



WORKING DRAFT

General Assembly

Raised Bill No.

No. 8

09965 _____ JUD

Referred to Committee on

Introduced by:
(JUD)

***AN ACT STRENGTHENING CRIMINAL LAWS CONCERNING
PERSISTENT OFFENDERS, BURGLARY, THE JUSTIFIABLE USE OF
DEADLY FORCE AND PAROLE RELEASE.***

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

1 Section 1. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) For the purposes of this
2 section:

3 (1) "Dangerous felony" means murder other than a capital felony,
4 manslaughter, arson, kidnapping, robbery in the first or second
5 degree, robbery involving an occupied motor vehicle, assault
6 constituting a felony, sexual assault in the first or third degree,
7 aggravated sexual assault in the first degree, sexual assault in the third
8 degree with a firearm, burglary in the first or second degree, stalking
9 in the first degree or stealing a firearm; and

10 (2) "Predicate offense" means a dangerous felony, two class A
11 misdemeanors or three class B misdemeanors.

12 (b) Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes,
13 whenever a person (1) stands convicted of a dangerous felony, and (2)
14 has, prior to the commission of the present crime, been two or more

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15 times convicted of and imprisoned in this state or in any other state or
16 in a federal correctional institution for (A) a predicate offense or an
17 attempt to commit a predicate offense, or (B) any crime in any other
18 state the essential elements of which are substantially the same as a
19 predicate offense in this state, the court shall sentence such person to a
20 term of life imprisonment without the possibility of release.

21 (c) It shall be an affirmative defense to a charge under this section
22 that (1) as to any prior conviction on which the state is relying, the
23 defendant was pardoned on the ground of innocence, and (2) without
24 such conviction, the defendant was not two or more times convicted
25 and imprisoned as required by this section.

26 Sec. 2. Subsection (h) of section 53a-40 of the general statutes is
27 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
28 *passage*):

29 (h) When any person has been found to be a persistent dangerous
30 felony offender, and [the court is of the opinion that] such person's
31 history and character and the nature and circumstances of such
32 person's criminal conduct indicate that extended incarceration and
33 lifetime supervision will best serve the public interest, the court, in lieu
34 of imposing the sentence of imprisonment authorized by section
35 53a-35 for the crime of which such person presently stands convicted,
36 or authorized by section 53a-35a if the crime of which such person
37 presently stands convicted was committed on or after July 1, 1981,
38 shall sentence such person to a term of imprisonment of not more than
39 forty years and, if such person has, at separate times prior to the
40 commission of the present crime, been twice convicted of and
41 imprisoned for any of the crimes enumerated in subdivision (2) of
42 subsection (a) of this section, sentence such person to a term of
43 imprisonment of not more than life.

44 Sec. 3. Subsection (a) of section 53a-40 of the general statutes is
45 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
46 *passage*):

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47 (a) A persistent dangerous felony offender is a person who:

48 (1) (A) Stands convicted of manslaughter, arson, kidnapping,
49 robbery in the first or second degree, [or] assault in the first degree or
50 burglary in the first or second degree, and (B) has been, prior to the
51 commission of the present crime, convicted of and imprisoned under a
52 sentence to a term of imprisonment of more than one year or of death,
53 in this state or in any other state or in a federal correctional institution,
54 for any of the following crimes: (i) The crimes enumerated in
55 subparagraph (A) of this subdivision or an attempt to commit any of
56 said crimes; or (ii) murder, sexual assault in the first or third degree,
57 aggravated sexual assault in the first degree or sexual assault in the
58 third degree with a firearm, or an attempt to commit any of said
59 crimes; or (iii) prior to October 1, 1975, any of the crimes enumerated
60 in section 53a-72, 53a-75 or 53a-78 of the general statutes, revision of
61 1958, revised to 1975, or prior to October 1, 1971, in this state, assault
62 with intent to kill under section 54-117, or any of the crimes
63 enumerated in sections 53-9, 53-10, 53-11, 53-12 to 53-16, inclusive, 53-
64 19, 53-21, 53-69, 53-78 to 53-80, inclusive, 53-82, 53-83, 53-86, 53-238 and
65 53-239 of the general statutes, revision of 1958, revised to 1968, or any
66 predecessor statutes in this state, or an attempt to commit any of said
67 crimes; or (iv) in any other state, any crimes the essential elements of
68 which are substantially the same as any of the crimes enumerated in
69 subparagraph (A) of this subdivision or this subparagraph; or

