving a temporary
2432 state permit, an applicant shall appear at a location designated by the
2433 commissioner to receive the state permit. [Said] The commissioner
2434 may then issue, to any holder of any temporary state permit, a state
2435 permit to carry a pistol or revolver within the state. Upon issuance of
2436 the state permit, the commissioner shall make available to the permit
2437 holder a copy of the law regarding the permit holder's responsibility to
2438 report the loss or theft of a firearm and the penalties associated with
2439 the failure to comply with such law. Upon issuance of the state permit,
2440 the commissioner shall forward a record of such permit to the local
2441 authority issuing the temporary state permit. The commissioner shall
2442 retain records of all applications, whether approved or denied. The
2443 copy of the state permit delivered to the permittee shall be laminated
2444 and shall contain a full-face photograph of such permittee. A person
2445 holding a state permit issued pursuant to this subsection shall notify
2446 the issuing authority within two business days of any change of such
2447 person's address. The notification shall include the old address and the
2448 new address of such person.

2449 (c) No issuing authority may require any sworn member of the
2450 Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or an
2451 organized local police department to furnish such sworn member's
2452 residence address in a permit application. The issuing authority shall
2453 allow each such sworn member who has a permit to carry a pistol or
2454 revolver issued by such authority to revise such member's application

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2455 to include a business or post office address in lieu of the residence
2456 address. The issuing authority shall notify each such member of the
2457 right to revise such application.

2458 (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 1-210 and 1-211, the
2459 name and address of a person issued a permit to sell at retail pistols
2460 and revolvers pursuant to subsection (a) of this section or a state or a
2461 temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver pursuant to
2462 subsection (b) of this section, or a local permit to carry pistols and
2463 revolvers issued by local authorities prior to October 1, 2001, shall be
2464 confidential and shall not be disclosed, except (1) such information
2465 may be disclosed to law enforcement officials acting in the
2466 performance of their duties, including, but not limited to, employees of
2467 the United States Probation Office acting in the performance of their
2468 duties, (2) the issuing authority may disclose such information to the
2469 extent necessary to comply with a request made pursuant to section
2470 29-33, as amended by this act, section 29-37a, as amended by this act,
2471 or section 14 of this act for verification that such state or temporary
2472 state permit is still valid and has not been suspended or revoked, and
2473 the local authority may disclose such information to the extent
2474 necessary to comply with a request made pursuant to section 29-33, as
2475 amended by this act, section 29-37a, as amended by this act, or section
2476 14 of this act for verification that a local permit is still valid and has not
2477 been suspended or revoked, and (3) such information may be
2478 disclosed to the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction
2479 Services to carry out the provisions of subsection (c) of section 17a-500,
2480 as amended by this act.

2481 (e) The issuance of any permit to carry a pistol or revolver does not
2482 thereby authorize the possession or carrying of a pistol or revolver in
2483 any premises where the possession or carrying of a pistol or revolver is
2484 otherwise prohibited by law or is prohibited by the person who owns
2485 or exercises control over such premises.

2486 (f) Any bona fide resident of the United States having no bona fide

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2487 permanent residence [or place of business] within the jurisdiction of
2488 any local authority in the state, but who has a permit or license to carry
2489 a pistol or revolver issued by the authority of another state or
2490 subdivision of the United States, may apply directly to the
2491 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection for a
2492 permit to carry a pistol or revolver in this state. All provisions of
2493 subsections (b), (c), (d) and (e) of this section shall apply to
2494 applications for a permit received by the commissioner under this
2495 subsection.

