AN ACT ADDRESSING GUN VIOLENCE AND JUVENILE CRIME.

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

1 Section 1. Section 29-38e of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2022):

(a) There shall be within the Division of State Police, within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, a state-wide firearms [trafficking] crimes and tracing task force for the effective cooperative enforcement of the laws of this state concerning the distribution and possession of firearms.

(b) The task force shall be comprised of municipal and state law enforcement officers and may include federal law enforcement officers. Such task force shall be authorized to conduct any investigation authorized by this section at any place within the state as may be deemed necessary.

(c) The task force may request and may receive from any federal, state or local agency, cooperation and assistance in the performance of its
duties, including the temporary assignment of personnel which may be necessary to carry out the performance of its functions.

(d) The task force may enter into mutual assistance and cooperation agreements with other states pertaining to firearms law enforcement matters extending across state boundaries, and may consult and exchange information and personnel with agencies of other states with reference to firearms law enforcement problems of mutual concern.

(e) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection may appoint [a commanding officer and] such [other] personnel as the commissioner deems necessary for the duties of the task force, within available appropriations.

(f) The task force shall: (1) Review the problem of illegal trafficking in firearms and its effects, including its effects on the public, and implement solutions to address the problem; (2) identify persons illegally trafficking in firearms and focus resources to prosecute such persons; (3) track firearms which were sold or distributed illegally and implement solutions to remove such firearms from persons illegally in possession of them; [and] (4) coordinate its activities with other law enforcement agencies within and without the state; and (5) not later than February 1, 2023, and annually thereafter, report in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a to the Governor and the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary and public safety on: (A) The number of individuals identified and arrested pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection, (B) the number of firearms seized as a result of the task force's efforts pursuant to subdivision (3) of this subsection; and (C) any other activities of the task force during the preceding calendar year.

Sec. 2. Section 29-36a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective from passage):

(a) No person shall complete the manufacture of a firearm without subsequently (1) obtaining a unique serial number or other mark of
identification from the Department of Emergency Services and Public
Protection pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, and (2) engraving
upon or permanently affixing to the firearm such serial number or other
mark in a manner that conforms with the requirements imposed on
licensed importers and licensed manufacturers of firearms pursuant to
18 USC 923(i), as amended from time to time, and any regulation
adopted thereunder.

(b) Not later than thirty days after a person completes the
manufacture of a firearm, or ninety days after the Department of
Emergency Services and Public Protection provides notice in
accordance with section 29-36b that the system to distribute a unique
serial number or other mark of identification pursuant to this section is
operational, whichever date is later, such person shall notify the
department of such manufacture and provide any identifying
information to the department concerning the firearm and the owner of
such firearm, in a manner prescribed by the Commissioner of
Emergency Services and Public Protection. Upon receiving a properly
submitted request for a unique serial number or other mark of
identification from a person who completes manufacture of a firearm,
the department shall determine if such person is prohibited from
purchasing a firearm and if not, shall issue to such person a unique serial
number or other mark of identification immediately and in no instance
more than three business days after the department receives such
request. Issuance of a unique serial number or other mark of
identification pursuant to this subsection shall not be evidence that the
firearm is otherwise lawfully possessed.

(c) (1) On and after January 1, 2023, no person shall possess a firearm
without a serial number or other mark of identification unless (A) such
person has declared possession of such firearm pursuant to subdivision
(2) or (3) of this subsection, or (B) such person has applied to obtain a
unique serial number or other mark of identification from the
Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection pursuant to
 subsections (a) and (b) of this section and such person has not yet
received such serial number or other mark of identification.

(2) Any person who, prior to January 1, 2023, lawfully possesses a firearm without a serial number or other mark of identification manufactured prior to October 1, 2019, shall apply by January 1, 2023, or, if such person is a member of the military or naval forces of the state or of the United States and is unable to apply by January 1, 2023, because such member is or was on official duty outside of this state, shall apply within ninety days of returning to the state to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection to declare possession of such firearm. Such application shall be made on such form or in such manner as the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection prescribes.

(3) Any person who moves into the state in lawful possession of a firearm without a serial number or other mark of identification shall, within ninety days, either (A) obtain a unique serial number or other mark of identification from the department and engrave upon or permanently affix to the firearm such serial number or other mark pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, (B) render such firearm permanently inoperable, (C) sell such firearm to a licensed gun dealer, or (D) remove such firearm from the state, except that any person who is a member of the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States, is in lawful possession of a firearm without a serial number or other mark of identification and has been transferred into the state after January 1, 2023, may, within ninety days of arriving in the state, apply to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection to declare possession of such firearm.

(4) For purposes of this subsection, "lawfully possesses", with respect to a firearm without a serial number or other mark of identification, means that a person has (A) actual and lawful possession of such firearm, (B) constructive possession of such firearm pursuant to a lawful purchase that was transacted prior to or on the date preceding the effective date of this section, regardless of whether the firearm was
delivered to the purchaser prior to or on the date preceding the effective
date of this section, which lawful purchase is evidenced by a writing
sufficient to indicate that (i) a contract for sale was made between the
parties prior to or on the date preceding the effective date of this section,
for the purchase of the firearm, or (ii) full or partial payment for the
firearm was made by the purchaser to the seller of the firearm prior to
or on the date preceding the effective date of this section, or (C) actual
possession under subparagraph (A) of this subdivision, or constructive
possession under subparagraph (B) of this subdivision, as evidenced by
a written statement made under penalty of false statement on such form
as the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
prescribes.

(5) The department may adopt regulations, in accordance with the
provisions of chapter 54, to establish procedures with respect to
applications under this subsection. Notwithstanding the provisions of
sections 1-210 and 1-211, the name and address of a person who has
declared possession of a firearm without a serial number or other mark
of identification shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed, except
such records may be disclosed to (A) law enforcement agencies and
employees of the United States Probation Office acting in the
performance of their duties and parole officers within the Department
of Correction acting in the performance of their duties, and (B) the
Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services to carry out the
provisions of subsection (c) of section 17a-500.

(6) (A) Except as provided in this subsection, no person within this
state shall distribute, import into this state, keep for sale, offer or expose
for sale, or purchase a firearm without a serial number or other mark of
identification.

(B) The provisions of subparagraph (A) of this section shall not apply
to the transfer of a firearm without a serial number or other mark of
identification (i) the possession of which has been declared to the
department pursuant to this section, by bequest or intestate succession,
or, upon the death of a testator or settlor: (I) To a trust, or (II) from a trust to a beneficiary; or (ii) to a police department or the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection.

(d) The provisions of subsections [(a) and (b)] (a), (b) and (c) of this section shall not apply to the manufacture of a firearm manufactured using an unfinished frame or lower receiver on which a serial number or other mark has been engraved or permanently affixed pursuant to subsection (c) of section 53-206j.

[(d)] (e) No person shall transfer to another person any firearm manufactured or possessed in violation of this section.

[(e)] (f) The provisions of this section shall not apply to (1) the manufacture of firearms by a federally licensed firearm manufacturer, (2) (A) any antique firearm, as defined in 18 USC 921, as amended from time to time, or (B) any firearm manufactured prior to [the effective date of this section] December 16, 1968, provided such firearm is otherwise lawfully possessed, or (3) delivery or transfer of a firearm to a law enforcement agency.

[(f)] (g) No person shall facilitate, aid or abet the manufacture of a firearm (1) by a person or for a person who is otherwise prohibited by law from purchasing or possessing a firearm, or (2) that a person is otherwise prohibited by law from purchasing or possessing.

[(g)] (h) If the court finds that a violation of this section is not of a serious nature and that the person charged with such violation (1) will probably not offend in the future, (2) has not previously been convicted of a violation of this section, and (3) has not previously had a prosecution under this section suspended pursuant to this subsection, the court may order suspension of prosecution. The court shall not order suspension of prosecution unless the accused person has acknowledged that he or she understands the consequences of the suspension of prosecution. Any person for whom prosecution is suspended shall agree to the tolling of any statute of limitations with respect to such violation.
and to a waiver of his or her right to a speedy trial. Such person shall appear in court and shall be released to the custody of the Court Support Services Division for such period, not exceeding two years, and under such conditions as the court shall order. If the person refuses to accept, or, having accepted, violates such conditions, the court shall terminate the suspension of prosecution and the case shall be brought to trial. If such person satisfactorily completes such person's period of probation, he or she may apply for dismissal of the charges against such person and the court, on finding such satisfactory completion, shall dismiss such charges. If the person does not apply for dismissal of the charges against such person after satisfactorily completing such person's period of probation, the court, upon receipt of a report submitted by the Court Support Services Division that the person satisfactorily completed such person's period of probation, may on its own motion make a finding of such satisfactory completion and dismiss such charges. Upon dismissal, all records of such charges shall be erased pursuant to section 54-142a.

An order of the court denying a motion to dismiss the charges against a person who has completed such person's period of probation or terminating the participation of a defendant in such program shall be a final judgment for purposes of appeal.

[(h)] (i) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a class C felony for which two years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court, and five thousand dollars of the fine imposed may not be remitted or reduced by the court unless the court states on the record its reasons for remitting or reducing such fine, and any firearm found in the possession of any person in violation of any provision of this section shall be forfeited.

