



# House of Representatives

## File No. 578

General Assembly

February Session, 2022

**(Reprint of File No. 181)**

Substitute House Bill No. 5305  
As Amended by House Amendment  
Schedule "A"

Approved by the Legislative Commissioner  
April 21, 2022

**AN ACT MAKING REVISIONS TO STATUTES RELATING TO  
FIREARMS PERMITS AND FIREARMS DEALERS.**

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

1 Section 1. Section 29-37d of the general statutes is repealed and the  
2 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2022*):

3 (a) On and after July 1, 1993, each business organization which  
4 engages in the retail sale of firearms, as defined in section 53a-3, as a  
5 regular course of trade or business, shall have a burglar alarm system  
6 installed on the premises of its establishment in which ten or more  
7 firearms are stored and kept for sale. Such alarm system shall be directly  
8 connected to the local police department or monitored by a central  
9 station and shall activate upon unauthorized entry or interruption to  
10 such system. For the purposes of this section, "business organization"  
11 means a sole proprietorship, partnership, firm, corporation or other  
12 form of business or legal entity. The provisions of this section shall not  
13 apply to any person who (1) sells or exchanges a firearm for the

14 enhancement of a personal collection or as a hobby, (2) sells all or part  
15 of a personal collection of firearms, or (3) sells firearms from his own  
16 residence and keeps for sale not more than ten firearms.

17 (b) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection  
18 may, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, impose a civil penalty  
19 of not more than one hundred dollars for a violation of this section. Each  
20 violation shall be a separate and distinct offense and, in case of a  
21 continuing violation, each day's continuance thereof shall be deemed a  
22 separate and distinct offense, provided the civil penalty may not exceed  
23 four thousand nine hundred dollars in the aggregate for a continuing  
24 violation.

25 (c) The commissioner may adopt regulations, in accordance with the  
26 provisions of chapter 54, to implement the provisions of this section.

27 Sec. 2. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 29-28 of the 2022 supplement  
28 to the general statutes, as amended by section 3 of public act 21-67, are  
29 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*  
30 *2022*):

31 (a) No person who sells ten or more pistols or revolvers in a calendar  
32 year or is a federally licensed firearm dealer shall advertise, sell, deliver,  
33 or offer or expose for sale or delivery, or have in such person's  
34 possession with intent to sell or deliver, any pistol or revolver at retail  
35 without having a permit therefor issued as provided in this subsection.  
36 The chief of police or, where there is no chief of police, the [warden of  
37 the borough or the first selectman of the town, as the case may be] chief  
38 executive officer of the municipality, as defined in section 7-148, or, if  
39 designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state trooper  
40 serving such municipality or a state police officer of the state police  
41 troop having jurisdiction over such municipality, may, upon the  
42 application of any person, issue a permit in such form as may be  
43 prescribed by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public  
44 Protection for the sale at retail of pistols and revolvers within the  
45 jurisdiction of the authority issuing such permit. No permit for the sale

46 at retail of any pistol or revolver shall be issued unless the applicant  
47 holds a valid eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver issued  
48 pursuant to section 29-36f or a valid state permit to carry a pistol or  
49 revolver issued pursuant to subsection (b) of this section and the  
50 applicant submits documentation sufficient to establish that local  
51 zoning requirements have been met for the location where the sale is to  
52 take place, except that any person selling or exchanging a pistol or  
53 revolver for the enhancement of a personal collection or for a hobby or  
54 who sells all or part of such person's personal collection of pistols or  
55 revolvers shall not be required to submit such documentation for the  
56 location where the sale or exchange is to take place.

57 (b) Upon the application of any person having a bona fide permanent  
58 residence within the jurisdiction of any such authority, such chief of  
59 police [ , warden or selectman] or, where there is no chief of police, such  
60 chief executive officer or designated resident state trooper or state police  
61 officer, as applicable, may issue a temporary state permit to such person  
62 to carry a pistol or revolver within the state, provided such authority  
63 shall find that such applicant intends to make no use of any pistol or  
64 revolver which such applicant may be permitted to carry under such  
65 permit other than a lawful use and that such person is a suitable person  
66 to receive such permit. If the applicant has a bona fide permanent  
67 residence within the jurisdiction of any federally recognized Native  
68 American tribe within the borders of the state, and such tribe has a law  
69 enforcement unit, as defined in section 7-294a, the chief of police of such  
70 law enforcement unit may issue a temporary state permit to such person  
71 pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, and any chief of police of  
72 any other law enforcement unit having jurisdiction over an area  
73 containing such person's bona fide permanent residence shall not issue  
74 such temporary state permit if such tribal law enforcement unit accepts  
75 applications for temporary state permits. No state or temporary state  
76 permit to carry a pistol or revolver shall be issued under this subsection  
77 if the applicant (1) has failed to successfully complete a course approved  
78 by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection in  
79 the safety and use of pistols and revolvers including, but not limited to,