70 (2) (A) Stands convicted of sexual assault in the first or third degree,
71 aggravated sexual assault in the first degree or sexual assault in the
72 third degree with a firearm, and (B) has been, prior to the commission
73 of the present crime, convicted of and imprisoned under a sentence to
74 a term of imprisonment of more than one year or of death, in this state
75 or in any other state or in a federal correctional institution, for any of
76 the following crimes: (i) Murder, manslaughter, arson, kidnapping,
77 robbery in the first or second degree, [or] assault in the first degree or
78 burglary in the first or second degree, or an attempt to commit any of
79 said crimes; or (ii) prior to October 1, 1971, in this state, assault with

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80 intent to kill under section 54-117, or any of the crimes enumerated in
81 sections 53-9, 53-10, 53-11, 53-12 to 53-16, inclusive, 53-19, 53-21, 53-69,
82 53-78 to 53-80, inclusive, 53-82, 53-83 and 53-86 of the general statutes,
83 revision of 1958, revised to 1968, or any predecessor statutes in this
84 state, or an attempt to commit any of said crimes; or (iii) in any other
85 state, any crimes the essential elements of which are substantially the
86 same as any of the crimes enumerated in subparagraph (A) of this
87 subdivision or this subparagraph.

88 Sec. 4. Section 53a-101 of the general statutes is repealed and the
89 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

90 (a) A person is guilty of burglary in the first degree when [he] such
91 person enters or remains unlawfully in a building with intent to
92 commit a crime therein and: (1) [He] Such person is armed with
93 explosives or a firearm, deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or
94 (2) in the course of committing the offense, [he] such person
95 intentionally, knowingly or recklessly inflicts or attempts to inflict
96 bodily injury on anyone.

97 (b) An act shall be deemed "in the course of committing" the offense
98 if it occurs in an attempt to commit the offense or flight after the
99 attempt or commission.

100 (c) Burglary in the first degree is a class B felony [provided] and any
101 person found guilty under subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this
102 section shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which [five] six
103 years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by
104 the court and any person found guilty under subdivision (2) of
105 subsection (a) of this section shall be sentenced to a term of
106 imprisonment of which five years of the sentence imposed may not be
107 suspended or reduced by the court.

108 Sec. 5. Section 53a-102 of the general statutes is repealed and the
109 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

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110 (a) A person is guilty of burglary in the second degree when such
111 person (1) enters or remains unlawfully in a dwelling at night with
112 intent to commit a crime therein, or (2) enters or remains unlawfully in
113 a dwelling, while a person other than a participant in the crime is
114 actually present in such dwelling, with intent to commit a crime
115 therein.

116 (b) Burglary in the second degree is a class C felony and any person
117 found guilty under this section shall be sentenced to a term of
118 imprisonment of which two years of the sentence imposed may not be
119 suspended or reduced by the court.

120 Sec. 6. Section 53a-102a of the general statutes is repealed and the
121 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

122 (a) A person is guilty of burglary in the second degree with a
123 firearm, deadly weapon or dangerous instrument when [he] such
124 person commits burglary in the second degree as provided in section
125 53a-102, as amended by this act, and, in the commission of such
126 offense, [he] such person uses or is armed with and threatens the use
127 of or displays or represents by [his] such person's words or conduct
128 that [he] such person possesses a pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun,
129 machine gun or other firearm or a deadly weapon or dangerous
130 instrument. No person shall be convicted of burglary in the second
131 degree and burglary in the second degree with a firearm, deadly
132 weapon or dangerous instrument upon the same transaction but such
133 person may be charged and prosecuted for both such offenses upon
134 the same information.

135 (b) Burglary in the second degree with a firearm, deadly weapon or
136 dangerous instrument is a class C felony [for which one year of the
137 sentence imposed shall] and any person found guilty under this
138 section shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which three
139 years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by
140 the court.

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141 Sec. 7. Section 53a-103 of the general statutes is repealed and the
142 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

143 (a) A person is guilty of burglary in the third degree when [he] such
144 person enters or remains unlawfully in a building with intent to
145 commit a crime therein.

146 (b) Burglary in the third degree is a class D felony and any person
147 found guilty under this section shall be sentenced to a term of
148 imprisonment of which one year of the sentence imposed may not be
149 suspended or reduced by the court.