[(i)] (j) For purposes of this section, "manufacture" means to fabricate or construct a firearm including the initial assembly, "firearm" means firearm, as defined in section 53a-3 and "law enforcement agency" means law enforcement agency, as defined in section 29-1i.

Sec. 3. Section 29-35 of the general statutes is repealed and the
following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(a) (1) No person shall carry any pistol or revolver upon [his or her]
such person's person, except when such person is within the dwelling
house or place of business of such person, without a permit to carry the
same issued as provided in section 29-28, as amended by this act.

(2) No person shall carry any firearm upon such person's person:

(A) Within a radius of seventy-five feet of any outside entrance in use
as an entry to any polling place or in any corridor, passageway or other
approach leading from any such outside entrance to such polling place
or in any room opening upon any such corridor, passageway or
approach;

(B) In any municipal or state building;

(C) On any bus, train or ferry operated by a government entity; or

(D) If such firearm is shown, displayed or visible, knowingly at any
demonstration or knowingly within two hundred fifty feet of the
perimeter of any demonstration, except that this subparagraph shall not
apply to any person possessing or controlling any firearm
independently of such demonstration on private property owned or
leased by that person or to any person engaged in justified defense of
person pursuant to section 53a-19.

(3) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to the carrying of
any pistol or revolver by any:

[parole] (A) (i) Parole officer or peace officer of this state, or [any] (ii)
parole officer or peace officer of any other state while engaged in the
pursuit of official duties;

(B) Department of Motor Vehicles inspector appointed under section
14-8 and certified pursuant to section 7-294d; L, or parole officer or peace
officer of any other state while engaged in the pursuit of official duties,
or federal]

(C) Federal marshal or federal law enforcement agent; [or to any
member]

(D) Member of the armed forces of the United States, as defined in
section 27-103, or of the state, as defined in section 27-2, when on duty
or going to or from duty; [or to any member]

(E) Member of any military organization when on parade or when
going to or from any place of assembly; [or to the transportation of
pistols or revolvers]

(F) Person transporting a pistol or revolver as merchandise; [or to
any person transporting any pistol or revolver while]

(G) Person transporting a pistol or revolver contained in the package
in which [it] the pistol or revolver was originally wrapped at the time of
sale and while transporting the same from the place of sale to the
purchaser's residence or place of business; [or to any person]

(H) Person transporting a pistol or revolver as part of the process of
removing such person's household goods or effects from one place to
another; [or to any person while]

(I) Person transporting [any such] a pistol or revolver from such
person's place of residence or business to a place or [individual] person
where or by whom such pistol or revolver is to be repaired or while
returning to such person's place of residence or business after the same
has been repaired; [or to any person]

(J) Person transporting a pistol or revolver in or through the state for
the purpose of taking part in competitions, taking part in formal pistol
or revolver training, repairing such pistol or revolver or attending any
meeting or exhibition of an organized collectors' group if such person is
a bona fide resident of the United States and is permitted to possess and
carry a pistol or revolver in the state or subdivision of the United States
in which such person resides; [or to any person]

(K) Person transporting a pistol or revolver to and from a testing range at the request of the issuing authority; [or to any person] or

(L) Person transporting an antique pistol or revolver, as defined in section 29-33, as amended by this act.

(4) For the purposes of this subsection, (A) "demonstration" means a demonstration, march, rally, vigil, sit-in, protest, picketing or similar public assembly (i) for which a permit has been issued by a federal agency, state agency or local government, or (ii) at which fifteen or more people are in attendance and that is situated in a public place, including, but not limited to, the front, immediate area or parking lot of any store, shop, restaurant, tavern, shopping center or other place of business, any public building, its grounds or surrounding area or any public parking lot, street, right-of-way, sidewalk, public park or other public grounds, (B) "formal pistol or revolver training" means pistol or revolver training at a locally approved or permitted firing range or training facility, and (C) "transporting a pistol or revolver" means transporting a pistol or revolver that is unloaded and, if such pistol or revolver is being transported in a motor vehicle, is not readily accessible or directly accessible from the passenger compartment of the vehicle or, if such pistol or revolver is being transported in a motor vehicle that does not have a compartment separate from the passenger compartment, such pistol or revolver shall be contained in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console. [Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the carrying of a pistol or revolver during formal pistol or revolver training or repair.]

(b) The holder of a permit issued pursuant to section 29-28, as amended by this act, shall carry such permit upon one's person while carrying such pistol or revolver. Such holder shall present his or her permit upon the request of a law enforcement officer [who has reasonable suspicion of a crime] for purposes of verification of the
validity of the permit or identification of the holder, provided such
holder is carrying a pistol or revolver that is observed by such law
enforcement officer. A municipality may adopt an ordinance specifying
that a law enforcement officer may make such a request only if such
officer has reasonable suspicion of a crime.

Sec. 4. Subdivision (1) of section 53-202a of the general statutes is
repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective from
passage):

(1) "Assault weapon" means:

(A) (i) Any selective-fire firearm capable of fully automatic,
semiautomatic or burst fire at the option of the user or any of the
following specified semiautomatic firearms: Algimec Agmi; Armalite
AR-180; Australian Automatic Arms SAP Pistol; Auto-Ordnance
Thompson type; Avtomat Kalashnikov AK-47 type; Barrett Light-Fifty
model 82A1; Beretta AR-70; Bushmaster Auto Rifle and Auto Pistol;
Calico models M-900, M-950 and 100-P; Chartered Industries of
Singapore SR-88; Colt AR-15 and Sporter; Daewoo K-1, K-2, Max-1 and
Max-2; Encom MK-IV, MP-9 and MP-45; Fabrique Nationale FN/FAL,
FN/LAR, or FN/FNC; FAMAS MAS 223; Feather AT-9 and Mini-AT;
Federal XC-900 and XC-450; Franchi SPAS-12 and LAW-12; Galil AR
and ARM; Goncz High-Tech Carbine and High-Tech Long Pistol;
Heckler & Koch HK-91, HK-93, HK-94 and SP-89; Holmes MP-83; MAC-
10, MAC-11 and MAC-11 Carbine type; Intratec TEC-9 and Scorpion;
Iver Johnson Enforcer model 3000; Ruger Mini-14/5F folding stock
model only; Scarab Skorpion; SIG 57 AMT and 500 series; Spectre Auto
Carbine and Auto Pistol; Springfield Armory BM59, SAR-48 and G-3;
Sterling MK-6 and MK-7; Steyr AUG; Street Sweeper and Striker 12
revolving cylinder shotguns; USAS-12; UZI Carbine, Mini-Carbine and
Pistol; Weaver Arms Nighthawk; Wilkinson "Linda" Pistol;

(ii) A part or combination of parts designed or intended to convert a
firearm into an assault weapon, as defined in subparagraph (A)(i) of this
subdivision, or any combination of parts from which an assault weapon, as defined in subparagraph (A)(i) of this subdivision, may be rapidly assembled if those parts are in the possession or under the control of the same person;

(B) Any of the following specified semiautomatic centerfire rifles, or copies or duplicates thereof with the capability of any such rifles, that were in production prior to or on April 4, 2013: (i) AK-47; (ii) AK-74; (iii) AKM; (iv) AKS-74U; (v) ARM; (vi) MAADI AK47; (vii) MAK90; (viii) MISR; (ix) NHM90 and NHM91; (x) Norinco 56, 56S, 84S and 86S; (xi) Poly Technologies AKS and AK47; (xii) SA 85; (xiii) SA 93; (xiv) VEPR; (xv) WASR-10; (xvi) WUM; (xvii) Rock River Arms LAR-47; (xviii) Vector Arms AK-47; (xix) AR-10; (xx) AR-15; (xxi) Bushmaster Carbon 15, Bushmaster XM15, Bushmaster ACR Rifles, Bushmaster MOE Rifles; (xxii) Colt Match Target Rifles; (xxiii) Armalite M15; (xxiv) Olympic Arms AR-15, A1, CAR, PCR, K3B, K30R, K16, K48, K8 and K9 Rifles; (xxv) DPMS Tactical Rifles; (xxvi) Smith and Wesson M&P15 Rifles; (xxvii) Rock River Arms LAR-15; (xxviii) Doublestar AR Rifles; (xxix) Barrett REC7; (xxx) Beretta Storm; (xxx) Calico Liberty 50, 50 Tactical, 100, 100 Tactical, I, I Tactical, II and II Tactical Rifles; (xxxii) Hi-Point Carbine Rifles; (xxxiii) HK-PSG-1; (xxxiv) Kel-Tec Sub-2000, SU Rifles, and RFB; (xxxv) Remington Tactical Rifle Model 7615; (xxxvi) SAR-8, SAR-4800 and SR9; (xxxvii) SLG 95; (xxxviii) SLR 95 or 96; (xxxix) TNW M230 and M2HB; (xl) Vector Arms UZI; (xli) Galil and Galil Sporter; (xlii) Daewoo AR 100 and AR 110C; (xliii) Fabrique Nationale/FN 308 Match and L1A1 Sporter; (xliv) HK USC; (xlv) IZHMA SH Saiga AK; (xlv) SIG Sauer 551-A1, 556, 516, 716 and M400 Rifles; (xlvii) Valmet M62S, M71S and M78S; (xlviii) Wilkinson Arms Linda Carbine; and (xlix) Barrett M107A1;