80 a safety or training course in the use of pistols and revolvers available  
81 to the public offered by a law enforcement agency, a private or public  
82 educational institution or a firearms training school, utilizing instructors  
83 certified by the National Rifle Association or the Department of Energy  
84 and Environmental Protection and a safety or training course in the use  
85 of pistols or revolvers conducted by an instructor certified by the state  
86 or the National Rifle Association, (2) has been convicted of (A) a felony,  
87 or (B) a misdemeanor violation of section 21a-279 on or after October 1,  
88 2015, or (C) a misdemeanor violation of section 53a-58, 53a-61, 53a-61a,  
89 53a-62, 53a-63, 53a-96, 53a-175, 53a-176, 53a-178 or 53a-181d during the  
90 preceding twenty years, (3) has been convicted as delinquent for the  
91 commission of a serious juvenile offense, as defined in section 46b-120,  
92 (4) has been discharged from custody within the preceding twenty years  
93 after having been found not guilty of a crime by reason of mental disease  
94 or defect pursuant to section 53a-13, (5) (A) has been confined in a  
95 hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section  
96 17a-495, within the preceding sixty months by order of a probate court,  
97 or (B) has been voluntarily admitted on or after October 1, 2013, to a  
98 hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section  
99 17a-495, within the preceding six months for care and treatment of a  
100 psychiatric disability and not solely for being an alcohol-dependent  
101 person or a drug-dependent person, as those terms are defined in  
102 section 17a-680, (6) is subject to a restraining or protective order issued  
103 by a court in a case involving the use, attempted use or threatened use  
104 of physical force against another person, including an ex parte order  
105 issued pursuant to section 46b-15 or 46b-16a, (7) is subject to a firearms  
106 seizure order issued prior to June 1, 2022, pursuant to section 29-38c  
107 after notice and hearing, or a risk protection order or risk protection  
108 investigation order issued on or after June 1, 2022, pursuant to section  
109 29-38c, (8) is prohibited from shipping, transporting, possessing or  
110 receiving a firearm pursuant to 18 USC 922(g)(4), (9) is an alien illegally  
111 or unlawfully in the United States, or (10) is less than twenty-one years  
112 of age. Nothing in this section shall require any person who holds a  
113 valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver on October 1, 1994, to  
114 participate in any additional training in the safety and use of pistols and

115 revolvers. No person may apply for a temporary state permit to carry a  
116 pistol or revolver more than once within any twelve-month period, and  
117 no temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver shall be issued to  
118 any person who has applied for such permit more than once within the  
119 preceding twelve months. Any person who applies for a temporary state  
120 permit to carry a pistol or revolver shall indicate in writing on the  
121 application, under penalty of false statement in such manner as the  
122 issuing authority prescribes, that such person has not applied for a  
123 temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver within the past  
124 twelve months. Upon issuance of a temporary state permit to carry a  
125 pistol or revolver to the applicant, the local authority shall forward the  
126 original application to the commissioner. Not later than sixty days after  
127 receiving a temporary state permit, an applicant shall appear at a  
128 location designated by the commissioner to receive the state permit. The  
129 commissioner may then issue, to any holder of any temporary state  
130 permit, a state permit to carry a pistol or revolver within the state. Upon  
131 issuance of the state permit, the commissioner shall make available to  
132 the permit holder a copy of the law regarding the permit holder's  
133 responsibility to report the loss or theft of a firearm and the penalties  
134 associated with the failure to comply with such law. Upon issuance of  
135 the state permit, the commissioner shall forward a record of such permit  
136 to the local authority issuing the temporary state permit. The  
137 commissioner shall retain records of all applications, whether approved  
138 or denied. The copy of the state permit delivered to the permittee shall  
139 be laminated and shall contain a full-face photograph of such permittee.  
140 A person holding a state permit issued pursuant to this subsection shall  
141 notify the issuing authority within two business days of any change of  
142 such person's address. The notification shall include the old address and  
143 the new address of such person.

