



House of Representatives

General Assembly

File No. 455

January Session, 2025

Substitute House Bill No. 6859

House of Representatives, April 2, 2025

The Committee on Public Safety and Security reported through REP. BOYD of the 50th Dist., Chairperson of the Committee on the part of the House, that the substitute bill ought to pass.

AN ACT CONCERNING THE DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY SERVICES AND PUBLIC PROTECTION'S RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING CERTAIN EVIDENCE AND RECORDS, FIREARM INFORMATION, SECURITY GUARDS, FIREARM TRANSFERS AND SCHOOL SECURITY GRANTS.

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

1 Section 1. Subsection (d) of section 19a-112a of the general statutes is
2 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
3 *1, 2025*):

4 (d) Each health care facility in the state that provides for the collection
5 of sexual assault evidence shall follow the protocol adopted under
6 subsection (b) of this section, contact a sexual assault counselor, as
7 defined in section 52-146k, when a person who identifies himself or
8 herself as a victim of sexual assault arrives at such health care facility
9 and, with the consent of the victim, shall collect sexual assault evidence.
10 After the collection of any evidence, the health care facility shall contact
11 a law enforcement agency to receive the evidence. Not later than ten
12 days after the collection of the evidence, the law enforcement agency

13 shall transfer the evidence, in a manner that maintains the integrity of
14 the evidence, to the Division of Scientific Services within the
15 Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection. [or the
16 Federal Bureau of Investigation laboratory. If the evidence is transferred
17 to the division, the] The division shall analyze the evidence not later
18 than sixty days after the collection of the evidence or, if the victim chose
19 to remain anonymous and not report the sexual assault to the law
20 enforcement agency at the time of collection, shall hold the evidence for
21 at least five years after the collection of the evidence. If a victim reports
22 the sexual assault to the law enforcement agency after the collection of
23 the evidence, such law enforcement agency shall notify the division that
24 a report has been filed not later than five days after filing such report
25 and the division shall analyze the evidence not later than sixty days after
26 receiving such notification. The division shall hold any evidence
27 received and analyzed pursuant to this subsection until the conclusion
28 of [any criminal proceedings] the division's analysis of the evidence.
29 Upon the conclusion of such analysis, the division shall transfer the
30 evidence, in a manner that maintains the integrity of the evidence, to the
31 law enforcement agency that collected the evidence. The law
32 enforcement agency that collected the evidence shall hold the evidence
33 until the conclusion of any criminal proceedings. The failure of (1) a law
34 enforcement agency to transfer the evidence to the division not later
35 than ten days after the collection of the evidence, [or] (2) the division to
36 analyze the evidence not later than sixty days after the collection of the
37 evidence or after receiving a notification from a law enforcement
38 agency, or (3) the division to transfer the evidence to the law
39 enforcement agency that collected the evidence, shall not affect the
40 admissibility of the evidence in any suit, action or proceeding if the
41 evidence is otherwise admissible. The failure of any person to comply
42 with this section or the protocol shall not affect the admissibility of the
43 evidence in any suit, action or proceeding if the evidence is otherwise
44 admissible.

45 Sec. 2. Subsection (d) of section 46b-124 of the general statutes is
46 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*
47 *2025*):

48 (d) Records of cases of juvenile matters involving delinquency
49 proceedings shall be available to (1) Judicial Branch employees who, in
50 the performance of their duties, require access to such records, (2) judges
51 and employees of the Probate Court who, in the performance of their
52 duties, require access to such records, and (3) employees and authorized
53 agents of municipal, state or federal agencies involved in (A) the
54 delinquency proceedings, (B) the provision of services directly to the
55 child, (C) the delivery of court diversionary programs, or (D) the
56 evaluation of a proposed transfer of a firearm to [a] any person [under
57 the age of twenty-one] in this state or any other state. [, as required by
58 Title II, Section 12001 of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, Public
59 Law 117-159, as amended from time to time.] Such employees and
60 authorized agents include, but are not limited to, law enforcement
61 officials, community-based youth service bureau officials, state and
62 federal prosecutorial officials, school officials in accordance with section
63 10-233h, court officials including officials of both the regular criminal
64 docket and the docket for juvenile matters and officials of the Division
65 of Criminal Justice, the Division of Public Defender Services, the
66 Department of Children and Families, if the child is under the oversight
67 of the department's administrative unit pursuant to section 17a-3b,
68 provided such disclosure shall be limited to information that identifies
69 the child as residing in a justice facility or incarcerated, or, if the child is
70 committed pursuant to section 46b-129, provided such disclosure shall
71 be limited to (i) information that identifies the child as the subject of the
72 delinquency petition, or (ii) the records of the delinquency proceedings,
73 when the juvenile court orders the department to provide services to
74 said child, the Court Support Services Division and agencies under
75 contract with the Judicial Branch. Such records shall also be available to
76 (I) the attorney representing the child, including the Division of Public
77 Defender Services, in any proceeding in which such records are
78 relevant, (II) the parents or guardian of the child, until such time as the
79 subject of the record reaches the age of majority, (III) the subject of the
80 record, upon submission of satisfactory proof of the subject's identity,
81 pursuant to guidelines prescribed by the Office of the Chief Court
82 Administrator, provided the subject has reached the age of majority,

83 (IV) law enforcement officials and prosecutorial officials conducting
84 legitimate criminal investigations, as provided in subsection (o) of this
85 section or orders to detain pursuant to section 46b-133, (V) a state or
86 federal agency providing services related to the collection of moneys
87 due or funding to support the service needs of eligible juveniles,
88 provided such disclosure shall be limited to that information necessary
89 for the collection of and application for such moneys, (VI) members and
90 employees of the Board of Pardons and Paroles and employees of the
91 Department of Correction who, in the performance of their duties,
92 require access to such records, provided the subject of the record has
93 been convicted of a crime in the regular criminal docket of the Superior
94 Court and such records are relevant to the performance of a risk and
95 needs assessment of such person while such person is incarcerated, the
96 determination of such person's suitability for release from incarceration
97 or for a pardon, or the determination of the supervision and treatment
98 needs of such person while on parole or other supervised release, and
99 (VII) members and employees of the Judicial Review Council who, in
100 the performance of their duties related to said council, require access to
101 such records. Records disclosed pursuant to this subsection shall not be
102 further disclosed, except that information contained in such records
103 may be disclosed in connection with bail or sentencing reports in open
104 court during criminal proceedings involving the subject of such
105 information, or as otherwise provided by law.

106 Sec. 3. Section 54-36n of the general statutes is repealed and the
107 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

108 (a) Whenever a law enforcement agency seizes a firearm in
109 connection with a criminal arrest or pursuant to a search warrant
110 without an arrest or otherwise recovers a firearm, such agency shall
111 forthwith take all appropriate steps to identify and trace the history of
112 such firearm. For the purposes of this section, "law enforcement agency"
113 means the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency
114 Services and Public Protection, any municipal police department or any
115 special police force established pursuant to section 10a-156b.