(C) Any of the following specified semiautomatic pistols, or copies or duplicates thereof with the capability of any such pistols, that were in production prior to or on April 4, 2013: (i) Centurion 39 AK; (ii) Draco AK-47; (iii) HCR AK-47; (iv) IO Inc. Hellpup AK-47; (v) Mini-Draco AK-47; (vi) Yugo Krebs Krink; (vii) American Spirit AR-15; (viii) Bushmaster
Carbon 15; (ix) Doublestar Corporation AR; (x) DPMS AR-15; (xi) Olympic Arms AR-15; (xii) Rock River Arms LAR 15; (xiii) Calico Liberty III and III Tactical Pistols; (xiv) Masterpiece Arms MPA Pistols and Velocity Arms VMA Pistols; (xv) Intratec TEC-DC9 and AB-10; (xvi) Colefire Magnum; (xvii) German Sport 522 PK and Chiappa Firearms Mfour-22; (xviii) DSA SA58 PKP FAL; (xix) I.O. Inc. PPS-43C; (xx) Kel-Tec PLR-16 Pistol; (xxi) Sig Sauer P516 and P556 Pistols; and (xxii) Thompson TA5 Pistols;

(D) Any of the following semiautomatic shotguns, or copies or duplicates thereof with the capability of any such shotguns, that were in production prior to or on April 4, 2013: All IZHMASH Saiga 12 Shotguns;

(E) Any semiautomatic firearm regardless of whether such firearm is listed in subparagraphs (A) to (D), inclusive, of this subdivision, and regardless of the date such firearm was produced, that meets the following criteria:

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

(I) A folding or telescoping stock;

(II) Any grip of the weapon, including a pistol grip, a thumbhole stock, or any other stock, the use of which would allow an individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion of the action of the weapon when firing;

(III) A forward pistol grip;

(IV) A flash suppressor; or

(V) A grenade launcher or flare launcher; or

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

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

(iv) A semiautomatic pistol that has an ability to accept a detachable magazine and has at least one of the following:

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

(II) A threaded barrel capable of accepting a flash suppressor, forward pistol grip or silencer;

(III) A shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely encircles, the barrel and that permits the shooter to fire the firearm without being burned, except a slide that encloses the barrel; or

(IV) A second hand grip; or

(v) A semiautomatic pistol with a fixed magazine that has the ability to accept more than ten rounds; or

(vi) A semiautomatic shotgun that has both of the following:

(I) A folding or telescoping stock; and

(II) Any grip of the weapon, including a pistol grip, a thumbhole stock, or any other stock, the use of which would allow an individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion of the action of the weapon when firing; or

(vii) A semiautomatic shotgun that has the ability to accept a detachable magazine; or

(viii) A shotgun with a revolving cylinder; or
(ix) Any semiautomatic firearm that meets the criteria set forth in subdivision (3) or (4) of subsection (a) of section 53-202a of the general statutes, revision of 1958, revised to January 1, 2013; [or]

(F) A part or combination of parts designed or intended to convert a firearm into an assault weapon, as defined in any provision of subparagraphs (B) to (E), inclusive, of this subdivision, or any combination of parts from which an assault weapon, as defined in any provision of subparagraphs (B) to (E), inclusive, of this subdivision, may be assembled if those parts are in the possession or under the control of the same person;

(G) Any semiautomatic firearm regardless of whether such firearm is listed in subparagraphs (A) to (D), inclusive, of this subdivision, and regardless of the date such firearm was produced, that meets the following criteria:

(i) A semiautomatic firearm, other than a pistol, revolver, rifle or shotgun, that has at least one of the following:

(I) Any grip of the weapon, including a pistol grip, a thumbhole stock, or any other stock, the use of which would allow an individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion of the action of the weapon when firing;

(II) An ability to accept a detachable ammunition magazine that attaches at some location outside of the pistol grip;

(III) A fixed magazine with the ability to accept more than ten rounds;

(IV) A flash suppressor or silencer, or a threaded barrel capable of accepting a flash suppressor or silencer;

(V) A shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely encircles, the barrel and that permits the shooter to fire the firearm without being burned, except a slide that encloses the barrel;
(VI) A second hand grip; or

(VII) An arm brace or other stabilizing brace that could allow such firearm to be fired from the shoulder, with or without a strap designed to attach to an individual's arm;

(ii) A semiautomatic, rimfire rifle that has an ability to accept a detachable magazine and has at least one of the following:

(I) A folding or telescoping stock;

(II) Any grip of the weapon, including a pistol grip, a thumbhole stock, or any other stock, the use of which would allow an individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion of the action of the weapon when firing;

(III) A forward pistol grip;

(IV) A flash suppressor; or

(V) A grenade launcher or flare launcher;

(H) Any semiautomatic firearm that meets the criteria set forth in subdivision (3) or (4) of subsection (a) of section 53-202a of the general statutes, revision of 1958, revised to January 1, 2013, that was legally manufactured prior to September 13, 1994; or

(I) A part or combination of parts designed or intended to convert a firearm into an assault weapon, as defined in any provision of subparagraph (G) or (H) of this subdivision, or any combination of parts from which an assault weapon, as defined in any provision of subparagraph (G) or (H) of this subdivision, may be assembled if those parts are in the possession or under the control of the same person;
passage):

(7) "Lawfully possesses" means [(A) with respect to an assault weapon described in any provision of subparagraphs (B) to (F), inclusive, of [this] subdivision (1) of this section, [(A)] (i) actual possession that is lawful under sections 53-202b to 53-202k, as amended by this act, [(B)] (ii) constructive possession pursuant to a lawful purchase transacted prior to or on April 4, 2013, regardless of whether the assault weapon was delivered to the purchaser prior to or on April 4, 2013, which lawful purchase is evidenced by a writing sufficient to indicate that [(i)] (I) a contract for sale was made between the parties prior to or on April 4, 2013, for the purchase of the assault weapon, or [(ii)] (II) full or partial payment for the assault weapon was made by the purchaser to the seller of the assault weapon prior to or on April 4, 2013, or [(C)] (iii) actual possession under subparagraph [(A)(i)] of this subdivision, or constructive possession under subparagraph [(B)(ii)] of this subdivision, as evidenced by a written statement made under penalty of false statement on such form as the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection prescribes; or

(B) With respect to a 2022 assault weapon, (i) actual possession that is lawful under sections 53-202b to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act, (ii) constructive possession pursuant to a lawful purchase transacted prior to the effective date of this section, regardless of whether the assault weapon was delivered to the purchaser prior to the effective date of this section, which lawful purchase is evidenced by a writing sufficient to indicate that (I) a contract for sale was made between the parties prior to the effective date of this section, for the purchase of the assault weapon, or (II) full or partial payment for the assault weapon was made by the purchaser to the seller of the assault weapon prior to the effective date of this section, or (iii) actual possession under subparagraph (B)(i) of this subdivision, or constructive possession under subparagraph (B)(ii) of this subdivision, as evidenced by a written statement made under penalty of false statement on such form as the Commissioner of Emergency Services and
Public Protection prescribes;

Sec. 6. Section 53-202a of the general statutes is amended by adding subdivision (10) as follows (Effective from passage):

(NEW) (10) "2022 assault weapon" means an assault weapon described in any provision of subparagraphs (G) to (I), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of this section.

Sec. 7. Section 53-202c of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective from passage):

(a) Except as provided in section 53-202e, any person who, within this state, possesses an assault weapon, except as provided in sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act, and 53-202o, shall be guilty of a class D felony and shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which one year may not be suspended or reduced by the court, except that a first-time violation of this subsection shall be a class A misdemeanor if (1) the person presents proof that such person lawfully possessed the assault weapon (A) prior to October 1, 1993, with respect to an assault weapon described in subparagraph (A) of subdivision (1) of section 53-202a, as amended by this act, or (B) on April 4, 2013, under the provisions of sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act, in effect on January 1, 2013, with respect to an assault weapon described in any provision of subparagraphs (B) to (F), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of section 53-202a, as amended by this act, and (2) the person has otherwise possessed the assault weapon in compliance with subsection (f) of section 53-202d.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to the possession of assault weapons by: (1) The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, police departments, the Department of Correction, the Division of Criminal Justice, the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection or the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States, (2) a sworn and duly certified member of an organized police department,
the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or the Department of Correction, a chief inspector or inspector in the Division of Criminal Justice, a salaried inspector of motor vehicles designated by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, a conservation officer or special conservation officer appointed by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection pursuant to section 26-5, or a constable who is certified by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council and appointed by the chief executive authority of a town, city or borough to perform criminal law enforcement duties, for use by such sworn member, inspector, officer or constable in the discharge of such sworn member's, inspector's, officer's or constable's official duties or when off duty, (3) a member of the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States, or (4) a nuclear facility licensed by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the purpose of providing security services at such facility, or any contractor or subcontractor of such facility for the purpose of providing security services at such facility.