144 Sec. 3. Subsection (a) of section 29-28a of the general statutes is  
145 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*  
146 *2022*):

147 (a) Requests for temporary state permits under section 29-28, as  
148 amended by this act, shall be submitted to the chief of police, or, where

149 there is no chief of police, to the [warden of the borough or the first  
150 selectman of the town, as the case may be] chief executive officer of the  
151 municipality, as defined in section 7-148, or, if designated by such chief  
152 executive officer, the resident state trooper serving such municipality or  
153 a state police officer of the state police troop having jurisdiction over  
154 such municipality, on application forms prescribed by the  
155 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection. Upon  
156 written request by any person for a temporary state permit not on a  
157 prescribed application form, or upon request by any person for such  
158 application form, the local authority shall supply such forms. When any  
159 such request is made in person at the office of the local authority, the  
160 local authority shall supply such application form immediately. When  
161 any such request is made in any other manner, the local authority shall  
162 supply such application form not later than one week after receiving  
163 such request. If such application form is not supplied within the time  
164 limits required by this section, the request therefor shall constitute a  
165 sufficient application. If any local authority fails to supply an  
166 application form upon the request of any person, such person may  
167 request an application form from the Commissioner of Emergency  
168 Services and Public Protection or any barracks of the Division of State  
169 Police, and the time limits and procedures set forth in this section for  
170 handling requests for such forms shall be applicable.

171 Sec. 4. Subsection (b) of section 29-29 of the general statutes is  
172 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*  
173 *2022*):

174 (b) The local authority, or the commissioner in the case of an  
175 application pursuant to subsection (f) of section 29-28, shall take the  
176 fingerprints of such applicant or conduct any other method of positive  
177 identification required by the State Police Bureau of Identification or the  
178 Federal Bureau of Investigation, unless the local authority or the  
179 commissioner determines that the fingerprints of such applicant have  
180 been previously taken and the applicant's identity established, and such  
181 applicant presents identification that the local authority or the  
182 commissioner verifies as valid. The local authority or the commissioner

183 shall record the date the fingerprints were taken in the applicant's file  
184 and, within five business days of such date, shall forward such  
185 fingerprints or other positive identifying information to the State Police  
186 Bureau of Identification which shall conduct criminal history records  
187 checks in accordance with section 29-17a.

188 Sec. 5. Subsection (f) of section 29-30 of the general statutes is repealed  
189 and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2022*):

190 (f) The issuing authority shall send a notice of the expiration of a state  
191 permit to carry a pistol or revolver, issued pursuant to section 29-28, as  
192 amended by this act, to the holder of such permit, by first class mail, not  
193 less than ninety days before such expiration, and shall enclose with such  
194 notice a form for the renewal of said state permit. The holder of such  
195 permit may mail the form for renewal to the issuing authority and the  
196 issuing authority shall accept such form as a valid application for  
197 renewal, provided the holder (1) completed the form according to  
198 instructions provided by the Department of Emergency Services and  
199 Public Protection, (2) enclosed the appropriate fee to renew, in  
200 accordance with subsection (a) of this section, (3) enclosed a copy of  
201 proof of citizenship or legal residency of the holder, (4) enclosed a full-  
202 face photograph of the holder, [that is either notarized or date stamped,]  
203 and (5) is otherwise eligible for such permit pursuant to section 29-28,  
204 as amended by this act. A state permit to carry a pistol or revolver,  
205 issued pursuant to section 29-28, as amended by this act, shall be valid  
206 for a period of ninety days after the expiration date, except this  
207 provision shall not apply to any state permit to carry a pistol or revolver  
208 which has been revoked or for which revocation is pending, pursuant  
209 to section 29-32.

210 Sec. 6. Subsection (e) of section 29-33 of the general statutes is  
211 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*  
212 *2022*):

213 (e) Upon the sale, delivery or other transfer of any pistol or revolver,  
214 the person making the purchase or to whom the same is delivered or