150 Sec. 8. Section 53a-103a of the general statutes is repealed and the
151 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

152 (a) A person is guilty of burglary in the third degree with a firearm,
153 deadly weapon or dangerous instrument when [he] such person
154 commits burglary in the third degree as provided in section 53a-103, as
155 amended by this act, and, in the commission of such offense, [he] such
156 person uses or is armed with and threatens the use of or displays or
157 represents by [his] such person's words or conduct that [he] such
158 person possesses a pistol, revolver, shotgun, rifle, machine gun or
159 other firearm or a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument. No person
160 shall be convicted of burglary in the third degree and burglary in the
161 third degree with a firearm, deadly weapon or dangerous instrument
162 upon the same transaction but such person may be charged and
163 prosecuted for both such offenses upon the same information.

164 (b) Burglary in the third degree with a firearm, deadly weapon or
165 dangerous instrument is a class D felony [for which one year of the
166 sentence imposed shall] and any person found guilty under this
167 section shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which two
168 years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by
169 the court.

170 Sec. 9. Subsection (b) of section 54-125a of the general statutes is

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171 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
172 *passage*):

173 (b) (1) No person convicted of any of the following offenses, which
174 was committed on or after July 1, 1981, shall be eligible for parole
175 under subsection (a) of this section: Capital felony, as provided in
176 section 53a-54b, felony murder, as provided in section 53a-54c, arson
177 murder, as provided in section 53a-54d, murder, as provided in section
178 53a-54a, or aggravated sexual assault in the first degree, as provided in
179 section 53a-70a. (2) A person convicted of burglary in the second
180 degree, as provided in section 53a-102, as amended by this act,
181 burglary in the third degree, as provided in section 53a-103, as
182 amended by this act, or an offense, other than an offense specified in
183 subdivision (1) of this subsection, where the underlying facts and
184 circumstances of the offense involve the use, attempted use or
185 threatened use of physical force against another person shall be
186 ineligible for parole under subsection (a) of this section until such
187 person has served not less than eighty-five per cent of the definite
188 sentence imposed.

189 Sec. 10. Section 54-125b of the general statutes is repealed and the
190 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

191 (a) A person [whose eligibility for parole release is not subject to the
192 provisions of subsection (b) of section 54-125a] may be allowed to go
193 on parole in accordance with section 54-125a, as amended by this act,
194 or 54-125g without a parole hearing being conducted by a panel of the
195 Board of Pardons and Paroles if (1) an employee of the Board of
196 Pardons and Paroles has reviewed the inmate's case and recommended
197 parole be granted to such person, and (2) such recommendation has
198 been approved by at least two members of a panel of the board. A
199 parole hearing shall be conducted by a panel of the Board of Pardons
200 and Paroles if the chairperson of the board deems such a hearing to be
201 necessary or if a victim, as defined in sections 54-201 and 54-226,
202 requests such a hearing.

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203 (b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to
204 any person whose eligibility for parole release is subject to the
205 provisions of subsection (b) of section 54-125a, as amended by this act.

206 [(b)] (c) The chairperson of the Board of Pardons and Paroles shall
207 adopt regulations, in accordance with chapter 54, to establish criteria
208 and procedures for the administrative review and release of inmates
209 without a parole hearing as provided in this section.

210 Sec. 11. Section 53a-30 of the general statutes is repealed and the
211 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

212 (a) When imposing sentence of probation or conditional discharge,
213 the court may, as a condition of the sentence, order that the defendant:
214 (1) Work faithfully at a suitable employment or faithfully pursue a
215 course of study or of vocational training that will equip the defendant
216 for suitable employment; (2) undergo medical or psychiatric treatment
217 and remain in a specified institution, when required for that purpose;
218 (3) support the defendant's dependents and meet other family
219 obligations; (4) make restitution of the fruits of the defendant's offense
220 or make restitution, in an amount the defendant can afford to pay or
221 provide in a suitable manner, for the loss or damage caused thereby
222 and the court may fix the amount thereof and the manner of
223 performance; (5) if a minor, (A) reside with the minor's parents or in a
224 suitable foster home, (B) attend school, and (C) contribute to the
225 minor's own support in any home or foster home; (6) post a bond or
226 other security for the performance of any or all conditions imposed; (7)
227 refrain from violating any criminal law of the United States, this state
228 or any other state; (8) if convicted of a misdemeanor or a felony, other
229 than a capital felony, a class A felony or a violation of section 21a-278,
230 21a-278a, 53a-55, 53a-56, 53a-56b, 53a-57, 53a-58 or 53a-70b or any
231 offense for which there is a mandatory minimum sentence which may
232 not be suspended or reduced by the court, and any sentence of
233 imprisonment is suspended, participate in an alternate incarceration
234 program; (9) reside in a residential community center or halfway