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

(1) The person is eligible under sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act, to apply for a certificate of possession for the assault weapon by July 1, 1994;

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

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

(d) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to the possession of an assault weapon described in any provision of subparagraphs (B) to (F), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of section 53-202a,
as amended by this act, by any person prior to April 5, 2013, if all of the following are applicable:

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

(2) The person lawfully possessed the assault weapon on April 4, 2013, under the provisions of sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act, in effect on January 1, 2013; and

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

(e) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to the possession of a 2022 assault weapon by any person prior to January 1, 2023, if all of the following are applicable:

(1) The person is eligible under sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act, to apply for a certificate of possession for the assault weapon by January 1, 2023;

(2) The person lawfully possessed the assault weapon on the date immediately preceding the effective date of this section, under the provisions of sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act, and section 53-202m, in effect on January 1, 2022; and

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

[(e)] (f) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to a person who is the executor or administrator of an estate that includes an assault weapon, or the trustee of a trust that includes an assault weapon, for which a certificate of possession has been issued under section 53-202d, as amended by this act, if the assault weapon is possessed at a place set forth in subdivision (1) of subsection (f) of section 53-202d or as authorized by the Probate Court.
[(f)] (g) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to the possession of a semiautomatic pistol that is defined as an assault weapon in any provision of subparagraphs (B) to (F), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of section 53-202a, as amended by this act, that the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection designates as being designed expressly for use in target shooting events at the Olympic games sponsored by the International Olympic Committee pursuant to regulations adopted under subdivision (4) of subsection (b) of section 53-202b that is (1) possessed and transported in accordance with subsection (f) of section 53-202d, or (2) possessed at or transported to or from a collegiate, Olympic or target pistol shooting competition in this state which is sponsored by, conducted under the auspices of, or approved by a law enforcement agency or a nationally or state recognized entity that fosters proficiency in, or promotes education about, firearms, provided such pistol is transported in the manner prescribed in subsection (a) of section 53-202f.

Sec. 8. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 53-202d of the general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2022):

(a) (1) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of this subdivision, any person who lawfully possesses an assault weapon, as defined in subparagraph (A) of subdivision (1) of section 53-202a, as amended by this act, prior to October 1, 1993, shall apply by October 1, 1994, or, if such person is a member of the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States and is unable to apply by October 1, 1994, because such member is or was on official duty outside of this state, shall apply within ninety days of returning to the state to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, for a certificate of possession with respect to such assault weapon.

(B) No person who lawfully possesses an assault weapon pursuant to subdivision (1), (2) or (4) of subsection (b) of section 53-202c, as amended by this act, shall be required to obtain a certificate of possession
pursuant to this subdivision with respect to an assault weapon used for
official duties, except that any person described in subdivision (2) of
subsection (b) of section 53-202c, as amended by this act, who purchases
an assault weapon, as defined in subparagraph (A) of subdivision (1) of
section 53-202a, as amended by this act, for use in the discharge of
official duties who retires or is otherwise separated from service shall
apply within ninety days of such retirement or separation from service
to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection for a
certificate of possession with respect to such assault weapon.

(2) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of this subdivision,
any person who lawfully possesses an assault weapon, as defined in any
provision of subparagraphs (B) to (F), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of
section 53-202a, as amended by this act, on April 4, 2013, under the
provisions of sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this
act, in effect on January 1, 2013, or any person who regains possession
of an assault weapon as defined in any provision of said subparagraphs
pursuant to subsection (e) of section 53-202f, or any person who lawfully
purchases a firearm on or after April 4, 2013, but prior to June 18, 2013,
that meets the criteria set forth in subdivision (3) or (4) of subsection (a)
of section 53-202a of the general statutes, revision of 1958, revised to
January 1, 2013, shall apply by January 1, 2014, or, if such person is a
member of the military or naval forces of this state or of the United
States and is unable to apply by January 1, 2014, because such member
is or was on official duty outside of this state, shall apply within ninety
days of returning to the state to the Department of Emergency Services
and Public Protection for a certificate of possession with respect to such
assault weapon. Any person who lawfully purchases a semiautomatic
pistol that is defined as an assault weapon in any provision of
subparagraphs (B) to (F), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of section 53-202a,
as amended by this act, that the Commissioner of Emergency Services
and Public Protection designates as being designed expressly for use in
target shooting events at the Olympic games sponsored by the
International Olympic Committee pursuant to regulations adopted
under subdivision (4) of subsection (b) of section 53-202b shall apply
within ninety days of such purchase to the Department of Emergency
Services and Public Protection for a certificate of possession with respect
to such assault weapon.

(B) No person who lawfully possesses an assault weapon pursuant to
subsection (1), (2) or (4) of subsection (b) of section 53-202c, as amended
by this act, shall be required to obtain a certificate of possession
pursuant to this subdivision with respect to an assault weapon used for
official duties, except that any person described in subdivision (2) of
subsection (b) of section 53-202c, as amended by this act, who purchases
an assault weapon, as defined in any provision of subparagraphs (B) to
(F), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of section 53-202a, as amended by this
act, for use in the discharge of official duties who retires or is otherwise
separated from service shall apply within ninety days of such retirement
or separation from service to the Department of Emergency Services and
Public Protection for a certificate of possession with respect to such
assault weapon.

(3) Any person who obtained a certificate of possession for an assault
weapon, as defined in subparagraph (A) of subdivision (1) of section 53-
202a, as amended by this act, prior to April 5, 2013, that is defined as an
assault weapon pursuant to any provision of subparagraphs (B) to (F),
inclusive, of subdivision (1) of section 53-202a, as amended by this act,
shall be deemed to have obtained a certificate of possession for such
assault weapon for the purposes of sections 53-202a to 53-202k,
inclusive, as amended by this act, and shall not be required to obtain a
subsequent certificate of possession for such assault weapon.

(4) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of this subdivision,
any person who lawfully possesses a 2022 assault weapon on the date
immediately preceding the effective date of this section, under the
provisions of sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this
act, in effect on January 1, 2022, or any person who regains possession
of a 2022 assault weapon pursuant to subsection (e) of section 53-202f,
shall apply by January 1, 2023, or, if such person is a member of the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States and is unable to apply by January 1, 2023, because such member is or was on official duty outside of this state, shall apply within ninety days of returning to the state to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection for a certificate of possession with respect to such assault weapon.

(B) No person who lawfully possesses an assault weapon pursuant to subdivision (1), (2) or (4) of subsection (b) of section 53-202c, as amended by this act, shall be required to obtain a certificate of possession pursuant to this subdivision with respect to an assault weapon used for official duties, except that any person described in subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of section 53-202c, as amended by this act, who purchases a 2022 assault weapon for use in the discharge of official duties who retires or is otherwise separated from service shall apply within ninety days of such retirement or separation from service to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection for a certificate of possession with respect to such assault weapon.

(5) Any person who obtained a certificate of possession for an assault weapon, as defined in any provision of subparagraphs (A) to (F), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of section 53-202a, as amended by this act, prior to the effective date of this section, that is a 2022 assault weapon shall be deemed to have obtained a certificate of possession for such assault weapon for the purposes of sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act, and shall not be required to obtain a subsequent certificate of possession for such assault weapon.

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

[(5)] (7) The department shall adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, to establish procedures with respect to the
application for and issuance of certificates of possession pursuant to this
section. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 1-210 and 1-211, the
name and address of a person issued a certificate of possession shall be
confidential and shall not be disclosed, except such records may be
disclosed to (A) law enforcement agencies and employees of the United
States Probation Office acting in the performance of their duties and
parole officers within the Department of Correction acting in the
performance of their duties, and (B) the Commissioner of Mental Health
and Addiction Services to carry out the provisions of subsection (c) of
section 17a-500.

(b) (1) No assault weapon, as defined in subparagraph (A) of
subdivision (1) of section 53-202a, as amended by this act, possessed
pursuant to a certificate of possession issued under this section may be
sold or transferred on or after January 1, 1994, to any person within this
state other than to a licensed gun dealer, as defined in subsection (f) of
section 53-202f, as amended by this act, or as provided in section 53-
202e, or by bequest or intestate succession, or, upon the death of a
testator or settlor: (A) To a trust, or (B) from a trust to a beneficiary who
is eligible to possess the assault weapon.

(2) No assault weapon, as defined in any provision of subparagraphs
(B) to (F), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of section 53-202a, as amended by
this act, possessed pursuant to a certificate of possession issued under
this section may be sold or transferred on or after April 5, 2013, to any
person within this state other than to a licensed gun dealer, as defined
in subsection (f) of section 53-202f, as amended by this act, or as
provided in section 53-202e, or by bequest or intestate succession, or,
upon the death of a testator or settlor: (A) To a trust, or (B) from a trust to a beneficiary who
is eligible to possess the assault weapon.

(3) No 2022 assault weapon possessed pursuant to a certificate of
possession issued under this section may be sold or transferred on or
after January 1, 2023, to any person within this state other than to a
licensed gun dealer, as defined in subsection (f) of section 53-202f, as
amended by this act, or as provided in section 53-202e, or by bequest or
intestate succession, or, upon the death of a testator or settlor: (A) To a
trust, or (B) from a trust to a beneficiary who is eligible to possess the
assault weapon.