2496 Sec. 58. Subsection (b) of section 29-36f of the general statutes is
2497 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
2498 *October 1, 2013*):

2499 (b) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
2500 shall issue an eligibility certificate unless said commissioner finds that
2501 the applicant: (1) Has failed to successfully complete a course
2502 approved by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
2503 Protection in the safety and use of pistols and revolvers including, but
2504 not limited to, a safety or training course in the use of pistols and
2505 revolvers available to the public offered by a law enforcement agency,
2506 a private or public educational institution or a firearms training school,
2507 utilizing instructors certified by the National Rifle Association or the
2508 Department of Energy and Environmental Protection and a safety or
2509 training course in the use of pistols or revolvers conducted by an
2510 instructor certified by the state or the National Rifle Association; (2)
2511 has been convicted of a felony or of a violation of subsection (c) of
2512 section 21a-279 or section 53a-58, 53a-61, 53a-61a, 53a-62, 53a-63, 53a-
2513 96, 53a-175, 53a-176, 53a-178 or 53a-181d; (3) has been convicted as
2514 delinquent for the commission of a serious juvenile offense, as defined
2515 in section 46b-120; (4) has been discharged from custody within the
2516 preceding twenty years after having been found not guilty of a crime
2517 by reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to section 53a-13; (5) (A)
2518 has been confined in a hospital for persons with psychiatric

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2519 disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding
2520 [twelve] sixty months by order of a probate court; or (B) has been
2521 voluntarily admitted on or after October 1, 2013, to a hospital for
2522 persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495,
2523 within the preceding six months for care and treatment of a psychiatric
2524 disability and not solely for being an alcohol-dependent person or a
2525 drug-dependent person as those terms are defined in section 17a-680,
2526 (6) is subject to a restraining or protective order issued by a court in a
2527 case involving the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical
2528 force against another person; (7) is subject to a firearms seizure order
2529 issued pursuant to subsection (d) of section 29-38c after notice and
2530 hearing; (8) is prohibited from shipping, transporting, possessing or
2531 receiving a firearm pursuant to 18 USC 922(g)(4); or (9) is an alien
2532 illegally or unlawfully in the United States.

2533 Sec. 59. Section 18-98e of the general statutes are repealed and the
2534 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

2535 (a) Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes, any
2536 person sentenced to a term of imprisonment for a crime committed on
2537 or after October 1, 1994, and committed to the custody of the
2538 Commissioner of Correction on or after said date, except a person
2539 sentenced for a violation of section 53a-54a, 53a-54b, 53a-54c, 53a-54d,
2540 53a-55, 53a-55a, 53a-56, 53a-56a, 53a-56b, 53a-57, 53a-59, 53a-59a, 53a-
2541 60, 53a-60a, 53a-60b, 53a-60c, 53a-64aa, 53a-64bb, 53a-70, 53a-70a, [or]
2542 53a-70b, 53a-72b, 53a-92, 53a-92a, 53a-94, 53a-94a, 53a-95, 53a-100aa,
2543 53a-101, 53a-102, 53a-102a, 53a-103a, 53a-111, 53a-112, 53a-134, 53a-135,
2544 53a-136, 53a-167c, 53a-179b, 53a-179c or 53a-181c, may be eligible to
2545 earn risk reduction credit toward a reduction of such person's
2546 sentence, in an amount not to exceed five days per month, at the
2547 discretion of the Commissioner of Correction for conduct as provided
2548 in subsection (b) of this section occurring on or after April 1, 2006.

2549 (b) An inmate may earn risk reduction credit for adherence to the
2550 inmate's offender accountability plan, for participation in eligible