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235 house approved by the Commissioner of Correction, and contribute to
236 the cost incident to such residence; (10) participate in a program of
237 community service labor in accordance with section 53a-39c; (11)
238 participate in a program of community service in accordance with
239 section 51-181c; (12) if convicted of a violation of subdivision (2) of
240 subsection (a) of section 53-21, section 53a-70, 53a-70a, 53a-70b, 53a-71,
241 53a-72a or 53a-72b, undergo specialized sexual offender treatment; (13)
242 if convicted of a criminal offense against a victim who is a minor, a
243 nonviolent sexual offense or a sexually violent offense, as defined in
244 section 54-250, or of a felony that the court finds was committed for a
245 sexual purpose, as provided in section 54-254, register such person's
246 identifying factors, as defined in section 54-250, with the
247 Commissioner of Public Safety when required pursuant to section 54-
248 251, 54-252 or 54-253, as the case may be; (14) be subject to electronic
249 monitoring, which may include the use of a global positioning system;
250 (15) if convicted of a violation of section 46a-58, 53-37a, 53a-181j, 53a-
251 181k or 53a-181l, participate in an anti-bias crime education program;
252 (16) if convicted of a violation of section 53-247, undergo psychiatric or
253 psychological counseling or participate in an animal cruelty
254 prevention and education program provided such a program exists
255 and is available to the defendant; or (17) satisfy any other conditions
256 reasonably related to the defendant's rehabilitation. The court shall
257 cause a copy of any such order to be delivered to the defendant and to
258 the probation officer, if any.

259 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section,
260 when imposing sentence of probation or conditional discharge for any
261 violation of section 53a-101, as amended by this act, or 53a-102, as
262 amended by this act, the court shall, as a condition of the sentence,
263 order that the defendant be subject to electronic monitoring which
264 shall include the use of a global positioning system for the duration of
265 the period of such probation or conditional discharge.

266 [(b)] (c) When a defendant has been sentenced to a period of
267 probation, the Court Support Services Division may require that the

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268 defendant comply with any or all conditions which the court could
269 have imposed under subsection (a) of this section which are not
270 inconsistent with any condition actually imposed by the court.

271 [(c)] (d) At any time during the period of probation or conditional
272 discharge, after hearing and for good cause shown, the court may
273 modify or enlarge the conditions, whether originally imposed by the
274 court under this section or otherwise, and may extend the period,
275 provided the original period with any extensions shall not exceed the
276 periods authorized by section 53a-29. The court shall cause a copy of
277 any such order to be delivered to the defendant and to the probation
278 officer, if any.

279 [(d)] (e) The period of participation in an alternate incarceration
280 program, unless terminated sooner, shall not exceed the period of
281 probation authorized by section 53a-29 or two years, whichever is less.

282 [(e)] (f) The court may require that the person subject to electronic
283 monitoring pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of this section pay directly
284 to the electronic monitoring service provider a fee for the cost of such
285 electronic monitoring services. If the court finds that the person subject
286 to electronic monitoring is indigent and unable to pay the costs of
287 electronic monitoring services, it shall waive such costs. Any contract
288 entered into by the judicial branch and the electronic monitoring
289 service provider shall include a provision stating that the total cost for
290 electronic monitoring services shall not exceed six dollars per day.
291 Such amount shall be indexed annually to reflect the rate of inflation.

292 Sec. 12. Section 53a-20 of the general statutes is repealed and the
293 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

294 A person in possession or control of premises, or a person who is
295 licensed or privileged to be in or upon such premises, is justified in
296 using reasonable physical force upon another person when and to the
297 extent that [he] such person reasonably believes such to be necessary to
298 prevent or terminate the commission or attempted commission of a

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299 criminal trespass by such other person in or upon such premises; but
300 [he] such person may use deadly physical force under such
301 circumstances only (1) in defense of a person as prescribed in section
302 53a-19, or (2) when [he] such person reasonably believes such to be
303 necessary to prevent an attempt by the trespasser to commit arson or
304 any crime of violence, or (3) to the extent that [he] such person
305 reasonably believes such to be necessary to prevent or terminate an
306 unlawful entry by force into [his] such person's dwelling, as defined in
307 section 53a-100, or place of work, and for the sole purpose of such
308 prevention or termination. There shall be a presumption that the belief
309 of a person that the use of deadly physical force is necessary to prevent
310 or terminate an unlawful entry by force into such person's dwelling is
311 a reasonable belief.