Sec. 9. Subsection (a) of section 53-205 of the general statutes is
repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1,
2022):

(a) No person shall carry or possess in any vehicle or snowmobile any
[shotgun, rifle or muzzleloader of any gauge or caliber] firearm, other
than a pistol or revolver, while such [shotgun, rifle or muzzleloader]
firearm contains in the barrel, chamber or magazine any loaded shell or,
if such firearm is a muzzleloader, cartridge capable of being discharged
or when such muzzleloader has a percussion cap in place or, if such
firearm is a flintlock, when the powder pan of a flintlock contains
powder. As used in this subsection, "muzzleloader" means a rifle or
shotgun that is incapable of firing a self-contained cartridge and must
be loaded at the muzzle end.

Sec. 10. Subsection (a) of section 29-28 of the 2022 supplement to the
general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2022):

(a) (1) No person who sells ten or more pistols or revolvers in a
calendar year or is a federally licensed firearm dealer shall advertise,
sell, deliver, or offer or expose for sale or delivery, or have in such
person's possession with intent to sell or deliver, any pistol or revolver
at retail without having a local permit and, on and after October 1, 2022,
a state license therefor issued as provided in this subsection, except that
any person selling or exchanging a pistol or revolver for the
enhancement of a personal collection or for a hobby or who sells all or
part of such person's personal collection of pistols or revolvers shall be
required only to possess a valid eligibility certificate for a pistol or
revolver issued pursuant to section 29-36f, as amended by this act, or a
valid state permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.

(2) The chief of police or, where there is no chief of police, the warden of the borough or the first selectman of the town, as the case may be, may, upon the application of any person, issue a local permit in such form as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection for the sale at retail of [pistols and revolvers] firearms within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing such permit. No local permit for the sale at retail of [any pistol or revolver] firearms shall be issued unless (A) if the application is filed prior to October 1, 2022, the applicant holds a valid eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to section 29-36f, as amended by this act, or a valid state permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, and (B) the applicant submits documentation sufficient to establish that local zoning requirements have been met for the location where the sale is to take place. [except that any person selling or exchanging a pistol or revolver for the enhancement of a personal collection or for a hobby or who sells all or part of such person's personal collection of pistols or revolvers shall not be required to submit such documentation for the location where the sale or exchange is to take place.]

(3) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall, upon the application of any person in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the commissioner, issue a state license to sell firearms at retail if the application includes:

(A) A valid state permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to subsection (b) of this section;

(B) A valid local permit issued pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection;

(C) Such person's valid federal firearms license; and
(D) Any other materials required by the commissioner.

(4) Each person who holds a state license to sell firearms at retail shall apply to renew such license every four years in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the commissioner.

(5) (A) For sufficient cause found pursuant to subparagraph (B) of this subdivision, the commissioner may suspend or revoke a license or registration, issue fines of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars per violation, accept an offer in compromise or refuse to grant or renew a state license issued pursuant to this subsection, or place such licensee on probation, place conditions on such licensee or take other actions permitted by law. Information from inspections and investigations conducted by the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection related to administrative complaints or cases shall not be subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, as defined in section 1-200, except after the department has entered into a settlement agreement, or concluded its investigation or inspection as evidenced by case closure, provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the department from sharing information with other state and federal agencies and law enforcement as it relates to investigating violations of law.

(B) Any of the following shall constitute sufficient cause for such action by the commissioner, including, but not limited to:

(i) Furnishing of false or fraudulent information in any application or failure to comply with representations made in any application;

(ii) False, misleading or deceptive representations to the public or the department;

(iii) Failure to maintain effective controls against theft of firearms, including, but not limited to, failure to install or maintain the burglar alarm system required under section 29-37d;
(iv) An adverse administrative decision or delinquency assessment from the Department of Revenue Services;

(v) Failure to cooperate or give information to the department, local law enforcement authorities or any other enforcement agency upon any matter arising out of conduct at the premises of the licensee;

(vi) Revocation, or suspension of the permit to carry a pistol or revolver, or federal firearms license required pursuant to subdivision (3) of this subsection;

(vii) Failure to acquire an authorization number for a firearm transfer pursuant to sections 29-361 and 29-37a, as amended by this act;

(viii) Failure to verify that the recipient of a firearm is eligible to receive such firearm;

(ix) Transfer of a firearm to a person ineligible to receive such firearm, unless the licensee relied in good faith on the information provided to such licensee by the department in verifying the eligibility of such ineligible person;

(x) Evidence that the licensee is not a suitable person to hold a state license; and

(xi) Failure to comply with any other provision of sections 29-28 to 29-37’s, inclusive, as amended by this act.

(6) State licenses issued pursuant to this subsection may not be transferred.

Sec. 11. Subsection (d) of section 29-28 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 1-210 and 1-211, the name and address of a person issued a local permit or state license to
sell firearms at retail [pistols and revolvers] pursuant to subsection (a) of this section or a state or a temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, or a local permit to carry pistols and revolvers issued by local authorities prior to October 1, 2001, shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed, except (1) such information may be disclosed to law enforcement officials acting in the performance of their duties, including, but not limited to, employees of the United States Probation Office acting in the performance of their duties and parole officers within the Department of Correction acting in the performance of their duties, (2) the issuing authority may disclose such information to the extent necessary to comply with a request made pursuant to section 29-33, as amended by this act, 29-37a, as amended by this act, or 29-38m, as amended by this act, for verification that such state or temporary state permit is still valid and has not been suspended or revoked, and the local authority may disclose such information to the extent necessary to comply with a request made pursuant to section 29-33, as amended by this act, 29-37a, as amended by this act, or 29-38m, as amended by this act, for verification that a local permit is still valid and has not been suspended or revoked, and (3) such information may be disclosed to the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services to carry out the provisions of subsection (c) of section 17a-500.

Sec. 12. Subsection (a) of section 29-30 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2022):

(a) The fee for each local permit originally issued under the provisions of subsection (a) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, for the sale at retail of [pistols and revolvers] firearms shall be two hundred dollars and for each renewal of such permit two hundred dollars. The fee for each state license originally issued under the provisions of subsection (a) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, shall be two hundred dollars and for each renewal of such license two hundred dollars, except that any person who applies for such state license prior to October 1, 2022, and is in possession of a local permit to sell or deliver
pistols or revolvers at retail on the date such person applies shall not be charged any fee for such person's initial application. The fee for each state permit originally issued under the provisions of subsection (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, for the carrying of pistols and revolvers shall be one hundred forty dollars plus sufficient funds as required to be transmitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to cover the cost of a national criminal history records check. The local authority shall forward sufficient funds for the national criminal history records check to the commissioner no later than five business days after receipt by the local authority of the application for the temporary state permit. Seventy dollars shall be retained by the local authority. Upon approval by the local authority of the application for a temporary state permit, seventy dollars shall be sent to the commissioner. The fee to renew each state permit originally issued under the provisions of subsection (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, shall be seventy dollars. Upon deposit of such fees in the General Fund, ten dollars of each fee shall be credited within thirty days to the appropriation for the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection to a separate nonlapsing account for the purposes of the issuance of permits under subsections (a) and (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act.

Sec. 13. Section 29-31 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

No sale of any pistol or revolver shall be made except in the room, store or place described in the local permit and state license for the sale of [pistols and revolvers] firearms, and such permit or a copy thereof certified by the authority issuing the same shall be exposed to view within the room, store or place where pistols or revolvers are sold or offered or exposed for sale. No sale or delivery of any pistol or revolver shall be made unless the purchaser or person to whom the same is to be delivered is personally known to the vendor of such pistol or revolver or the person making delivery thereof or unless the person making such purchase or to whom delivery thereof is to be made provides evidence of his or her identity. The vendor of any pistol or revolver shall keep a
record of each pistol or revolver sold in a book kept for that purpose, which record shall be in such form as is prescribed by 27 CFR 478.125. The vendor of any pistol or revolver shall make such record available for inspection upon the request of any sworn member of an organized local police department or the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or any investigator assigned to the state-wide firearms [trafficking] crimes and tracing task force established under section 29-38e, as amended by this act.

Sec. 14. Subsection (b) of section 29-32b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(b) Any person aggrieved by any refusal to issue or renew a license, permit or certificate under the provisions of section 29-28, as amended by this act, 29-36f, as amended by this act, 29-37p, as amended by this act, or 29-38n, or by any limitation or revocation of a license permit or certificate issued under any of said sections, or by a refusal or failure of any issuing authority to furnish an application as provided in section 29-28a, may, within ninety days after receipt of notice of such refusal, limitation or revocation, or refusal or failure to supply an application as provided in section 29-28a, and without prejudice to any other course of action open to such person in law or in equity, appeal to the board. On such appeal the board shall inquire into and determine the facts, de novo, and unless it finds that such a refusal, limitation or revocation, or such refusal or failure to supply an application, as the case may be, would be for just and proper cause, it shall order such license, permit or certificate to be issued, renewed or restored, or the limitation removed or modified, as the case may be. If the refusal was for failure to document compliance with local zoning requirements, under subsection (a) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, the board shall not issue a permit.