215 transferred shall sign a receipt for such pistol or revolver, which shall  
216 contain the name and address of such person, the date of sale, the  
217 caliber, make, model and manufacturer's number and a general  
218 description of such pistol or revolver, the identification number of such  
219 person's permit to carry pistols or revolvers, issued pursuant to  
220 subsection (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, permit to sell at  
221 retail pistols or revolvers, issued pursuant to subsection (a) of said  
222 section, or eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver, issued pursuant  
223 to section 29-36f, if any, and the authorization number designated for  
224 the transfer by the Department of Emergency Services and Public  
225 Protection. The person, firm or corporation selling such pistol or  
226 revolver or making delivery or transfer thereof shall (1) give one copy  
227 of the receipt to the person making the purchase of such pistol or  
228 revolver or to whom the same is delivered or transferred, [shall] (2)  
229 retain one copy of the receipt for at least five years, and [shall] (3) send,  
230 by first class mail, or electronically transmit, within forty-eight hours of  
231 such sale, delivery or other transfer, (A) one copy of the receipt to the  
232 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, and (B) one  
233 copy of the receipt to the chief of police of the municipality in which the  
234 transferee resides or, where there is no chief of police, the [warden of  
235 the borough or the first selectman of the town, as the case may be, of the  
236 town in which the transferee resides] chief executive officer of the  
237 municipality, as defined in section 7-148, in which the transferee resides  
238 or, if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state  
239 trooper serving such municipality or a state police officer of the state  
240 police troop having jurisdiction over such municipality.

241 Sec. 7. Subsection (d) of section 29-37a of the general statutes is  
242 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*  
243 *2022*):

244 (d) No person, firm or corporation may sell, deliver or otherwise  
245 transfer, at retail, any long gun to any person unless such person makes  
246 application on a form prescribed and furnished by the Commissioner of  
247 Emergency Services and Public Protection, which shall be attached by  
248 the transferor to the federal sale or transfer document and filed and



249 retained by the transferor for at least twenty years or until such  
250 transferor goes out of business. Such application shall be available for  
251 inspection during normal business hours by law enforcement officials.  
252 No such sale, delivery or other transfer of any long gun shall be made  
253 until the person, firm or corporation making such sale, delivery or  
254 transfer has ensured that such application has been completed properly  
255 and has obtained an authorization number from the Commissioner of  
256 Emergency Services and Public Protection for such sale, delivery or  
257 transfer. The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection  
258 shall make every effort, including performing the national instant  
259 criminal background check, to determine if the applicant is eligible to  
260 receive such long gun. If it is determined that the applicant is ineligible  
261 to receive such long gun, the Commissioner of Emergency Services and  
262 Public Protection shall immediately notify the person, firm or  
263 corporation to whom such application was made and no such long gun  
264 shall be sold, delivered or otherwise transferred to such applicant by  
265 such person, firm or corporation. When any long gun is delivered in  
266 connection with any sale or purchase, such long gun shall be enclosed  
267 in a package, the paper or wrapping of which shall be securely fastened,  
268 and no such long gun when delivered on any sale or purchase shall be  
269 loaded or contain any gunpowder or other explosive or any bullet, ball  
270 or shell. Upon the sale, delivery or other transfer of the long gun, the  
271 transferee shall sign in triplicate a receipt for such long gun, which shall  
272 contain the name, address and date and place of birth of such transferee,  
273 the date of such sale, delivery or transfer and the caliber, make, model  
274 and manufacturer's number and a general description thereof. Not later  
275 than twenty-four hours after such sale, delivery or transfer, the  
276 transferor shall send by first class mail or electronically transfer one  
277 receipt to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public  
278 Protection and one receipt to the chief of police of the municipality in  
279 which the transferee resides or, where there is no chief of police, the  
280 [warden of the borough or the first selectman, of the town in which the  
281 transferee resides] chief executive officer of the municipality, as defined  
282 in section 7-148, in which the transferee resides or, if designated by such  
283 chief executive officer, the resident state trooper serving such

284 municipality or a state police officer of the state police troop having  
285 jurisdiction over such municipality, and shall retain one receipt,  
286 together with the original application, for at least five years.

287 Sec. 8. Subdivision (3) of subsection (f) of section 29-37a of the general  
288 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof  
289 (*Effective July 1, 2022*):

290 (3) Upon the sale, delivery or other transfer of the long gun, the  
291 transferor or transferee shall complete a form, prescribed by the  
292 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, that  
293 contains the name and address of the transferor, the name and address  
294 of the transferee, the date and place of birth of such transferee, the  
295 firearm permit or certificate number of the transferee, the firearm permit  
296 or certificate number of the transferor, if any, the date of such sale,  
297 delivery or transfer, the caliber, make, model and manufacturer's  
298 number and a general description of such long gun and the  
299 authorization number provided by the department. Not later than  
300 twenty-four hours after such sale, delivery or transfer, the transferor  
301 shall send by first class mail or electronically transfer one copy of such  
302 form to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection  
303 and one copy to the chief of police of the municipality in which the  
304 transferee resides or, where there is no chief of police, the [warden of  
305 the borough or the first selectman, of the town in which the transferee  
306 resides] chief executive officer of the municipality, as defined in section  
307 7-148, in which the transferee resides or, if designated by such chief  
308 executive officer, the resident state trooper serving such municipality or  
309 a state police officer of the state police troop having jurisdiction over  
310 such municipality, and shall retain one copy, for at least five years.