312 Sec. 13. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2008*) (a) Any person released
313 from confinement on parole shall register such person's name,
314 identifying factors, as defined in section 54-250 of the general statutes,
315 criminal history record and residence address with the Commissioner
316 of Public Safety on such forms and in such locations as the
317 commissioner shall direct, and shall maintain such registration for the
318 duration of such person's period of parole. Any person who has been
319 released from confinement on parole prior to the effective date of this
320 section and continues to be subject to parole supervision on said date
321 shall register not later than ten calendar days after the effective date of
322 this section. Any person released from confinement on parole on or
323 after the effective date of this section shall register at such time prior to
324 such release as the Commissioner of Correction shall direct.

325 (b) Prior to releasing a person from confinement who has been
326 granted parole, the Commissioner of Correction shall require as a
327 condition of such release that such person complete the registration
328 procedure established by the Commissioner of Public Safety under
329 subsection (a) of this section. The Commissioner of Correction shall
330 provide the person with a written summary of the person's obligations
331 under subsection (a) of this section and transmit the completed

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332 registration package to the Commissioner of Public Safety who shall
333 enter the information into the registry established under section 14 of
334 this act.

335 (c) If any person who is subject to registration under this section
336 changes such person's name, such person shall, without undue delay,
337 notify the Commissioner of Public Safety, in writing, of the new name.
338 If any person who is subject to registration under this section changes
339 such person's address, such person shall, without undue delay, notify
340 the Commissioner of Public Safety, in writing, of the new address.
341 During such period of registration, each registrant shall complete and
342 return forms mailed to such registrant to verify such registrant's
343 residence address and shall submit to the retaking of a photographic
344 image upon request of the Commissioner of Public Safety.

345 (d) Any person who violates the provisions of subsection (a) or (c)
346 of this section shall be guilty of a class D felony, except that, if such
347 person violates the provisions of this section by failing to notify the
348 Commissioner of Public Safety without undue delay of a change of
349 name or address, such person shall be subject to such penalty if such
350 failure continues for five business days.

351 (e) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section,
352 during the initial registration period following the effective date of this
353 section, the Commissioner of Public Safety may phase in completion of
354 the registration procedure for persons released on parole prior to said
355 date over the first three months following said date, and no such
356 person shall be prosecuted for failure to register under this section
357 during those three months provided such person complies with the
358 directives of said commissioner regarding registration procedures.

359 Sec. 14. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) The Department of Public
360 Safety shall establish and maintain a registry of all persons required to
361 register under section 13 of this act. Upon receipt of registration
362 information, the department shall enter the information into the
363 registry and notify the local police department or state police troop

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364 having jurisdiction where the registrant resides or plans to reside.

365 (b) The Department of Public Safety may suspend the registration of
366 any person registered under section 13 of this act while such person is
367 incarcerated, under civil commitment or residing outside this state.
368 During the period that such registration is under suspension, the
369 department is not required to verify the address of the registrant
370 pursuant to subsection (c) of this section and may withdraw the
371 registration information from public access. Upon the release of the
372 registrant from incarceration or civil commitment or resumption of
373 residency in this state by the registrant, the department shall reinstate
374 the registration, redistribute the registration information in accordance
375 with subsection (a) of this section and resume verifying the address of
376 the registrant in accordance with subsection (c) of this section.

377 (c) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the
378 Department of Public Safety shall verify the address of each registrant
379 by mailing a nonforwardable verification form to the registrant at the
380 registrant's last reported address. Such form shall require the registrant
381 to sign a statement that the registrant continues to reside at the
382 registrant's last reported address and return the form by mail by a date
383 which is ten days after the date such form was mailed to the registrant.
384 The form shall contain a statement that failure to return the form or
385 providing false information is a violation of section 13 of this act. Each
386 person required to register under section 13 of this act shall have such
387 person's address verified in such manner every ninety days after such
388 person's initial registration date. In the event that a registrant fails to
389 return the address verification form, the Department of Public Safety
390 shall notify the local police department or the state police troop having
391 jurisdiction over the registrant's last reported address, and that agency
392 shall apply for a warrant to be issued for the registrant's arrest under
393 section 13 of this act. The Department of Public Safety shall not verify
394 the address of registrants whose last reported address was outside this
395 state.