116 (b) In complying with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section,
117 a law enforcement agency shall: [use] (1) Submit all available
118 information identifying such firearm to the National Tracing Center of
119 the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, [and] Firearms [. Such law
120 enforcement agency shall immediately transmit to the National Tracing
121 Center, by facsimile or by entering] and Explosives, via said center's
122 electronic tracing system known as "eTrace"; (2) opt to allow such
123 information to be shared via eTrace; and (3) for any such firearm that
124 was stolen or is missing, enter such information [on] into the
125 Connecticut On-Line Law Enforcement Communications
126 Teleprocessing (COLLECT) System. [when said system becomes
127 available for transmitting such information directly to the National
128 Tracing Center, all information necessary to comply with the provisions
129 of subsection (a) of this section.]

130 [(c) The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection
131 shall take appropriate action to allow the COLLECT System to be used
132 by law enforcement agencies in complying with the provisions of this
133 section.]

134 [(d)] (c) Whenever a firearm is identified and is determined to have
135 been stolen, the law enforcement agency shall return such firearm, and
136 any ammunition seized or recovered with such firearm that is
137 determined to be stolen, to the rightful owner thereof, provided such
138 owner is not prohibited from possessing such firearm or ammunition
139 and such agency does not need to retain such firearm or ammunition as
140 evidence in a criminal prosecution.

141 Sec. 4. Section 29-161z of the general statutes is repealed and the
142 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

143 (a) No employee of a licensed security service and no employee hired
144 by a firm or corporation to perform work as a security officer may carry
145 a pistol, revolver or other firearm, or electronic defense weapon, as such
146 terms are defined in section 53a-3, while on duty or directly en route to
147 or from such employment unless such employee obtains a special
148 permit from the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public

149 Protection in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of this
150 section. No licensed security service and no firm or corporation may
151 permit any employee to carry a pistol, revolver or other firearm, or
152 electronic defense weapon, while on duty or directly en route to or from
153 such employment unless it obtains proof that such employee has
154 obtained such permit from the commissioner. The permit required
155 under this section shall be in addition to the permit requirement
156 imposed under section 29-28.

157 (b) (1) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
158 Protection may grant to any suitable employee of a licensed security
159 service, or to an employee hired by a firm or corporation to perform
160 work as a uniformed or nonuniformed security officer, a special permit
161 to carry a pistol or revolver or other firearm while actually on duty on
162 the premises of the employer, or, while directly en route to or from such
163 employment, provided that such employee has proven to the
164 satisfaction of the commissioner that such employee has successfully
165 completed a course, approved by the commissioner, of training in the
166 safety and use of firearms. The commissioner may grant to such
167 employee a temporary permit pending issuance of the permit, provided
168 such employee has submitted an application and successfully
169 completed such training course immediately following employment.
170 All armed security officers shall complete such safety course and yearly
171 complete a refresher safety course approved by the commissioner.

172 (2) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
173 may grant to any suitable employee of a licensed security service, or to
174 an employee hired by a firm or corporation to perform work as a
175 uniformed or nonuniformed security officer, a special permit to carry an
176 electronic defense weapon while actually on duty on the premises of the
177 employer, or while directly en route to or from such employment,
178 provided such employee has proven to the satisfaction of the
179 commissioner that such employee has successfully completed a course,
180 approved by the commissioner, of training in the safety and use of
181 electronic defense weapons. The commissioner may grant to such
182 employee a temporary permit pending issuance of the permit, provided

183 such employee has submitted an application and successfully
184 completed such training course immediately following employment.
185 All security officers carrying electronic defense weapons shall complete
186 such safety course and annually complete a refresher safety course
187 approved by the commissioner.

188 (3) The commissioner shall adopt regulations in accordance with the
189 provisions of chapter 54 concerning the approval of schools, institutions
190 or organizations offering [such] the courses described in subdivisions
191 (1) and (2) of this subsection, requirements for instructors and the
192 required number of hours and content of such courses.

193 (c) Application for a special permit shall be made on forms provided
194 by the commissioner and shall be accompanied by a sixty-two-dollar
195 fee. Such permit shall have the same expiration date as the pistol permit
196 issued under subsection (b) of section 29-28 and may be renewed for
197 additional five-year periods.

198 (d) (1) [On and after October 1, 2008, no] No person or employee of
199 an association, corporation or partnership shall conduct the training
200 pursuant to subsection (b) of this section without the approval of the
201 commissioner. [, except as provided in subdivision (2) of this
202 subsection.] Application for such approval shall be submitted on forms
203 prescribed by the commissioner, accompanied by a fee of forty dollars.
204 Such application shall be made under oath and shall contain the
205 applicant's name, address, date and place of birth, employment for the
206 previous five years, education or training in the subjects required to be
207 taught under subsection (b) of this section, any convictions for violations
208 of the law and such other information as the commissioner may require
209 by regulation adopted pursuant to section 29-161x to properly
210 investigate the character, competency and integrity of the applicant. No
211 person shall be approved as an instructor for such training who has been
212 convicted of a felony, a sexual offense or a crime of moral turpitude or
213 who has been denied approval as a security service licensee, a security
214 officer or instructor in the security industry by any licensing authority,
215 or whose approval has been revoked or suspended. The term for such

216 approval shall not exceed two years. Not later than two business days
217 after a change of address, any person approved as an instructor in
218 accordance with this section shall notify the commissioner of such
219 change and such notification shall include both the old and new
220 addresses.

221 [(2) If a course of training in the safety and use of firearms is approved
222 by the commissioner in accordance with subsection (b) of this section on
223 or before September 30, 2008, the person serving as an instructor of such
224 course shall have until April 1, 2009, to apply for approval as an
225 instructor in accordance with subdivision (1) of this subsection.]

226 [(3)] (2) Each person approved as an instructor in accordance with
227 this section may apply for the renewal of such approval on a form
228 approved by the commissioner, accompanied by a fee of forty dollars.
229 Such form may require the disclosure of any information necessary for
230 the commissioner to determine whether the instructor's suitability to
231 serve as an instructor has changed since the issuance of the prior
232 approval. The term of such renewed approval shall not exceed two
233 years.

234 (e) Any fee or portion of a fee paid pursuant to the provisions of this
235 section shall not be refundable.

236 (f) Any person, firm or corporation that violates any provision of this
237 section shall be fined seventy-five dollars for each offense. Each
238 violation of this section shall be a separate and distinct offense, and, in
239 the case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance thereof shall
240 be deemed to be a separate and distinct offense.

241 (g) The commissioner may suspend or revoke a security service
242 license, a special permit issued to a security officer or instructor
243 approval upon a finding by the commissioner that such licensee, permit
244 holder or instructor has violated any provision of this section, provided
245 notice shall have been given to such licensee, permit holder or instructor
246 to appear before the commissioner to show cause why the license,
247 permit or approval should not be suspended or revoked. Any party

248 aggrieved by an order of the commissioner may appeal therefrom in
249 accordance with the provisions of section 4-183, except the venue for
250 such appeal shall be the judicial district of New Britain.

251 Sec. 5. Section 29-161q of the general statutes is repealed and the
252 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

253 (a) Any security service or business may employ as many security
254 officers as such security service or business deems necessary for the
255 conduct of the business, provided such security officers are of good
256 moral character and at least eighteen years of age.