Sec. 15. Subsection (b) of section 29-33 of the general statutes is
repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(b) On and after October 1, 1995, no person may purchase or receive any pistol or revolver unless such person holds a valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, a valid local permit and state license to sell firearms at retail [a pistol or revolver] issued pursuant to subsection (a) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, or a valid eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to section 29-36f, as amended by this act, or is a federal marshal, parole officer or peace officer.

Sec. 16. Subsection (e) of section 29-33 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(e) Upon the sale, delivery or other transfer of any pistol or revolver, the person making the purchase or to whom the same is delivered or transferred shall sign a receipt for such pistol or revolver, which shall contain the name and address of such person, the date of sale, the caliber, make, model and manufacturer's number and a general description of such pistol or revolver, the identification number of such person's permit to carry pistols or revolvers, issued pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, local permit and state license to sell firearms at retail [pistols or revolvers,] issued pursuant to subsection (a) of said section, or eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver, issued pursuant to section 29-36f, as amended by this act, if any, and the authorization number designated for the transfer by the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection. The person, firm or corporation selling such pistol or revolver or making delivery or transfer thereof shall give one copy of the receipt to the person making the purchase of such pistol or revolver or to whom the same is delivered or transferred, shall retain one copy of the receipt for at least five years, and shall send, by first class mail, or electronically transmit, within forty-eight hours of such sale, delivery or other
transfer, one copy of the receipt to the Commissioner of Emergency
Services and Public Protection and one copy of the receipt to the chief of
police or, where there is no chief of police, the warden of the borough or
the first selectman of the town, as the case may be, of the town in which
the transferee resides.

Sec. 17. Subsection (e) of section 29-37a of the general statutes is
repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October
1, 2022):

(e) No sale, delivery or other transfer of any long gun shall be made
by a person who [is not a federally licensed firearm manufacturer,
importer or dealer] does not possess a local permit and state license to
sell firearms at retail issued pursuant to subsection (a) of section 29-28,
as amended by this act, to a person who is not a federally licensed
firearm manufacturer, importer or dealer unless:

(1) The prospective transferor and prospective transferee comply
with the provisions of subsection (d) of this section, [and] the
prospective transferor has obtained an authorization number from the
Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection for such
sale, delivery or transfer and the prospective transferor sells ten or fewer
firearms in a calendar year and is not a federally licensed firearm dealer;
or

(2) The prospective transferor or prospective transferee requests a
federally licensed firearm dealer to contact the Department of
Emergency Services and Public Protection on behalf of such prospective
transferor or prospective transferee and the federally licensed firearm
dealer has obtained an authorization number from the Commissioner of
Emergency Services and Public Protection for such sale, delivery or
transfer.

Sec. 18. Section 29-38b of the general statutes is repealed and the
following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):
(a) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, in fulfilling his obligations under sections 29-28 to 29-38, inclusive, as amended by this act and section 53-202d, as amended by this act, shall verify that any person who, on or after October 1, 1998, applies for or seeks renewal of a [permit] state license to sell firearms at retail, [a pistol or revolver,] a permit to carry a pistol or revolver, an eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver or a certificate of possession for an assault weapon, or who, on or after July 1, 2013, applies for or seeks renewal of a long gun eligibility certificate, has not been confined in a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding sixty months by order of a probate court or has not been voluntarily admitted to a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding six months for care and treatment of a psychiatric disability and not solely for being an alcohol-dependent person or a drug-dependent person as those terms are defined in section 17a-680, by making an inquiry to the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services in such a manner so as to only receive a report on the commitment or admission status of the person with respect to whom the inquiry is made including identifying information in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of section 17a-500.

(b) If the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection determines pursuant to subsection (a) of this section that a person has been confined in a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding sixty months by order of a probate court or has been voluntarily admitted to a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding six months for care and treatment of a psychiatric disability and not solely for being an alcohol-dependent person or a drug-dependent person as those terms are defined in section 17a-680, said commissioner shall report the status of such person’s application for or renewal of a [permit] state license to sell firearms at retail, [a pistol or revolver,] a permit to carry a pistol or revolver, an eligibility
certificate for a pistol or revolver, a certificate of possession for an assault weapon or a long gun eligibility certificate to the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services for the purpose of fulfilling his responsibilities under subsection (c) of section 17a-500.

Sec. 19. Subsection (c) of section 29-38m of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(c) [On and after October 1, 2013, no] No person, firm or corporation shall sell ammunition or an ammunition magazine to any person unless such person holds a valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, a valid local permit and state license to sell firearms at retail [a pistol or revolver] issued pursuant to subsection (a) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, a valid eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to section 29-36f, as amended by this act, or a valid long gun eligibility certificate issued pursuant to section 29-37p, as amended by this act, and presents to the transferor such permit or certificate, or unless such person holds a valid ammunition certificate issued pursuant to section 29-38n and presents to the transferor such certificate and such person's motor vehicle operator's license, passport or other valid form of identification issued by the federal government or a state or municipal government that contains such person's date of birth and photograph.

Sec. 20. Subsection (e) of section 53-202d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(e) If an owner of an assault weapon sells or transfers the assault weapon to a licensed gun dealer, such dealer shall, at the time of delivery of the assault weapon, execute a certificate of transfer and cause the certificate of transfer to be mailed or delivered to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection. The certificate of transfer
shall contain: (1) The date of sale or transfer; (2) the name and address of the seller or transferor and the licensed gun dealer, their Social Security numbers or motor vehicle operator license numbers, if applicable; (3) the licensed gun dealer's federal firearms license number and seller's [permit] license number; (4) a description of the assault weapon, including the caliber of the assault weapon and its make, model and serial number; and (5) any other information the commissioner prescribes. The licensed gun dealer shall present such dealer's motor vehicle operator's license or Social Security card, federal firearms license and seller's local permit and state license to the seller or transferor for inspection at the time of purchase or transfer. The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall maintain a file of all certificates of transfer at the commissioner's central office.

Sec. 21. Subsection (f) of section 53-202f of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(f) The term "licensed gun dealer", as used in sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act, means a person who has a federal firearms license and a local permit and state license to sell firearms pursuant to section 29-28, as amended by this act.

Sec. 22. Subsection (a) of section 53-202w of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(a) As used in this section and section 53-202x, as amended by this act:

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

(2) "Lawfully possesses", with respect to a large capacity magazine,
means that a person has (A) actual and lawful possession of the large
capacity magazine, (B) constructive possession of the large capacity
magazine pursuant to a lawful purchase of a firearm that contains a
large capacity magazine that was transacted prior to or on April 4, 2013,
regardless of whether the firearm was delivered to the purchaser prior
to or on April 4, 2013, which lawful purchase is evidenced by a writing
sufficient to indicate that (i) a contract for sale was made between the
parties prior to or on April 4, 2013, for the purchase of the firearm, or (ii)
full or partial payment for the firearm was made by the purchaser to the
seller of the firearm prior to or on April 4, 2013, or (C) actual possession
under subparagraph (A) of this subdivision, or constructive possession
under subparagraph (B) of this subdivision, as evidenced by a written
statement made under penalty of false statement on such form as the
Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection prescribes;
and

(3) "Licensed gun dealer" means a person who has a federal firearms
license and a local permit and state license to sell firearms pursuant to
section 29-28, as amended by this act.

Sec. 23. Subsection (e) of section 53-202x of the general statutes is
repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October
1, 2022):

(e) (1) If an owner of a large capacity magazine transfers the large
capacity magazine to a licensed gun dealer, such dealer shall, at the time
of delivery of the large capacity magazine, execute a certificate of
transfer. For any transfer prior to January 1, 2014, the dealer shall
provide to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
Protection monthly reports, on such form as the commissioner
prescribes, regarding the number of transfers that the dealer has accepted. For any transfer on or after January 1, 2014, the dealer shall cause the certificate of transfer to be mailed or delivered to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection. The certificate of transfer shall contain: (A) The date of sale or transfer; (B) the name and address of the seller or transferor and the licensed gun dealer, and their Social Security numbers or motor vehicle operator license numbers, if applicable; (C) the licensed gun dealer's federal firearms license number; and (D) a description of the large capacity magazine.

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

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

Sec. 24. Subsection (b) of section 54-36e of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(b) Firearms and ammunition turned over to the state police pursuant to subsection (a) of this section which are not destroyed or retained for appropriate use shall be sold at public auctions, conducted by the Commissioner of Administrative Services or said commissioner's designee. Pistols and revolvers, as defined in section 53a-3, which are antiques, as defined in section 29-33, as amended by this act, or curios or relics, as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 27, Chapter 1, Part 178, or modern pistols and revolvers which have a current retail value of one hundred dollars or more may be sold at such public auctions, provided such pistols and revolvers shall be sold only to persons who have a valid local permit and state license to sell [a pistol or revolver] firearms at retail, or a valid permit to carry a pistol or
revolver, issued pursuant to section 29-28, as amended by this act. Rifles
and shotguns, as defined in section 53a-3, shall be sold only to persons
qualified under federal law to purchase such rifles and shotguns and
who have a valid long gun eligibility certificate issued pursuant to
section 29-37p, as amended by this act. The proceeds of any such sale
shall be paid to the State Treasurer and deposited by the State Treasurer
in the forfeit firearms account within the General Fund.