311 Sec. 9. Subsection (b) of section 29-37g of the general statutes is  
312 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*  
313 *2022*):

314 (b) Not later than thirty days before commencement of a gun show,  
315 the gun show promoter shall [notify the chief of police or, where there

316 is no chief of police, the warden of the borough or the first selectman of  
 317 the town in which the gun show is to take place] provide notice of the  
 318 date, time, duration and location of the gun show to (1) the chief of  
 319 police of the municipality in which the gun show is to take place, or (2)  
 320 where there is no chief of police, the chief executive officer of the  
 321 municipality, as defined in section 7-148, in which the gun show is to  
 322 take place or, if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident  
 323 state trooper serving such municipality or a state police officer of the  
 324 state police troop having jurisdiction over such municipality.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	July 1, 2022	29-37d
Sec. 2	July 1, 2022	29-28(a) and (b)
Sec. 3	July 1, 2022	29-28a(a)
Sec. 4	July 1, 2022	29-29(b)
Sec. 5	July 1, 2022	29-30(f)
Sec. 6	July 1, 2022	29-33(e)
Sec. 7	July 1, 2022	29-37a(d)
Sec. 8	July 1, 2022	29-37a(f)(3)
Sec. 9	July 1, 2022	29-37g(b)

The following Fiscal Impact Statement and Bill Analysis are prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

**OFA Fiscal Note**

**State Impact:**

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 23 \$	FY 24 \$
Resources of the General Fund	GF - Potential Revenue Gain	See Below	See Below

Note: GF=General Fund

**Municipal Impact:**

Municipalities	Effect	FY 23 \$	FY 24 \$
Montville; Ledyard	Revenue Loss	Less than \$1,000	Less than \$1,000

**Explanation**

The bill allows the Commissioner of the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection to impose a civil penalty of up to \$100 for violations of the alarm system requirements for firearm dealers, resulting in a potential revenue gain to the state depending on if violations occur and if a civil fine is imposed.

The bill also allows tribal reservation residents of the Mashantucket Pequot and Mohegan reservations to obtain temporary firearm permits from their tribal police departments, rather than the local police departments of Montville and Ledyard. The bill results in a revenue loss of less than \$1,000 annually to the towns of Montville and Ledyard associated with a reduction in temporary firearm permit requests.

Lastly, the bill makes other technical changes regarding firearm permitting which have no fiscal impact.

House "A" allows tribal reservation residents to obtain temporary firearm permits from their tribal police departments, and results in the above referenced revenue loss to the towns of Montville and Ledyard.

House "A" also makes technical changes regarding firearm permitting, which has no fiscal impact.

***The Out Years***

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to the number of violations and civil penalties imposed, and subject to the number of temporary firearm permits issued.

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**OLR Bill Analysis****sHB 5305 (as amended by House "A")\******AN ACT CONCERNING THE PENALTY FOR A FIREARMS DEALER WHO FAILS TO INSTALL A BURGLAR ALARM SYSTEM ON THE PREMISES OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT.*****SUMMARY**

This bill makes the following changes in the gun permitting laws:

1. authorizes the chief executive officer (CEO) of any municipality without a police chief, rather than just a town's first selectman or borough's warden, to perform various firearms permitting and administrative functions or designate the resident state trooper to do so;
2. authorizes the Mohegan and Mashantucket Pequot police chiefs to issue temporary state handgun permits to applicants who are tribal reservation residents;
3. extends to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) commissioner, for purposes of processing Connecticut handgun permits for nonresidents with a valid out-of-state gun permit, the same fingerprinting and positive identification procedures required under existing law for local officials processing temporary state handgun permit applications; and
4. requires the photograph that handgun permit holders must submit with their permit renewal applications to be a full-face photo and eliminates the requirement that the photo be notarized or date stamped (§ 5).

Additionally, the bill authorizes the DESPP commissioner to impose

a civil penalty of up to \$100 for violations of existing law's alarm system requirement for firearms dealers.