257 (b) No person hired or otherwise engaged to perform work as a
258 security officer, as defined in section 29-152u, shall perform the duties
259 of a security officer prior to being licensed as a security officer by the
260 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, except as
261 provided in subsection (h) of this section. Each applicant for a license
262 shall complete a minimum of eight hours training in the following areas:
263 Basic first aid, search and seizure laws and regulations, use of force,
264 basic criminal justice and public safety issues. If an applicant for a
265 license intends to carry a less lethal weapon while on duty as a security
266 officer, such applicant shall complete training on how to use such less
267 lethal weapon lawfully and in accordance with the recommendations of
268 the manufacturer of such less lethal weapon. The commissioner shall
269 waive such training for any person who, while serving in the armed
270 forces or the National Guard, or if such person is a veteran, within two
271 years of such person's discharge from the armed forces, presents proof
272 that such person has completed military training that is equivalent to
273 the training required by this subsection, and, if applicable, such person's
274 military discharge document or a certified copy thereof. For the
275 purposes of this subsection, "veteran" and "armed forces" have the same
276 meanings as provided in section 27-103, [and] "military discharge
277 document" has the same meaning as provided in section 1-219, and "less
278 lethal weapon" means a baton or oleoresin capsicum spray, commonly
279 referred to as "O.C. spray" or "pepper spray". The training shall be
280 approved by the commissioner in accordance with regulations adopted

281 pursuant to section 29-161x. The commissioner may not grant a license
282 to any person who has been decertified as a police officer or otherwise
283 had his or her certification canceled, revoked or refused renewal
284 pursuant to subsection (c) of section 7-294d or under the laws of any
285 other jurisdiction.

286 (1) [On and after October 1, 2008, no] No person or employee of an
287 association, corporation or partnership shall conduct such training
288 without the approval of the commissioner. [except as provided in
289 subdivision (2) of this subsection.] Application for such approval shall
290 be submitted on forms prescribed by the commissioner and
291 accompanied by a fee of forty dollars. Such application shall be made
292 under oath and shall contain the applicant's name, address, date and
293 place of birth, employment for the previous five years, education or
294 training in the subjects required to be taught under this subsection, any
295 convictions for violations of the law and such other information as the
296 commissioner may require by regulation adopted pursuant to section
297 29-161x to properly investigate the character, competency and integrity
298 of the applicant. No person shall be approved as an instructor for such
299 training who has been convicted of a felony, a sexual offense or a crime
300 of moral turpitude or who has been denied approval as a security
301 service licensee, a security officer or instructor in the security industry
302 by any licensing authority, or whose approval has been revoked or
303 suspended. The term for such approval shall not exceed two years. Not
304 later than two business days after a change of address, any person
305 approved as an instructor in accordance with this section shall notify the
306 commissioner of such change and such notification shall include both
307 the old and new addresses.

308 [(2) If a security officer training course described in this subsection is
309 approved by the commissioner on or before September 30, 2008, the
310 instructor of such course shall have until April 1, 2009, to apply for
311 approval as an instructor in accordance with subdivision (1) of this
312 subsection.]

313 [(3)] (2) Each person approved as an instructor in accordance with

314 this section may apply for the renewal of such approval on a form
315 approved by the commissioner, accompanied by a fee of forty dollars.
316 Such form may require the disclosure of any information necessary for
317 the commissioner to determine whether the instructor's suitability to
318 serve as an instructor has changed since the issuance of the prior
319 approval. The term of such renewed approval shall not exceed two
320 years.

321 (c) Not later than two years after successful completion of the training
322 required pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, or the waiver of such
323 training, the applicant may submit an application for a license as a
324 security officer on forms furnished by the commissioner and, under
325 oath, shall give the applicant's name, address, date and place of birth,
326 employment for the previous five years, experience in the position
327 applied for, including military training and weapons qualifications, any
328 convictions for violations of the law and such other information as the
329 commissioner may require, by regulation, to properly investigate the
330 character, competency and integrity of the applicant. The commissioner
331 shall require any applicant for a license, or for renewal of a license,
332 under this section to submit to state and national criminal history
333 records checks conducted in accordance with section 29-17a, provided
334 an applicant for renewal of a license shall not be charged any fee
335 pursuant to subsection (c) of section 29-11 for such records checks. Each
336 applicant shall submit with the application (1) two sets of his or her
337 fingerprints on forms specified and furnished by the commissioner,
338 provided an applicant for renewal of a license need not submit such sets
339 of fingerprints, (2) two full-face photographs, two inches wide by two
340 inches high, taken not earlier than six months prior to the date of
341 application, and (3) a one-hundred-dollar licensing fee or licensing
342 renewal fee, made payable to the state. Any applicant who received a
343 waiver as provided in subsection (b) of this section shall be exempt from
344 payment of such licensing fee. Subject to the provisions of section 46a-
345 80, no person shall be approved for a license who has been convicted of
346 a felony, any sexual offense or any crime involving moral turpitude, or
347 who has been refused a license under the provisions of sections 29-161g
348 to 29-161x, inclusive, for any reason except minimum experience, or

349 whose license, having been granted, has been revoked or is under
350 suspension. Upon being satisfied of the suitability of the applicant for
351 licensure, the commissioner may license the applicant as a security
352 officer. Such license shall be renewed every five years. The
353 commissioner shall send a notice of the expiration date of such license
354 to the holder of such license, by first class mail or electronic mail, not
355 less than ninety days before such expiration, and shall include with such
356 notice an application for renewal. The holder of such license may elect
357 to receive such notice by first class mail or electronic mail. The security
358 officer license shall be valid for a period of ninety days after its
359 expiration date unless the license has been revoked or is under
360 suspension pursuant to section 29-161v. An application for renewal filed
361 with the commissioner after the expiration date shall be accompanied
362 by a late fee of twenty-five dollars. The commissioner shall not renew
363 any license that has been expired for more than ninety days.

364 (d) Upon the security officer's successful completion of training and
365 licensing by the commissioner, or immediately upon hiring a licensed
366 security officer, the security service employing such security officer
367 shall apply to register such security officer with the commissioner on
368 forms provided by the commissioner. Such application shall be
369 accompanied by payment of a forty-dollar application fee payable to the
370 state. The Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency
371 Services and Public Protection shall keep on file the completed
372 registration form and all related material. An identification card with
373 the name, date of birth, address, full-face photograph, physical
374 descriptors and signature of the applicant shall be issued to the security
375 officer, and shall be carried by the security officer at all times while
376 performing the duties associated with the security officer's employment.
377 Registered security officers, in the course of performing their duties,
378 shall present such card for inspection upon the request of a law
379 enforcement officer.

380 (e) The security service shall notify the commissioner not later than
381 five days after the termination of employment of any registered
382 employee.

383 (f) Any fee or portion of a fee paid pursuant to this section shall not
384 be refundable.

385 (g) No person, firm or corporation shall employ or otherwise engage
386 any person as a security officer, as defined in section 29-152u, unless
387 such person (1) is a licensed security officer, or (2) meets the
388 requirements of subsection (h) of this section.

389 (h) During the time that an application for a license as a security
390 officer [is pending with] has been received and is being processed by the
391 commissioner, the applicant may perform the duties of security officer,
392 provided (1) the security service employing the applicant [conducts, or
393 has] conducted, or had a consumer reporting agency regulated under
394 the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act conduct, a state and national
395 criminal history records check and [determines] determined the
396 applicant meets the requirements of subsection (c) of this section to be a
397 security officer, (2) the applicant successfully completed the training
398 required pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, or obtained a waiver
399 of such training, [and] (3) the applicant has not been decertified as a
400 police officer or otherwise had his or her certification canceled, revoked
401 or refused renewal pursuant to subsection (c) of section 7-294d or under
402 the laws of any other jurisdiction, and (4) if the commissioner provides
403 to the applicant a notice stating that the application is incomplete, the
404 applicant submits a complete application not later than thirty days after
405 receiving such notice. The applicant shall not perform such duties at a
406 public or private preschool, elementary or secondary school or at a
407 facility licensed and used exclusively as a child care center, as described
408 in subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 19a-77. The applicant shall
409 cease to perform such duties pursuant to this subsection when the
410 commissioner grants or denies the pending application for a security
411 license under this section.