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2551 programs and activities, and for good conduct and obedience to
2552 institutional rules as designated by the commissioner, provided (1)
2553 good conduct and obedience to institutional rules alone shall not
2554 entitle an inmate to such credit, [and] (2) the commissioner or the
2555 commissioner's designee may, in his or her discretion, cause the loss of
2556 all or any portion of such earned risk reduction credit for any act of
2557 misconduct or insubordination or refusal to conform to recommended
2558 programs or activities or institutional rules occurring at any time
2559 during the service of the sentence or for other good cause, and (3) the
2560 commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall cause the loss of all
2561 such earned risk reduction credits for any person who earned such
2562 credits prior to the effective date of this section while sentenced for a
2563 violation of section 53a-55, 53a-55a, 53a-56, 53a-56a, 53a-56b, 53a-57,
2564 53a-59, 53a-59a, 53a-60, 53a-60a, 53a-60b, 53a-60c, 53a-64aa, 53a-64bb,
2565 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-70b, 53a-72b, 53a-92, 53a-92a, 53a-94, 53a-94a, 53a-
2566 95, 53a-101, 53a-102, 53a-102a, 53a-103a, 53a-111, 53a-112, 53a-134, 53a-
2567 135, 53a-136, 53a-167c, 53a-179b, 53a-179c or 53a-181c. If an inmate has
2568 not earned sufficient risk reduction credit at the time the commissioner
2569 or the commissioner's designee orders the loss of all or a portion of
2570 earned credit, such loss shall be deducted from any credit earned by
2571 such inmate in the future.

2572 (c) The award of risk reduction credit earned for conduct occurring
2573 prior to July 1, 2011, shall be phased in consistent with public safety,
2574 risk reduction, administrative purposes and sound correctional
2575 practice, at the discretion of the commissioner, but shall be completed
2576 not later than July 1, 2012.

2577 (d) Any credit earned under this section may only be earned during
2578 the period of time that the inmate is sentenced to a term of
2579 imprisonment and committed to the custody of the commissioner and
2580 may not be transferred or applied to a subsequent term of
2581 imprisonment. In no event shall any credit earned under this section be
2582 applied by the commissioner so as to reduce a mandatory minimum

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2583 term of imprisonment such inmate is required to serve by statute.

2584 (e) The commissioner shall adopt policies and procedures to
2585 determine the amount of credit an inmate may earn toward a
2586 reduction in his or her sentence and to phase in the awarding of
2587 retroactive credit authorized by subsection (c) of this section.

2588 Sec. 60. Section 54-125a of the general statutes is repealed and the
2589 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2013*):

2590 (a) A person convicted of one or more crimes who is incarcerated on
2591 or after October 1, 1990, who received a definite sentence or aggregate
2592 sentence of more than two years, and who has been confined under
2593 such sentence or sentences for not less than one-half of the aggregate
2594 sentence less any risk reduction credit earned under the provisions of
2595 section 18-98e or one-half of the most recent sentence imposed by the
2596 court less any risk reduction credit earned under the provisions of
2597 section 18-98e, whichever is greater, may be allowed to go at large on
2598 parole in the discretion of the panel of the Board of Pardons and
2599 Paroles for the institution in which the person is confined, if (1) it
2600 appears from all available information, including any reports from the
2601 Commissioner of Correction that the panel may require, that there is
2602 reasonable probability that such inmate will live and remain at liberty
2603 without violating the law, and (2) such release is not incompatible with
2604 the welfare of society. At the discretion of the panel, and under the
2605 terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the panel including
2606 requiring the parolee to submit personal reports, the parolee shall be
2607 allowed to return to the parolee's home or to reside in a residential
2608 community center, or to go elsewhere. The parolee shall, while on
2609 parole, remain under the jurisdiction of the board until the expiration
2610 of the maximum term or terms for which the parolee was sentenced
2611 less any risk reduction credit earned under the provisions of section
2612 18-98e. Any parolee released on the condition that the parolee reside in
2613 a residential community center may be required to contribute to the
2614 cost incidental to such residence. Each order of parole shall fix the

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2615 limits of the parolee's residence, which may be changed in the
2616 discretion of the board and the Commissioner of Correction. Within
2617 three weeks after the commitment of each person sentenced to more
2618 than two years, the state's attorney for the judicial district shall send to
2619 the Board of Pardons and Paroles the record, if any, of such person.