\*House Amendment "A" adds the various gun permitting provisions.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2022

### **§ 1 — PENALTY FOR VIOLATIONS OF ALARM SYSTEM REQUIREMENT**

The bill authorizes the DESPP commissioner, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing, to impose a civil penalty of up to \$100 for violations of the alarm system requirement for firearms dealers (see BACKGROUND). Under the bill, each violation is a separate offense, and, in cases of continuing violations, each day is a separate offense subject to an aggregate penalty of up to \$4,900.

The bill also authorizes the commissioner to adopt regulations to implement the alarm requirement and penalty provisions.

### **§ 2 — PERMIT ISSUANCE BY TRIBAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS**

The bill allows the police chiefs of federally recognized Native American tribes in the state with a "law enforcement unit" to issue temporary state handgun permits under the statutory permit approval process to applicants who are bona fide permanent residents of the tribal reservations. Under the bill, if the tribal law enforcement unit accepts these applications, the police chief of any other law enforcement unit with jurisdiction over the tribal reservation may not issue the permits. Under current law, tribal reservation residents must apply for these permits to the local official (police chief, borough warden, or first selectman) of the municipality in which the reservation is located.

By law, "law enforcement units" include the Mashantucket Pequot and Mohegan tribal police departments, which are governed under a memorandum of agreement (CGS § 7-294a).

### **§§ 2-4 & 6-9 — FIREARMS PERMITTING BY LOCAL OFFICIALS**

The bill authorizes the CEO of any municipality (i.e., town, city, consolidated town and city, borough, or consolidated town and borough) without a police chief to perform the functions described below, rather than just a town's first selectman or borough's warden. It also authorizes these municipal CEOs to designate the municipality's resident state trooper, or a state police officer from the State Police troop with jurisdiction over the municipality, to perform these functions.

The bill applies these provisions to the laws on (1) issuing gun dealer and temporary state handgun permits and (2) receiving copies of receipts for handgun and long gun sales and transfers. It also makes conforming changes to the law requiring gun show promoters to notify the host town's local official of the show date, time, duration, and location.

#### **§ 4 — FINGERPRINTING AND IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

By law, a nonresident with a valid out-of-state gun permit may apply directly to the DESPP commissioner for a Connecticut handgun permit. The bill extends to the DESPP commissioner, for purposes of processing these permit applications, the same fingerprinting and positive identification procedures required under existing law for local officials processing temporary state handgun permit applications.

Therefore, the bill requires the DESPP commissioner to take the fingerprints of nonresident handgun permit applicants or conduct other positive identification methods required by the State Police Bureau of Identification (SPBI) or Federal Bureau of Investigation. If he determines that the applicant's fingerprints have previously been taken and the applicant presents identification that the commissioner determines is valid, he does not have to take the fingerprints again. The commissioner must record the date the fingerprints were taken in the applicant's file and, within five business days, forward the fingerprints or other positive identification to SPBI for criminal history checks.

#### **BACKGROUND**

##### ***Municipal CEOs***



By law, each municipality with a charter adopted or amended under the statutes must have a chief executive officer, who may be the (1) first selectman; (2) chief administrative officer appointed by the board of selectmen or mayor; (3) mayor; (4) borough warden; or (5) appointed town, city, or borough manager (CGS § 7-193). In towns that have a board of selectman as their executive authority, the first selectman is the chief executive officer unless the law provides otherwise (CGS § 7-12a).

### ***Alarm System Requirement for Firearms Dealers***

By law, each retail business that sells firearms as a regular course of trade must have an alarm system on the premises if 10 or more firearms are stored or kept for sale. The alarm system must (1) be directly connected to the local police department or monitored by a central station and (2) activate upon unauthorized entry or system interruption. This requirement does not apply to people who sell or exchange firearms to enhance their personal collection or as a hobby, sell all or part of a personal collection, or sell firearms from their residence and keep 10 or fewer for sale (CGS § 29-37d(a)).

### ***Related Bills***

HB 5177 (File 29), favorably reported by the Public Safety and Security Committee, contains the similar provisions authorizing the Mohegan and Mashantucket Pequot police chiefs to issue temporary state handgun permits to applicants who are tribal reservation residents.

sHB 5307 (File 130), favorably reported by the Public Safety and Security Committee, contains the same provisions on (1) municipal CEOs and designated resident state troopers performing various firearms permitting and administrative functions, (2) DESPP fingerprinting and identification procedures for nonresident gun permit applicants, and (3) permit renewal photo requirements.

### **COMMITTEE ACTION**

Public Safety and Security Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 24 Nay 0 (03/15/2022)