412 (i) Any person, firm or corporation that violates any provision of
413 subsection (b), (d), (e), (g) or (h) of this section shall be fined seventy-
414 five dollars for each offense. Each distinct violation of this section shall
415 be a separate offense and, in the case of a continuing violation, each day

416 thereof shall be deemed a separate offense.

417 Sec. 6. Section 53-206 of the general statutes is repealed and the
418 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

419 (a) Any person who carries upon his or her person any BB. gun,
420 blackjack, metal or brass knuckles, or any dirk knife, or any switch knife,
421 or any knife having an automatic spring release device by which a blade
422 is released from the handle, having a blade of over one and one-half
423 inches in length, or stiletto, or any knife the edged portion of the blade
424 of which is four inches or more in length, any police baton or nightstick,
425 or any martial arts weapon or electronic defense weapon, as defined in
426 section 53a-3, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon or instrument,
427 shall be guilty of a class E felony. Whenever any person is found guilty
428 of a violation of this section, any weapon or other instrument within the
429 provisions of this section, found upon the body of such person, shall be
430 forfeited to the municipality wherein such person was apprehended,
431 notwithstanding any failure of the judgment of conviction to expressly
432 impose such forfeiture.

433 (b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to (1) any officer
434 charged with the preservation of the public peace while engaged in the
435 pursuit of such officer's official duties; (2) the carrying of a [baton or
436 nightstick] less lethal weapon, as defined in section 29-161q, as amended
437 by this act, by a licensed security [guard] officer or a person who meets
438 the requirements of subsection (h) of section 29-161q, as amended by
439 this act, while engaged in the pursuit of such [guard's] officer's or
440 person's official duties; (3) the carrying of a knife, the edged portion of
441 the blade of which is four inches or more in length, by (A) any member
442 of the armed forces of the United States, as defined in section 27-103, or
443 any reserve component thereof, or of the armed forces of the state, as
444 defined in section 27-2, when on duty or going to or from duty, (B) any
445 member of any military organization when on parade or when going to
446 or from any place of assembly, (C) any person while transporting such
447 knife as merchandise or for display at an authorized gun or knife show,
448 (D) any person who is found with any such knife concealed upon one's

449 person while lawfully removing such person's household goods or
450 effects from one place to another, or from one residence to another, (E)
451 any person while actually and peaceably engaged in carrying any such
452 knife from such person's place of abode or business to a place or person
453 where or by whom such knife is to be repaired, or while actually and
454 peaceably returning to such person's place of abode or business with
455 such knife after the same has been repaired, (F) any person holding a
456 valid hunting, fishing or trapping license issued pursuant to chapter 490
457 or any saltwater fisherman carrying such knife for lawful hunting,
458 fishing or trapping activities, or (G) any person while participating in an
459 authorized historic reenactment; (4) the carrying by any person enrolled
460 in or currently attending, or an instructor at, a martial arts school of a
461 martial arts weapon while in a class or at an authorized event or
462 competition or while transporting such weapon to or from such class,
463 event or competition; (5) the carrying of a BB. gun by any person taking
464 part in a supervised event or competition of the Boy Scouts of America
465 or the Girl Scouts of America or in any other authorized event or
466 competition while taking part in such event or competition or while
467 transporting such weapon to or from such event or competition; (6) the
468 carrying of an electronic defense weapon, as defined in section 53a-3, by
469 any person who is twenty-one years of age or older and possesses a
470 permit or certificate issued under the provisions of section 29-28, 29-36f,
471 29-37p or 29-38n; and (7) the carrying of a BB. gun by any person upon
472 such person's own property or the property of another person provided
473 such other person has authorized the carrying of such weapon on such
474 property, and the transporting of such weapon to or from such property.

475 Sec. 7. Section 29-33 of the general statutes is repealed and the
476 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

477 (a) No person, firm or corporation shall sell, deliver or otherwise
478 transfer any pistol or revolver to any person who is prohibited from
479 possessing a pistol or revolver as provided in section 53a-217c.

480 (b) No person may purchase or receive any pistol or revolver unless
481 such person holds a valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued

482 pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-28, a valid permit to sell firearms
483 at retail issued pursuant to subsection (a) of section 29-28 or a valid
484 eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to section
485 29-36f or is a federal marshal, parole officer or peace officer.

486 (c) No person, firm or corporation shall sell, deliver or otherwise
487 transfer any pistol or revolver [except upon written application on a
488 form prescribed and furnished by the Commissioner of Emergency
489 Services and Public Protection. Such person, firm or corporation shall
490 ensure that all questions on the application are answered properly prior
491 to releasing the pistol or revolver and shall retain the application, which
492 shall be attached to the federal sale or transfer document, for at least
493 twenty years or until such vendor goes out of business. Such application
494 shall be available for inspection during normal business hours by law
495 enforcement officials. No sale, delivery or other transfer of any pistol or
496 revolver shall be made] unless the person [making the purchase or] to
497 whom the same is sold, delivered or transferred is personally known to
498 the person selling such pistol or revolver or making delivery or transfer
499 thereof or provides evidence of his identity in the form of a motor
500 vehicle operator's license, identity card issued pursuant to section 1-1h
501 or valid passport. No sale, delivery or other transfer of any pistol or
502 revolver shall be made until the person, firm or corporation [making
503 such transfer] selling, delivering or transferring such pistol or revolver
504 completes a transfer document on a form prescribed and furnished by
505 the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection and
506 obtains an authorization number from [the Commissioner of Emergency
507 Services and Public Protection. Said commissioner] said commissioner.
508 Such transfer document shall contain the name and address of the
509 transferor and transferee, the date of sale, the caliber, make, model and
510 manufacturer's number and a general description of such pistol or
511 revolver, the identification number of the transferor's and transferee's
512 permit to carry pistols or revolvers, issued pursuant to subsection (b) of
513 section 29-28, permit to sell firearms at retail, issued pursuant to
514 subsection (a) of said section, or eligibility certificate for a pistol or
515 revolver, issued pursuant to section 29-36f, if any, and the authorization
516 number designated for the transfer by the Department of Emergency

517 Services and Public Protection. The Commissioner of Emergency
518 Services and Public Protection shall perform the national instant
519 criminal background check and make a reasonable effort to determine
520 whether there is any reason that would prohibit such [applicant]
521 transferee from possessing a pistol or revolver as provided in section
522 53a-217c. If the commissioner determines the existence of such a reason,
523 the commissioner shall (1) deny the sale, delivery or other transfer and
524 no pistol or revolver shall be sold, delivered or otherwise transferred by
525 such person, firm or corporation to such [applicant] transferee, and (2)
526 inform the chief of police of the town in which the applicant resides, or,
527 where there is no chief of police, the warden of the borough or the first
528 selectman of the town, or the chief of police of a law enforcement unit
529 of any federally recognized Native American tribe within the borders of
530 the state as referenced in subsection (b) of section 29-28, if the [applicant]
531 transferee has a bona fide permanent residence within the jurisdiction
532 of such tribe, as the case may be, that there exists a reason that would
533 prohibit such [applicant] transferee from possessing a pistol or revolver.