2620 (b) (1) No person convicted of any of the following offenses, which
2621 was committed on or after July 1, 1981, shall be eligible for parole
2622 under subsection (a) of this section: (A) Capital felony, as provided
2623 under the provisions of section 53a-54b in effect prior to April 25, 2012,
2624 (B) murder with special circumstances, as provided under the
2625 provisions of section 53a-54b in effect on or after April 25, 2012, (C)
2626 felony murder, as provided in section 53a-54c, (D) arson murder, as
2627 provided in section 53a-54d, (E) murder, as provided in section 53a-
2628 54a, or (F) aggravated sexual assault in the first degree, as provided in
2629 section 53a-70a. (2) A person convicted of (A) a violation of section 53a-
2630 100aa or 53a-102, or (B) an offense, other than an offense specified in
2631 subdivision (1) of this subsection, where the underlying facts and
2632 circumstances of the offense involve the use, attempted use or
2633 threatened use of physical force against another person shall be
2634 ineligible for parole under subsection (a) of this section until such
2635 person has served not less than eighty-five per cent of the definite
2636 sentence imposed. [less any risk reduction credit earned under the
2637 provisions of section 18-98e.]

2638 (c) The Board of Pardons and Paroles shall, not later than July 1,
2639 1996, adopt regulations in accordance with chapter 54 to ensure that a
2640 person convicted of an offense described in subdivision (2) of
2641 subsection (b) of this section is not released on parole until such person
2642 has served eighty-five per cent of the definite sentence imposed by the
2643 court. [less any risk reduction credit earned under the provisions of
2644 section 18-98e.] Such regulations shall include guidelines and
2645 procedures for classifying a person as a violent offender that are not
2646 limited to a consideration of the elements of the offense or offenses for

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2647 which such person was convicted.

2648 (d) The Board of Pardons and Paroles shall hold a hearing to
2649 determine the suitability for parole release of any person whose
2650 eligibility for parole release is not subject to the provisions of
2651 subsection (b) of this section upon completion by such person of
2652 seventy-five per cent of such person's definite or aggregate sentence
2653 less any risk reduction credit earned under the provisions of section
2654 18-98e. An employee of the board or, if deemed necessary by the
2655 chairperson, a panel of the board shall reassess the suitability for
2656 parole release of such person based on the following standards: (1)
2657 Whether there is reasonable probability that such person will live and
2658 remain at liberty without violating the law, and (2) whether the
2659 benefits to such person and society that would result from such
2660 person's release to community supervision substantially outweigh the
2661 benefits to such person and society that would result from such
2662 person's continued incarceration. After hearing, if the board
2663 determines that continued confinement is necessary, it shall articulate
2664 for the record the specific reasons why such person and the public
2665 would not benefit from such person serving a period of parole
2666 supervision while transitioning from incarceration to the community.
2667 The decision of the board under this subsection shall not be subject to
2668 appeal.

2669 (e) The Board of Pardons and Paroles shall hold a hearing to
2670 determine the suitability for parole release of any person whose
2671 eligibility for parole release is subject to the provisions of subdivision
2672 (2) of subsection (b) of this section upon completion by such person of
2673 eighty-five per cent of such person's definite or aggregate sentence,
2674 [less any risk reduction credit earned under the provisions of section
2675 18-98e.] An employee of the board or, if deemed necessary by the
2676 chairperson, a panel of the board shall assess the suitability for parole
2677 release of such person based on the following standards: (1) Whether
2678 there is reasonable probability that such person will live and remain at

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2679 liberty without violating the law, and (2) whether the benefits to such
2680 person and society that would result from such person's release to
2681 community supervision substantially outweigh the benefits to such
2682 person and society that would result from such person's continued
2683 incarceration. After hearing, if the board determines that continued
2684 confinement is necessary, it shall articulate for the record the specific
2685 reasons why such person and the public would not benefit from such
2686 person serving a period of parole supervision while transitioning from
2687 incarceration to the community. The decision of the board under this
2688 subsection shall not be subject to appeal.

2689 (f) Any person released on parole under this section shall remain in
2690 the custody of the Commissioner of Correction and be subject to
2691 supervision by personnel of the Department of Correction during such
2692 person's period of parole.