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396 (d) The Department of Public Safety shall include in the registry the
397 most recent photographic image of each registrant taken by the
398 department, the Department of Correction, a law enforcement agency
399 or the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Department and
400 shall retake the photographic image of each registrant at least once
401 every five years.

402 (e) Whenever the Commissioner of Public Safety receives notice
403 from a superior court pursuant to section 52-11 of the general statutes
404 or a probate court pursuant to section 45a-99 of the general statutes
405 that such court has ordered the change of name of a person, and the
406 department determines that such person is listed in the registry, the
407 department shall revise such person's registration information
408 accordingly.

409 (f) The Commissioner of Public Safety shall develop a protocol for
410 the notification of other state agencies, the Judicial Department and
411 local police departments whenever a person listed in the registry
412 changes such person's name and notifies the commissioner of the new
413 name pursuant to section 13 of this act or whenever the commissioner
414 determines pursuant to subsection (e) of this section that a person
415 listed in the registry has changed such person's name.

416 Sec. 15. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) (1) Notwithstanding any
417 other provision of the general statutes, except subdivisions (3) and (4)
418 of this subsection, the registry established and maintained by the
419 Department of Public Safety pursuant to section 14 of this act shall be a
420 public record and shall be accessible to the public during normal
421 business hours. The Department of Public Safety shall make registry
422 information available to the public through the Internet. Not less than
423 once per calendar quarter, the Department of Public Safety shall issue
424 notices to all print and electronic media in the state regarding the
425 availability and means of accessing the registry. Each local police
426 department and each state police troop shall keep a record of all
427 registration information transmitted to it by the Department of Public

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428 Safety, and shall make such information accessible to the public during
429 normal business hours.

430 (2) Any state agency, the Judicial Department, any state police troop
431 or any local police department may, at its discretion, notify any
432 government agency, private organization or individual of registration
433 information when such agency, said department, such troop or such
434 local police department, as the case may be, believes such notification
435 is necessary to protect the public or any individual in any jurisdiction
436 from any person who is subject to registration under section 13 of this
437 act.

438 (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivisions (1) and (2) of
439 this subsection, state agencies, the Judicial Department, state police
440 troops and local police departments shall not disclose the identity of
441 any victim of a crime committed by a registrant, except to government
442 agencies for bona fide law enforcement or security purposes.

443 (4) When any registrant completes the registrant's period of parole,
444 the Department of Public Safety shall notify any state police troop or
445 local police department having jurisdiction over the registrant's last
446 reported residence address that the person is no longer a registrant,
447 and the Department of Public Safety, state police troop and local police
448 department shall remove the registrant's name and information from
449 the registry.

450 (b) Neither the state nor any political subdivision of the state nor
451 any officer or employee thereof, shall be held civilly liable to any
452 registrant by reason of disclosure of any information regarding the
453 registrant that is released or disclosed in accordance with subsection
454 (a) of this section. The state and any political subdivision of the state
455 and, except in cases of wanton, reckless or malicious conduct, any
456 officer or employee thereof, shall be immune from liability for good
457 faith conduct in carrying out the provisions of subdivision (2) of
458 subsection (a) of this section.

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This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 2	<i>from passage</i>	53a-40(h)
Sec. 3	<i>from passage</i>	53a-40(a)
Sec. 4	<i>from passage</i>	53a-101
Sec. 5	<i>from passage</i>	53a-102
Sec. 6	<i>from passage</i>	53a-102a
Sec. 7	<i>from passage</i>	53a-103
Sec. 8	<i>from passage</i>	53a-103a
Sec. 9	<i>from passage</i>	54-125a(b)
Sec. 10	<i>from passage</i>	54-125b
Sec. 11	<i>from passage</i>	53a-30
Sec. 12	<i>from passage</i>	53a-20
Sec. 13	<i>January 1, 2008</i>	New section
Sec. 14	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 15	<i>from passage</i>	New section

Statement of Purpose:

To enact a "three strikes" law, revise laws on persistent dangerous felony offenders, burglary, eligibility for parole release, conditions of probation and defense of premises and establish a public registry of parolees.

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