534 (d) No person, firm or corporation shall sell, deliver or otherwise
535 transfer any pistol or revolver, other than at wholesale, unless such
536 pistol or revolver is equipped with a reusable trigger lock, gun lock or
537 gun locking device appropriate for such pistol or revolver, which lock
538 or device shall be constructed of material sufficiently strong to prevent
539 it from being easily disabled and have a locking mechanism accessible
540 by key or by electronic or other mechanical accessory specific to such
541 lock or device to prevent unauthorized removal. No pistol or revolver
542 shall be loaded or contain therein any gunpowder or other explosive or
543 any bullet, ball or shell when such pistol or revolver is sold, delivered
544 or otherwise transferred.

545 (e) Upon the sale, delivery or other transfer of any pistol or revolver,
546 the [person making the purchase or to whom the same is delivered or
547 transferred shall sign a receipt for such pistol or revolver, which shall
548 contain the name and address of such person, the date of sale, the
549 caliber, make, model and manufacturer's number and a general
550 description of such pistol or revolver, the identification number of such

551 person's permit to carry pistols or revolvers, issued pursuant to
552 subsection (b) of section 29-28, permit to sell firearms at retail, issued
553 pursuant to subsection (a) of said section, or eligibility certificate for a
554 pistol or revolver, issued pursuant to section 29-36f, if any, and the
555 authorization number designated for the transfer by the Department of
556 Emergency Services and Public Protection. The] person, firm or
557 corporation selling such pistol or revolver or making delivery or transfer
558 thereof shall (1) give one copy of the [receipt] transfer document to the
559 person making the purchase of such pistol or revolver or to whom the
560 same is delivered or transferred, (2) retain one copy of the [receipt]
561 transfer document for at least five years, and (3) send, by first class mail,
562 or electronically transmit, within forty-eight hours of such sale, delivery
563 or other transfer, (A) one copy of the [receipt] transfer document to the
564 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, and (B) one
565 copy of the [receipt] transfer document to the chief of police of the
566 municipality in which the transferee resides or, where there is no chief
567 of police, the chief executive officer of the municipality, as defined in
568 section 7-148, in which the transferee resides or, if designated by such
569 chief executive officer, the resident state trooper serving such
570 municipality or a state police officer of the state police troop having
571 jurisdiction over such municipality, or the chief of police of a law
572 enforcement unit of any federally recognized Native American tribe
573 within the borders of the state as referenced in subsection (b) of section
574 29-28, if the transferee has a bona fide permanent residence within the
575 jurisdiction of such tribe. If the transferor or transferee is a federally
576 licensed firearms dealer, such federally licensed firearms dealer shall
577 retain the transfer document for at least twenty years or until such
578 federally licensed firearms dealer goes out of business. Such transfer
579 document shall be available for inspection during normal business
580 hours by law enforcement officials.

581 (f) (1) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
582 Protection shall not issue more than three authorization numbers for
583 sale at retail of a pistol or revolver to any transferee within a thirty-day
584 period, except that if such transferee is certified as a firearms instructor
585 by the state pursuant to section 29-28 or the National Rifle Association,

586 said commissioner shall not issue more than six authorization numbers
587 within a thirty-day period.

588 (2) No authorization number issued for any of the following purposes
589 shall count toward the limits in subdivision (1) of this subsection: (A)
590 Any firearm transferred to a federal, state or municipal law enforcement
591 agency, or any firearm legally transferred under the provisions of
592 section 29-36k, (B) the exchange of a pistol or revolver purchased by an
593 individual from a federally licensed firearm dealer for another pistol or
594 revolver from the same federally licensed firearm dealer not later than
595 thirty days after the original transaction, provided the federally licensed
596 firearm dealer reports the transaction to the Commissioner of
597 Emergency Services and Public Protection, (C) as otherwise provided in
598 subsection (h) or (i) of this section, [or] (D) a transfer to a museum at a
599 fixed location that is open to the public and displays firearms as part of
600 an educational mission, or (E) any firearm transferred by bequest or
601 intestate succession, or, upon the death of a testator or settlor, (i) to a
602 trust, or (ii) from a trust to a beneficiary.

603 (g) The provisions of this section shall not apply to antique pistols or
604 revolvers. An antique pistol or revolver, for the purposes of this section,
605 means any pistol or revolver which was manufactured in or before 1898
606 and any replica of such pistol or revolver provided such replica is not
607 designed or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed
608 ammunition except rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition
609 which is no longer manufactured in the United States and not readily
610 available in the ordinary channel of commercial trade.

611 (h) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the sale, delivery
612 or transfer of pistols or revolvers between (1) a [federally-licensed]
613 federally licensed firearm manufacturer and a [federally-licensed]
614 federally licensed firearm dealer, (2) a [federally-licensed] federally
615 licensed firearm importer and a [federally-licensed] federally licensed
616 firearm dealer, (3) [federally-licensed] federally licensed firearm
617 dealers, or (4) [federally-licensed] federally licensed firearm
618 manufacturers.

619 (i) If the court finds that a violation of this section is not of a serious
620 nature and that the person charged with such violation (1) will probably
621 not offend in the future, (2) has not previously been convicted of a
622 violation of this section, and (3) has not previously had a prosecution
623 under this section suspended pursuant to this subsection, the court may
624 order suspension of prosecution. The court shall not order suspension
625 of prosecution unless the accused person has acknowledged that he
626 understands the consequences of the suspension of prosecution. Any
627 person for whom prosecution is suspended shall agree to the tolling of
628 any statute of limitations with respect to such violation and to a waiver
629 of his right to a speedy trial. Such person shall appear in court and shall
630 be released to the supervision of the Court Support Services Division for
631 such period, not exceeding two years, and under such conditions as the
632 court shall order. If the person refuses to accept, or, having accepted,
633 violates such conditions, the court shall terminate the suspension of
634 prosecution and the case shall be brought to trial. If such person
635 satisfactorily completes his period of probation, he may apply for
636 dismissal of the charges against him and the court, on finding such
637 satisfactory completion, shall dismiss such charges. If the person does
638 not apply for dismissal of the charges against him after satisfactorily
639 completing his period of probation, the court, upon receipt of a report
640 submitted by the Court Support Services Division that the person
641 satisfactorily completed his period of probation, may on its own motion
642 make a finding of such satisfactory completion and dismiss such
643 charges. Upon dismissal, all records of such charges shall be erased
644 pursuant to section 54-142a. An order of the court denying a motion to
645 dismiss the charges against a person who has completed his period of
646 probation or terminating the participation of a defendant in such
647 program shall be a final judgment for purposes of appeal.