2693 Sec. 61. Subsection (a) of section 29-32b of the general statutes is
2694 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
2695 *1, 2013*):

2696 (a) There [~~shall be~~] is established a Board of Firearms Permit
2697 Examiners, within the Office of Governmental Accountability
2698 established under section 1-300, to be comprised of [~~seven~~] nine
2699 members, eight of whom shall be appointed by the Governor to serve
2700 during [~~his~~] the Governor's term and until [~~their~~] such members'
2701 successors are appointed and qualify, and one of whom shall be a
2702 retired judge of the Superior Court appointed by the Chief Court
2703 Administrator. With the exception of two public members, the
2704 members appointed by the Governor shall be appointed from
2705 nominees of the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
2706 Protection, the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction
2707 Services, the Connecticut State Association of Chiefs of Police, the
2708 Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection, The
2709 Connecticut State Rifle and Revolver Association, Inc., and Ye
2710 Connecticut Gun Guild, Inc., and each of said organizations shall be

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2711 entitled to representation on the board. At least one member of the
2712 board appointed by the Governor shall be a lawyer licensed to practice
2713 in this state [,] who shall act as chairman of the board during the
2714 hearing of appeals brought under this section.

2715 Sec. 62. Subsection (c) of section 29-32b of the general statutes is
2716 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
2717 *1, 2013*):

2718 (c) Any person aggrieved by the action of an issuing authority may
2719 file with the board a clear and concise statement of the facts on which
2720 [he] such person relies for relief, and shall state the relief sought by the
2721 appellant. The receipt by the board of the appellant's statement shall
2722 initiate the appeals process, and no appeal may be rejected for mere
2723 lack of formality. The board shall, [within] not later than ten days [next
2724 following] after receipt of the appeal, set a time and place at which the
2725 appeal shall be heard. The board, while such appeal is pending, may
2726 request such additional information from the appellant and from the
2727 issuing authority as it deems reasonably necessary to conduct a fair
2728 and impartial hearing, and shall require of the issuing authority from
2729 whose decision or action the appeal is being sought a written
2730 statement [in writing] setting forth the reasons for such failure, refusal,
2731 revocation or limitation. [Failure] The failure, absent good cause
2732 shown, or refusal of the issuing authority to furnish such written
2733 statement, or to supply the appellant with an application, at least ten
2734 days prior to the hearing shall be cause for the board to grant the relief
2735 sought, forthwith and without further hearing. If the issuing authority
2736 shows good cause for its failure to furnish such written statement, the
2737 board shall continue the matter to the next scheduled meeting of the
2738 board, provided the issuing authority shall be allowed only one such
2739 continuance.

2740 Sec. 63. (*Effective from passage*) (a) The Commissioner of Emergency
2741 Services and Public Protection shall study the feasibility and cost of
2742 establishing and maintaining a system to electronically submit and

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2743 access information required for the sale, delivery or transfer of a
2744 firearm. Such system shall permit the electronic submission to the
2745 Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection of
2746 information required for the sale, delivery or transfer of a firearm,
2747 including, but not limited to, the information required by sections 29-
2748 33 and 29-37a of the general statutes, as amended by this act. Such
2749 system shall permit electronic access to the state database established
2750 pursuant to section 29-36l of the general statutes, as amended by this
2751 act. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (d) and (f) of
2752 section 29-36l of the general statutes, the system shall permit a retail
2753 seller to directly initiate a background check on individuals purchasing
2754 firearms through the National Instant Criminal Background Check
2755 System (NICS).

2756 (b) The system may permit the electronic submission of other
2757 documents and forms related to firearms permitting including, but not
2758 limited to, an application for the renewal of a permit to carry a pistol
2759 or revolver pursuant to section 29-30 of the general statutes, an
2760 application for renewal of an eligibility certificate pursuant to section
2761 29-36h of the general statutes, an application for renewal of a long gun
2762 eligibility certificate pursuant to section 4 of this act, an application for
2763 a certificate of possession of an assault weapon pursuant to section 53-
2764 202d of the general statutes, as amended by this act, and an application
2765 for a declaration of the possession of a large-capacity magazine
2766 pursuant to section 24 of this act.