Sec. 25. Subsection (b) of section 29-28 of the 2022 supplement to the
general statutes, as amended by section 3 of public act 21-67, is repealed
and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(b) Upon the application of any person having a bona fide permanent
residence within the jurisdiction of any such authority, such chief of
police, warden or selectman may issue a temporary state permit to such
person to carry a pistol or revolver within the state, provided such
authority shall find that such applicant intends to make no use of any
pistol or revolver which such applicant may be permitted to carry under
such permit other than a lawful use and that such person is a suitable
person to receive such permit. No state or temporary state permit to
carry a pistol or revolver shall be issued under this subsection if the
applicant (1) has failed to successfully complete a course approved by
the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection in the
safety and use of pistols and revolvers including, but not limited to, a
safety or training course in the use of pistols and revolvers available to
the public offered by a law enforcement agency, a private or public
educational institution or a firearms training school, utilizing instructors
certified by the National Rifle Association or the Department of Energy
and Environmental Protection and a safety or training course in the use
of pistols or revolvers conducted by an instructor certified by the state
or the National Rifle Association, (2) has been convicted of (A) a felony,
[B or] (B) a misdemeanor violation of section 21a-279 on or after October
1, 2015, [B or] (C) a misdemeanor violation of section 53a-58, 53a-61, 53a-
61a, 53a-62, 53a-63, 53a-96, 53a-175, 53a-176, 53a-178 or 53a-181d, or (D)
a felony or misdemeanor violation of any law of this state that
constitutes a family violence crime, as defined in section 46b-38a, during the preceding twenty years, (3) has been convicted as delinquent for the commission of a serious juvenile offense, as defined in section 46b-120, as amended by this act, (4) has been discharged from custody within the preceding twenty years after having been found not guilty of a crime by reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to section 53a-13, (5) (A) has been confined in a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding sixty months by order of a probate court, or (B) has been voluntarily admitted on or after October 1, 2013, to a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding six months for care and treatment of a psychiatric disability and not solely for being an alcohol-dependent person or a drug-dependent person as those terms are defined in section 17a-680, (6) is subject to a restraining or protective order issued by a court in a case involving the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person, including an ex parte order issued pursuant to section 46b-15 or 46b-16a, (7) is subject to a firearms seizure order issued prior to June 1, 2022, pursuant to section 29-38c after notice and hearing, or a risk protection order or risk protection investigation order issued on or after June 1, 2022, pursuant to section 29-38c, (8) is prohibited from shipping, transporting, possessing or receiving a firearm pursuant to [18 USC 922(g)(4)] 18 USC 922(g)(2), (g)(4) or (g)(9), (9) is an alien illegally or unlawfully in the United States, or (10) is less than twenty-one years of age. Nothing in this section shall require any person who holds a valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver on October 1, 1994, to participate in any additional training in the safety and use of pistols and revolvers. No person may apply for a temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver more than once within any twelve-month period, and no temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver shall be issued to any person who has applied for such permit more than once within the preceding twelve months. Any person who applies for a temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver shall indicate in writing on the application, under penalty of false statement in such manner as the issuing authority
prescribes, that such person has not applied for a temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver within the past twelve months. Upon issuance of a temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver to the applicant, the local authority shall forward the original application to the commissioner. Not later than sixty days after receiving a temporary state permit, an applicant shall appear at a location designated by the commissioner to receive the state permit. The commissioner may then issue, to any holder of any temporary state permit, a state permit to carry a pistol or revolver within the state. Upon issuance of the state permit, the commissioner shall make available to the permit holder a copy of the law regarding the permit holder's responsibility to report the loss or theft of a firearm and the penalties associated with the failure to comply with such law. Upon issuance of the state permit, the commissioner shall forward a record of such permit to the local authority issuing the temporary state permit. The commissioner shall retain records of all applications, whether approved or denied. The copy of the state permit delivered to the permittee shall be laminated and shall contain a full-face photograph of such permittee. A person holding a state permit issued pursuant to this subsection shall notify the issuing authority within two business days of any change of such person's address. The notification shall include the old address and the new address of such person.

Sec. 26. Subsection (b) of section 29-36f of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes, as amended by section 4 of public act 21-67, is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(b) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall issue an eligibility certificate unless said commissioner finds that the applicant: (1) Has failed to successfully complete a course approved by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection in the safety and use of pistols and revolvers including, but not limited to, a safety or training course in the use of pistols and revolvers available to the public offered by a law enforcement agency, a private or public educational institution or a firearms training school, utilizing instructors
certified by the National Rifle Association or the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection and a safety or training course in the use of pistols or revolvers conducted by an instructor certified by the state or the National Rifle Association; (2) has been convicted of (A) a felony, (B) a misdemeanor violation of section 21a-279 on or after October 1, 2015, [or] (C) a misdemeanor violation of section 53a-58, 53a-61, 53a-61a, 53a-62, 53a-63, 53a-96, 53a-175, 53a-176, 53a-178 or 53a-181d, or (D) a felony or misdemeanor violation of any law of this state that constitutes a family violence crime, as defined in section 46b-38a, during the preceding twenty years; (3) has been convicted as delinquent for the commission of a serious juvenile offense, as defined in section 46b-120, as amended by this act; (4) has been discharged from custody within the preceding twenty years after having been found not guilty of a crime by reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to section 53a-13; (5) (A) has been confined in a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding sixty months by order of a probate court; or (B) has been voluntarily admitted on or after October 1, 2013, to a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding six months for care and treatment of a psychiatric disability and not solely for being an alcohol-dependent person or a drug-dependent person as those terms are defined in section 17a-680; (6) is subject to a restraining or protective order issued by a court in a case involving the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person, including an ex parte order issued pursuant to section 46b-15 or section 46b-16a; (7) is subject to a firearms seizure order issued prior to June 1, 2022, pursuant to section 29-38c after notice and hearing, or a risk protection order or risk protection investigation order issued on or after June 1, 2022, pursuant to section 29-38c; (8) is prohibited from shipping, transporting, possessing or receiving a firearm pursuant to 18 USC 922(g)(2), (g)(4) or (g)(9); or (9) is an alien illegally or unlawfully in the United States.

Sec. 27. Subsection (b) of section 29-37p of the 2022 supplement to the
general statutes, as amended by section 5 of public act 21-67, is repealed
and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(b) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
shall issue a long gun eligibility certificate unless said commissioner
finds that the applicant: (1) Has failed to successfully complete a course
approved by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
Protection in the safety and use of firearms including, but not limited to,
a safety or training course in the use of firearms available to the public
offered by a law enforcement agency, a private or public educational
institution or a firearms training school, utilizing instructors certified by
the National Rifle Association or the Department of Energy and
Environmental Protection and a safety or training course in the use of
firearms conducted by an instructor certified by the state or the National
Rifle Association; (2) has been convicted of (A) a felony, (B) a
misdemeanor violation of section 21a-279 on or after October 1, 2015,
[or] (C) a misdemeanor violation of section 53a-58, 53a-61, 53a-61a, 53a-
62, 53a-63, 53a-96, 53a-175, 53a-176, 53a-178 or 53a-181d, or (D) a felony
or misdemeanor violation of any law of this state that constitutes a
family violence crime, as defined in section 46b-38a, during the
preceding twenty years; (3) has been convicted as delinquent for the
commission of a serious juvenile offense, as defined in section 46b-120,
as amended by this act; (4) has been discharged from custody within the
preceding twenty years after having been found not guilty of a crime by
reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to section 53a-13; (5) has
been confined in a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as
defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding sixty months by order
of a probate court; (6) has been voluntarily admitted to a hospital for
persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495,
within the preceding six months for care and treatment of a psychiatric
disability and not solely for being an alcohol-dependent person or a
drug-dependent person as those terms are defined in section 17a-680;
(7) is subject to a restraining or protective order issued by a court in a
case involving the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force
against another person, including an ex parte order issued pursuant to section 46b-15 or 46b-16a; (8) is subject to a firearms seizure order issued prior to June 1, 2022, pursuant to section 29-38c after notice and hearing, or a risk protection order or risk protection investigation order issued on or after June 1, 2022, pursuant to section 29-38c; (9) is prohibited from shipping, transporting, possessing or receiving a firearm pursuant to [18 USC 922(g)(4)] 18 USC 922(g)(2), (g)(4) or (g)(9); or (10) is an alien illegally or unlawfully in the United States.

Sec. 28. Subsection (a) of section 29-37b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(a) Each person, firm or corporation which engages in the retail sale of any [pistol or revolver] firearm, at the time of sale of any such [pistol or revolver] firearm with a reusable trigger lock, gun lock or gun locking device appropriate for such firearm, which lock or device shall be constructed of material sufficiently strong to prevent it from being easily disabled and have a locking mechanism accessible by key or by electronic or other mechanical accessory specific to such lock or device to prevent unauthorized removal, and (2) provide to the purchaser thereof a written warning which shall state in block letters not less than one inch in height: "UNLAWFUL STORAGE OF A LOADED FIREARM MAY RESULT IN IMPRISONMENT OR FINE."