648 (j) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be
649 guilty of a class C felony for which two years of the sentence imposed
650 may not be suspended or reduced by the court, and five thousand
651 dollars of the fine imposed may not be remitted or reduced by the court
652 unless the court states on the record its reasons for remitting or reducing
653 such fine, except that any person who sells, delivers or otherwise

654 transfers a pistol or revolver in violation of the provisions of this section
655 knowing that such pistol or revolver is stolen or that the manufacturer's
656 number or other mark of identification on such pistol or revolver has
657 been altered, removed or obliterated, shall be guilty of a class B felony
658 for which three years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or
659 reduced by the court, and ten thousand dollars of the fine imposed may
660 not be remitted or reduced by the court unless the court states on the
661 record its reasons for remitting or reducing such fine, and any pistol or
662 revolver found in the possession of any person in violation of any
663 provision of this section shall be forfeited.

664 Sec. 8. Section 29-37a of the general statutes is repealed and the
665 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

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

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

671 (2) No person, firm or corporation may sell, deliver or otherwise
672 transfer any semi-automatic centerfire rifle that has or accepts a
673 magazine with a capacity exceeding five rounds to any person under
674 twenty-one years of age. The provisions of this subdivision shall not
675 apply to the sale, delivery or transfer of such a rifle to any person who
676 is a member or employee of an organized local police department, the
677 Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or the
678 Department of Correction or a member of the military or naval forces of
679 this state or of the United States for use in the discharge of their duties.

680 (c) No person may purchase or receive any long gun unless such
681 person holds a valid long gun eligibility certificate issued pursuant to
682 section 29-37p, a valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued
683 pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-28, a valid permit to sell firearms
684 at retail issued pursuant to subsection (a) of section 29-28 or a valid
685 eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to section

686 29-36f.

687 (d) No person, firm or corporation may sell, deliver or otherwise
688 transfer [, at retail,] any long gun [to any person] unless [such] the
689 person [makes application on a form prescribed and furnished by the
690 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, which
691 shall be attached by the transferor to the federal sale or transfer
692 document and filed and retained by the transferor for at least twenty
693 years or until such transferor goes out of business. Such application shall
694 be available for inspection during normal business hours by law
695 enforcement officials] to whom the same is sold, delivered or transferred
696 is personally known to the person selling such long gun or making
697 delivery or transfer thereof or provides evidence of such person's
698 identity in the form of a motor vehicle operator's license, identity card
699 issued pursuant to section 1-1h or valid passport. No such sale, delivery
700 or other transfer of any long gun shall be made until the person, firm or
701 corporation [making such sale, delivery or transfer has ensured that
702 such application has been completed properly and has obtained] selling,
703 delivering or transferring such long gun completes a transfer document,
704 on a form prescribed and furnished by the Commissioner of Emergency
705 Services and Public Protection, and obtains an authorization number
706 from [the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
707 for such sale, delivery or transfer. The Department of Emergency
708 Services and Public Protection] said commissioner. Such transfer
709 document shall contain the name and address of the transferor and
710 transferee, the date of sale, the caliber, make, model and manufacturer's
711 number and a general description of such long gun, the identification
712 number of the transferor's and transferee's permit to carry pistols or
713 revolvers, issued pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-28, permit to
714 sell firearms at retail, issued pursuant to subsection (a) of said section,
715 eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver, issued pursuant to section
716 29-36f, or eligibility certificate for a long gun, issued pursuant to section
717 29-37p, as applicable, and the authorization number designated for the
718 transfer by the Department of Emergency Services and Public
719 Protection. The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
720 Protection shall [make every effort, including performing] perform the

721 national instant criminal background check [,] and make a reasonable
722 effort to determine [if the applicant is] whether there is any reason that
723 would prohibit such transferee from being eligible to receive such long
724 gun. If [it is determined that the applicant is ineligible to receive such
725 long gun, the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
726 Protection] the commissioner determines the existence of such a reason,
727 the commissioner shall [immediately notify the (1) person, firm or
728 corporation to whom such application was made] (1) deny the sale,
729 delivery or transfer, and no such long gun shall be sold, delivered or
730 otherwise transferred to such [applicant] transferee by such person, firm
731 or corporation, and (2) inform the chief of police of the town in which
732 the [applicant] transferee resides, or, where there is no chief of police,
733 the warden of the borough or the first selectman of the town, or the chief
734 of police of a law enforcement unit of any federally recognized Native
735 American tribe within the borders of the state as referenced in
736 subsection (b) of section 29-28, if the [applicant] transferee has a bona
737 fide permanent residence within the jurisdiction of such tribe, as the
738 case may be, that the [applicant] transferee is not eligible to receive a
739 long gun. When any long gun is delivered in connection with any sale
740 or purchase, such long gun shall be enclosed in a package, the paper or
741 wrapping of which shall be securely fastened, and no such long gun
742 when delivered on any sale or purchase shall be loaded or contain any
743 gunpowder or other explosive or any bullet, ball or shell. Upon the sale,
744 delivery or other transfer of the long gun, the [transferee shall sign in
745 triplicate a receipt for such long gun, which shall contain the name,
746 address and date and place of birth of such transferee, the date of such
747 sale, delivery or transfer and the caliber, make, model and
748 manufacturer's number and a general description thereof. Not later than
749 twenty-four hours after such sale, delivery or transfer, the transferor
750 shall] person, firm or corporation selling such long gun, or making
751 delivery or transfer thereof, shall (A) give one copy of the transfer
752 document to the person making the purchase of such long gun or to
753 whom the same is delivered or transferred, (B) retain one copy of the
754 transfer document for at least five years, and (C) send by first class mail
755 or electronically [transfer] transmit, within forty-eight hours of such

756 sale, delivery or other transfer, (i) one [receipt] copy of the transfer
757 document to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
758 Protection, and (ii) one [receipt] copy of the transfer document to the
759 chief of police of the municipality in which the transferee resides or,
760 where there is no chief of police, the chief executive officer of the
761 municipality, as defined in section 7-148, in which the transferee resides
762 or, if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state
763 trooper serving such municipality or a state police officer of the state
764 police troop having jurisdiction over such municipality, or the chief of
765 police of a law enforcement unit of any federally recognized Native
766 American tribe within the borders of the state as referenced in
767 subsection (b) of section 29-28, if the transferee has a bona fide
768 permanent residence within the jurisdiction of such tribe. [, and shall
769 retain one receipt, together with the original application, for at least five
770 years.] If the transferor or transferee is a federally licensed firearms
771 dealer, such federally licensed firearms dealer shall retain the transfer
772 document for at least twenty years or until such federally licensed
773 firearms dealer goes out of business. Such transfer document shall be
774 available for inspection during normal business hours by law
775 enforcement officials.

776 [(e) No sale, delivery or other transfer of any long gun shall be made
777 by a person who is not a federally licensed firearm manufacturer,
778 importer or dealer to a person who is not a federally licensed firearm
779 manufacturer, importer or dealer unless:

780 (1) The prospective transferor and prospective transferee comply
781 with the provisions of subsection (d) of this section and the prospective
782 transferor has obtained an authorization number from the
783 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection for such
784 sale, delivery or transfer; or

785 (2) The prospective transferor or prospective transferee requests a
786 federally licensed firearm dealer to contact the Department of
787 Emergency Services and Public Protection on behalf of such prospective
788 transferor or prospective transferee and the federally licensed firearm

789 dealer has obtained an authorization number from the Commissioner of
790 Emergency Services and Public Protection for such sale, delivery or
791 transfer.