2767 (c) The commissioner shall submit a report to the General Assembly,
2768 in accordance with section 11-4a of the general statutes, on or before
2769 January 1, 2014, on the results of the study and shall include in such
2770 report recommendations for the development and implementation of
2771 such system.

2772 Sec. 64. (*Effective July 1, 2013*) The sum of one million dollars is
2773 appropriated to the Department of Emergency Services and Public
2774 Protection, from the General Fund, for the fiscal year ending June 30,

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2775 2014, for the purpose of funding the activities of the state-wide
2776 firearms trafficking task force established in section 29-38e of the
2777 general statutes.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>from passage</i>	29-37a
Sec. 2	<i>July 1, 2013</i>	New section
Sec. 3	<i>July 1, 2013</i>	New section
Sec. 4	<i>July 1, 2013</i>	New section
Sec. 5	<i>July 1, 2013</i>	New section
Sec. 6	<i>July 1, 2013</i>	29-32b(b)
Sec. 7	<i>July 1, 2013</i>	29-36l(a)
Sec. 8	<i>July 1, 2013</i>	29-38b
Sec. 9	<i>July 1, 2013</i>	54-36e(b)
Sec. 10	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	New section
Sec. 11	<i>July 1, 2013</i>	17a-500
Sec. 12	<i>from passage</i>	53-202g(a)
Sec. 13	<i>from passage</i>	53-202aa(c)
Sec. 14	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 15	<i>July 1, 2013</i>	New section
Sec. 16	<i>July 1, 2013</i>	New section
Sec. 17	<i>July 1, 2013</i>	New section
Sec. 18	<i>January 1, 2014</i>	New section
Sec. 19	<i>January 1, 2014</i>	New section
Sec. 20	<i>January 1, 2014</i>	New section
Sec. 21	<i>January 1, 2014</i>	45a-99
Sec. 22	<i>January 1, 2014</i>	52-11
Sec. 23	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 24	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 25	<i>from passage</i>	53-202a
Sec. 26	<i>from passage</i>	53-202b
Sec. 27	<i>from passage</i>	53-202c
Sec. 28	<i>from passage</i>	53-202d
Sec. 29	<i>from passage</i>	53-202f
Sec. 30	<i>from passage</i>	53-202i
Sec. 31	<i>from passage</i>	53-202o(a)
Sec. 32	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	53-202l

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Sec. 33	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	29-38c
Sec. 34	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	29-36k
Sec. 35	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	29-36n
Sec. 36	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	46b-15(b)
Sec. 37	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	46b-38b(a)
Sec. 38	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	46b-38c(c)
Sec. 39	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	54-36e
Sec. 40	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	29-38f(d)
Sec. 41	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	54-36n(d)
Sec. 42	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	53-202aa(a) and (b)
Sec. 43	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	53a-212
Sec. 44	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	53a-217
Sec. 45	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	53a-217c
Sec. 46	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	29-32
Sec. 47	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	29-33(h) and (i)
Sec. 48	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	29-34
Sec. 49	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	29-36
Sec. 50	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	53-202g(b)
Sec. 51	<i>July 1, 2013</i>	29-36g(e)
Sec. 52	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	29-36i
Sec. 53	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	29-37j
Sec. 54	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	29-37i
Sec. 55	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	52-571g
Sec. 56	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	53a-217a
Sec. 57	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	29-28(b) to (f)
Sec. 58	<i>October 1, 2013</i>	29-36f(b)
Sec. 59	<i>July 1, 2013</i>	18-98e
Sec. 60	<i>July 1, 2013</i>	54-125a
Sec. 61	<i>July 1, 2013</i>	29-32b(a)
Sec. 62	<i>July 1, 2013</i>	29-32b(c)
Sec. 63	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 64	<i>July 1, 2013</i>	New section