Sec. 29. Subsection (e) of section 46b-133 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(e) When a child is arrested for the commission of a delinquent act and is placed in a juvenile residential center pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, such child may be detained pending a hearing which shall be held on the business day next following the child's arrest. No child may be detained after such hearing unless the court determines,
based on the available facts, that (1) there is probable cause to believe that the child has committed the acts alleged, (2) there is no less restrictive alternative available, and (3) through the use of the detention risk screening instrument developed pursuant to section 46b-133g, that there is (A) probable cause to believe that the level of risk the child poses to public safety if released to the community prior to the court hearing or disposition cannot be managed in a less restrictive setting; (B) a need to hold the child in order to ensure the child's appearance before the court or compliance with court process, as demonstrated by the child's previous failure to respond to the court process, or (C) a need to hold the child for another jurisdiction. Such probable cause may be shown by sworn affidavit in lieu of testimony. No child shall be released from a juvenile residential center who is alleged to have committed a serious juvenile offense except by order of a judge of the Superior Court. The court may, in its discretion, consider as an alternative to detention a suspended detention order with graduated sanctions to be imposed based on the detention risk screening for such child, using the instrument developed pursuant to section 46b-133g. Any child confined in a community correctional center or lockup shall be held in an area separate and apart from any adult detainee, except in the case of a nursing infant, and no child shall at any time be held in solitary confinement or held for a period that exceeds six hours, except that if an officer has submitted an application for an order of detention and the judge has not yet ruled on such application, or if such officer has been unable to contact such child's parent or guardian, such child may be held for a period not exceeding eight hours. When a female child is held in custody, she shall, as far as possible, be in the charge of a woman attendant.

Sec. 30. Subsection (d) of section 46b-124 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(d) Records of cases of juvenile matters involving delinquency proceedings shall be available to (1) Judicial Branch employees who, in
the performance of their duties, require access to such records, (2) judges and employees of the Probate Court who, in the performance of their duties, require access to such records, and (3) employees and authorized agents of municipal, state or federal agencies involved in (A) the delinquency proceedings, (B) the provision of services directly to the child, or (C) the delivery of court diversionary programs. Such employees and authorized agents include, but are not limited to, law enforcement officials, community-based youth service bureau officials, state and federal prosecutorial officials, school officials in accordance with section 10-233h, court officials including officials of both the regular criminal docket and the docket for juvenile matters and officials of the Division of Criminal Justice, the Division of Public Defender Services, the Department of Children and Families, if the child is committed pursuant to section 46b-129, provided such disclosure shall be limited to (i) information that identifies the child as the subject of the delinquency petition, or (ii) the records of the delinquency proceedings, when the juvenile court orders the department to provide services to said child, the Court Support Services Division and agencies under contract with the Judicial Branch. Such records shall also be available to (I) the attorney representing the child, including the Division of Public Defender Services, in any proceeding in which such records are relevant, (II) the parents or guardian of the child, until such time as the subject of the record reaches the age of majority, (III) the subject of the record, upon submission of satisfactory proof of the subject’s identity, pursuant to guidelines prescribed by the Office of the Chief Court Administrator, provided the subject has reached the age of majority, (IV) law enforcement officials and prosecutorial officials conducting legitimate criminal investigations, (V) a state or federal agency providing services related to the collection of moneys due or funding to support the service needs of eligible juveniles, provided such disclosure shall be limited to that information necessary for the collection of and application for such moneys, (VI) members and employees of the Board of Pardons and Paroles and employees of the Department of Correction who, in the performance of their duties, require access to such records,
provided the subject of the record has been convicted of a crime in the
regular criminal docket of the Superior Court and such records are
relevant to the performance of a risk and needs assessment of such
person while such person is incarcerated, the determination of such
person's suitability for release from incarceration or for a pardon, or the
determination of the supervision and treatment needs of such person
while on parole or other supervised release, and (VII) members and
employees of the Judicial Review Council who, in the performance of
their duties related to said council, require access to such records.
Records disclosed pursuant to this subsection shall not be further
disclosed, except that information contained in such records may be
disclosed in connection with bail or sentencing reports in open court
during criminal proceedings involving the subject of such information,
or as otherwise provided by law. Records of cases of juvenile matters
involving delinquency proceedings, including arrest records, in the past
ninety days shall be available via direct electronic means to state and
municipal law enforcement officials conducting criminal investigations.

Sec. 31. Subdivision (8) of section 46b-120 of the 2022 supplement to
the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

(8) "Serious juvenile offense" means (A) the violation of, including
attempt or conspiracy to violate, subsection (b) of section 14-223,
subsection (a) of section 14-224, subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of
section 14-224, section 21a-277, 21a-278, 29-33, as amended by this act,
29-34, 29-35, as amended by this act, subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection
(a) of section 53-21, 53-80a, 53-202b, 53-202c, as amended by this act, 53-
390 to 53-392, inclusive, 53a-54a to 53a-57, inclusive, 53a-59 to 53a-60c,
inclusive, 53a-64aa, 53a-64bb, 53a-70 to 53a-71, inclusive, 53a-72b, 53a-
86, 53a-92 to 53a-94a, inclusive, 53a-95, 53a-100aa, 53a-101, 53a-102, 53a-
102a, 53a-103a or 53a-111 to 53a-113, inclusive, subdivision (1) of
subsection (a) of section 53a-122, subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of
section 53a-123, section 53a-134, 53a-135, 53a-136a or 53a-167c,
subsection (a) of section 53a-174, or section 53a-196a, 53a-211, 53a-212,
53a-216 or 53a-217b, (B) a second violation of, including attempt or conspiracy to violate, subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of section 53a-122, subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 53a-123 or subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 53a-124, or [(B) (C) absconding, escaping or running away, without just cause, from any secure residential facility in which the child has been placed by the court as a delinquent child;

Sec. 32. Section 46b-133 of the 2022 supplement to the general statutes is amended by adding subsection (l) as follows (Effective October 1, 2022):

(NEW) (l) The court shall order that any child (1) who is released on a suspended detention order after being charged with a delinquency offense involving a motor vehicle, as defined in section 46b-133j, or a violation of subsection (b) of section 14-223, subsection (a) of section 14-224 or subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of section 14-224, for which such child is not yet adjudicated as delinquent, (2) who has been previously adjudicated delinquent for an offense involving a motor vehicle or a violation of subsection (b) of section 14-223, subsection (a) of section 14-224 or subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of section 14-224, and (3) whose suspended detention order includes a requirement that such child remain in a given location at any time or refrain from being in a given location at any time, be subject to electronic monitoring under the same conditions as the electronic monitoring program established under subsection (f) of section 46b-38c.

Sec. 33. Section 19a-4i of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2022):

There shall be, within the Department of Public Health, an Office of Injury Prevention, whose purpose shall be to coordinate and expand prevention and control activities related to intentional and unintentional injuries. The duties of said office shall include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) To serve as a data coordinator and analysis source of mortality and injury statistics for other state agencies; (2) to integrate an injury and violence prevention focus within the
Department of Public Health; (3) to develop collaborative relationships with other state agencies and private and community organizations to establish programs promoting injury prevention, awareness and education to reduce automobile, motorcycle and bicycle injuries and interpersonal violence, including homicide, child abuse, youth violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and elderly abuse; (4) to support the development of comprehensive community-based injury and violence prevention initiatives within cities and towns of the state; (5) to develop sources of funding to establish and continue programs to promote prevention of intentional and unintentional injuries; (6) within available appropriations, to establish a gun violence intervention and prevention program to (A) fund and support the growth of evidence-informed community violence and gun violence prevention and intervention programs in the state, (B) strengthen partnerships within the community, state and federal agencies involved in community violence prevention and intervention, (C) collect timely data on firearm and stabbing-involved injuries and deaths, and (D) evaluate effectiveness of strategies implemented under the program.

Sec. 34. Subsection (b) of section 29-36n of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2022):

(b) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, in conjunction with the Chief State's Attorney and the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association, shall update the protocol developed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section to reflect the provisions of sections 29-7h, 29-28, as amended by this act, 29-28a, 29-29, 29-30, as amended by this act, 29-32 and 29-35, as amended by this act, subsections (b) and (h) of section 46b-15, subsections (c) and (d) of section 46b-38c and sections 53-202a, as amended by this act, 53-202l, 53-202m and 53a-217 and shall include in such protocol specific instructions for the transfer, delivery or surrender of pistols and revolvers and other firearms and ammunition when the assistance of more than one law enforcement agency is necessary to effect the requirements of section 29-36k.
Sec. 35. Section 53-202m of the general statutes is repealed. *(Effective July 1, 2022)*

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:

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<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Effective Date</th>
<th>Amendments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>July 1, 2022</td>
<td>29-38e</td>
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<td>2</td>
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Statement of Purpose:
To implement the Governor's budget recommendations.

[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.]