792 (f) (1) For purposes of a transfer pursuant to subdivision (2) of
793 subsection (e) of this section, a prospective transferor or prospective
794 transferee may request a federally licensed firearm dealer to contact the
795 Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection to obtain an
796 authorization number for such sale, delivery or transfer. If a federally
797 licensed firearm dealer consents to contact the department on behalf of
798 the prospective transferor or prospective transferee, the prospective
799 transferor or prospective transferee shall provide to such dealer the
800 name, sex, race, date of birth and state of residence of the prospective
801 transferee and, if necessary to verify the identity of the prospective
802 transferee, may provide a unique numeric identifier including, but not
803 limited to, a Social Security number, and additional identifiers
804 including, but not limited to, height, weight, eye and hair color, and
805 place of birth. The prospective transferee shall present to the dealer such
806 prospective transferee's valid long gun eligibility certificate issued
807 pursuant to section 29-37p, valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver
808 issued pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-28, valid permit to sell
809 firearms at retail issued pursuant to subsection (a) of section 29-28 or
810 valid eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to
811 section 29-36f. The dealer may charge a fee for contacting the
812 department on behalf of the prospective transferor or prospective
813 transferee.

814 (2) The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection
815 shall make every effort, including performing the national instant
816 criminal background check, to determine if the prospective transferee is
817 eligible to receive such long gun. The Commissioner of Emergency
818 Services and Public Protection shall immediately notify the dealer of the
819 department's determination and the dealer shall immediately notify the
820 prospective transferor or prospective transferee of such determination.
821 If the department determines the prospective transferee is ineligible to
822 receive such long gun, no long gun shall be sold, delivered or otherwise

823 transferred by the prospective transferor to the prospective transferee.
824 If the department determines the prospective transferee is eligible to
825 receive such long gun and provides an authorization number for such
826 sale, delivery or transfer, the prospective transferor may proceed to sell,
827 deliver or otherwise transfer the long gun to the prospective transferee.

828 (3) Upon the sale, delivery or other transfer of the long gun, the
829 transferor or transferee shall complete a form, prescribed by the
830 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, that
831 contains the name and address of the transferor, the name and address
832 of the transferee, the date and place of birth of such transferee, the
833 firearm permit or certificate number of the transferee, the firearm permit
834 or certificate number of the transferor, if any, the date of such sale,
835 delivery or transfer, the caliber, make, model and manufacturer's
836 number and a general description of such long gun and the
837 authorization number provided by the department. Not later than
838 twenty-four hours after such sale, delivery or transfer, the transferor
839 shall send by first class mail or electronically transfer one copy of such
840 form to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
841 and one copy to the chief of police of the municipality in which the
842 transferee resides or, where there is no chief of police, the chief executive
843 officer of the municipality, as defined in section 7-148, in which the
844 transferee resides or, if designated by such chief executive officer, the
845 resident state trooper serving such municipality or a state police officer
846 of the state police troop having jurisdiction over such municipality, or
847 the chief of police of a law enforcement unit of any federally recognized
848 Native American tribe within the borders of the state as referenced in
849 subsection (b) of section 29-28, if the transferee has a bona fide
850 permanent residence within the jurisdiction of such tribe, and shall
851 retain one copy, for at least five years.

852 (g) No sale, delivery or other transfer of any long gun shall be made
853 until the expiration of two weeks from the date of the application, except
854 that such waiting period shall not apply to any federal marshal, parole
855 officer or peace officer, or to the sale, delivery or other transfer of (1) any
856 long gun to a holder of a valid state permit to carry a pistol or revolver

857 issued under the provisions of section 29-28, a valid eligibility certificate
858 issued under the provisions of section 29-36f, or a valid long gun
859 eligibility certificate issued under the provisions of section 29-37p, (2)
860 any long gun to an active member of the armed forces of the United
861 States or of any reserve component thereof, (3) any long gun to a holder
862 of a valid hunting license issued pursuant to chapter 490, or (4) antique
863 firearms. For the purposes of this subsection, "antique firearm" means
864 any firearm which was manufactured in or before 1898 and any replica
865 of such firearm, provided such replica is not designed or redesigned for
866 using rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition except
867 rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition which is no longer
868 manufactured in the United States and not readily available in the
869 ordinary channel of commercial trade.]

870 [(h)] (e) The provisions of subsections (c) [to (g), inclusive,] and (d) of
871 this section shall not apply to the sale, delivery or transfer of (1) long
872 guns to (A) the Department of Emergency Services and Public
873 Protection, police departments, the Department of Correction, the
874 Division of Criminal Justice, the Department of Motor Vehicles, the
875 Department of Energy and Environmental Protection or the military or
876 naval forces of this state or of the United States, (B) a sworn and duly
877 certified member of an organized police department, the Division of
878 State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public
879 Protection or the Department of Correction, a chief inspector or
880 inspector in the Division of Criminal Justice, a salaried inspector of
881 motor vehicles designated by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, a
882 conservation officer or special conservation officer appointed by the
883 Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection pursuant to
884 section 26-5, or a constable who is certified by the Police Officer
885 Standards and Training Council and appointed by the chief executive
886 authority of a town, city or borough to perform criminal law
887 enforcement duties, pursuant to a letter on the letterhead of such
888 department, division, commissioner or authority authorizing the
889 purchase and stating that the sworn member, inspector, officer or
890 constable will use the long gun in the discharge of official duties, and
891 that a records check indicates that the sworn member, inspector, officer

892 or constable has not been convicted of a crime of family violence, for use
893 by such sworn member, inspector, officer or constable in the discharge
894 of such sworn member's, inspector's, officer's or constable's official
895 duties or when off duty, (C) a member of the military or naval forces of
896 this state or of the United States, or (D) a nuclear facility licensed by the
897 United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the purpose of
898 providing security services at such facility, or any contractor or
899 subcontractor of such facility for the purpose of providing security
900 services at such facility; (2) long guns to or between federally licensed
901 firearm manufacturers, importers or dealers; (3) curios or relics, as
902 defined in 27 CFR 478.11, to or between federally licensed firearm
903 collectors; or (4) antique firearms. [as defined in subsection (g) of this
904 section.] For the purposes of this subsection, "antique firearm" means
905 any firearm that was manufactured in or before 1898 and any replica of
906 such firearm, provided such replica is not designed or redesigned for
907 using rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition except
908 rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition that is no longer
909 manufactured in the United States and not readily available in the
910 ordinary channel of commercial trade.

911 [(i)] (f) If the court finds that a violation of this section is not of a
912 serious nature and that the person charged with such violation (1) will
913 probably not offend in the future, (2) has not previously been convicted
914 of a violation of this section, and (3) has not previously had a
915 prosecution under this section suspended pursuant to this subsection, it
916 may order suspension of prosecution. The court shall not order
917 suspension of prosecution unless the accused person has acknowledged
918 that he understands the consequences of the suspension of prosecution.
919 Any person for whom prosecution is suspended shall agree to the
920 tolling of any statute of limitations with respect to such violation and to
921 a waiver of his right to a speedy trial. Such person shall appear in court
922 and shall be released to the supervision of the Court Support Services
923 Division for such period, not exceeding two years, and under such
924 conditions as the court shall order. If the person refuses to accept, or,
925 having accepted, violates such conditions, the court shall terminate the
926 suspension of prosecution and the case shall be brought to trial. If such

927 person satisfactorily completes his period of probation, he may apply
928 for dismissal of the charges against him and the court, on finding such
929 satisfactory completion, shall dismiss such charges. If the person does
930 not apply for dismissal of the charges against him after satisfactorily
931 completing his period of probation, the court, upon receipt of a report
932 submitted by the Court Support Services Division that the person
933 satisfactorily completed his period of probation, may on its own motion
934 make a finding of such satisfactory completion and dismiss such
935 charges. Upon dismissal, all records of such charges shall be erased
936 pursuant to section 54-142a. An order of the court denying a motion to
937 dismiss the charges against a person who has completed his period of
938 probation or terminating the participation of a defendant in such
939 program shall be a final judgment for purposes of appeal.

940 [(j)] (g) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be
941 guilty of a class D felony, except that any person who sells, delivers or
942 otherwise transfers a long gun in violation of the provisions of this
943 section, knowing that such long gun is stolen or that the manufacturer's
944 number or other mark of identification on such long gun has been
945 altered, removed or obliterated, shall be guilty of a class B felony, and
946 any long gun found in the possession of any person in violation of any
947 provision of this section shall be forfeited.

948 Sec. 9. Section 54-66a of the general statutes is repealed and the
949 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

950 Any bail bond posted in any criminal proceeding in this state shall be
951 automatically terminated and released whenever the defendant: (1) Is
952 granted accelerated rehabilitation pursuant to section 54-56e; (2) is
953 granted admission to the pretrial alcohol education program pursuant
954 to section 54-56g; (3) is granted admission to the pretrial family violence
955 education program pursuant to section 46b-38c; (4) is granted admission
956 to the pretrial drug education and community service program
957 pursuant to section 54-56i; (5) has the complaint or information filed
958 against such defendant dismissed; (6) has the prosecution of the
959 complaint or information filed against such defendant terminated by

960 entry of a nolle prosequi; (7) is acquitted; (8) is sentenced by the court
961 and a stay of such sentence, if any, is lifted; (9) is granted admission to
962 the pretrial school violence prevention program pursuant to section 54-
963 56j; (10) is charged with a violation of section 29-33, as amended by this
964 act, 53-202l or 53-202w, and prosecution has been suspended pursuant
965 to subsection (i) of section 29-33, as amended by this act; (11) is charged
966 with a violation of section 29-37a, as amended by this act, and
967 prosecution has been suspended pursuant to subsection [(i)] (f) of
968 section 29-37a, as amended by this act; (12) is granted admission to the
969 supervised diversionary program for persons with psychiatric
970 disabilities, or persons who are veterans, pursuant to section 54-56l; (13)
971 is granted admission to a diversionary program for young persons
972 charged with a motor vehicle violation or an alcohol-related offense
973 pursuant to section 54-56p; (14) is granted admission to the pretrial drug
974 intervention and community service program pursuant to section 54-
975 56q; or (15) is granted admission to the pretrial impaired driving
976 intervention program pursuant to section 54-56r.

977 Sec. 10. Section 84 of public act 13-3, as amended by section 15 of
978 public act 13-122, section 191 of public act 13-247, section 73 of public act
979 14-98, section 1 of public act 15-5, section 1 of public act 16-171, section
980 1 of public act 17-68, section 490 of public act 17-2 of the June special
981 session and section 73 of public act 20-1, is amended to read as follows
982 (*Effective from passage*):

983 (a) The Departments of Emergency Services and Public Protection,
984 Administrative Services and Education shall jointly administer a school
985 security infrastructure competitive grant program to reimburse (1) a
986 town, (2) a regional educational service center, (3) the governing
987 authority for a state charter school, (4) the Department of Education on
988 behalf of the technical high school system, (5) an incorporated or
989 endowed high school or academy approved by the State Board of
990 Education pursuant to section 10-34 of the general statutes, (6) the
991 supervisory agent for a nonpublic school, and (7) a licensed child care
992 center or private preschool operator that has received threats, provided
993 no family child care providers may be eligible for reimbursement

1094 pursuant to this section, for certain expenses for schools, centers or
1095 preschools incurred on or after January 1, 2013, for: (A) The
1096 development or improvement of the security infrastructure of schools,
1097 centers or preschools, based on the results of school building or child
1098 care center building security assessments pursuant to subsection (d) of
1099 this section, including, but not limited to, the installation of surveillance
1100 cameras, penetration resistant vestibules, ballistic glass, solid core
1101 doors, double door access, computer-controlled electronic locks, entry
1102 door buzzer systems, scan card systems, panic alarms, real time
1103 interoperable communications and multimedia sharing infrastructure
1104 or other systems; and (B) (i) the training of school personnel in the
1105 operation and maintenance of the security infrastructure of school
1106 buildings, or (ii) the purchase of portable entrance security devices,
1107 including, but not limited to, metal detector wands and screening
1108 machines and related training.

1109 (b) (1) On and after April 4, 2013, each local and regional board of
1110 education may, on behalf of its town or its member towns, apply, at such
1111 time and in such manner as the Commissioner of Emergency Services
1112 and Public Protection prescribes, to the Department of Emergency
1113 Services and Public Protection for a grant for certain expenses for
1114 schools under the jurisdiction of such board of education incurred on or
1115 after January 1, 2013, for the purposes described in subsection (a) of this
1116 section. Prior to the date that the School Safety Infrastructure Council
1117 makes its initial submission of the school safety infrastructure
1118 standards, pursuant to subsection (c) of section 10-292r of the general
1119 statutes, the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
1120 Protection, in consultation with the Commissioners of Administrative
1121 Services and Education, shall determine which expenses are eligible for
1122 reimbursement under the program. On and after the date that the School
1123 Safety Infrastructure Council submits the school safety infrastructure
1124 standards, the decision to approve or deny an application and the
1125 determination of which expenses are eligible for reimbursement under
1126 the program shall be in accordance with the most recent submission of
1127 the school safety infrastructure standards, pursuant to subsection (c) of
1128 section 10-292r of the general statutes.

1029 (2) A regional educational service center may apply, at such time and
1030 in such manner as the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
1031 Protection prescribes, to the Department of Emergency Services and
1032 Public Protection for a grant for certain expenses for schools under the
1033 jurisdiction of such regional educational service center incurred on or
1034 after January 1, 2013, for the purposes described in subsection (a) of this
1035 section. The department shall decide whether to approve or deny an
1036 application and which expenses are eligible for reimbursement under
1037 the program. Such decisions shall be in accordance with the school
1038 safety infrastructure standards developed pursuant to subsection (c) of
1039 section 10-292r of the general statutes.

1040 (3) The governing authority for a state charter school may apply, at
1041 such time and in such manner as the Commissioner of Emergency
1042 Services and Public Protection prescribes, to the Department of
1043 Emergency Services and Public Protection for a grant for certain
1044 expenses for schools under the jurisdiction of such governing authority
1045 incurred on or after January 1, 2013, for the purposes described in
1046 subsection (a) of this section. The department shall decide whether to
1047 approve or deny an application and which expenses are eligible for
1048 reimbursement under the program. Such decisions shall be in
1049 accordance with the school safety infrastructure standards developed
1050 pursuant to subsection (c) of section 10-292r of the general statutes.

1051 (4) The superintendent of the technical high school system may
1052 apply, at such time and in such manner as the Commissioner of
1053 Emergency Services and Public Protection prescribes, to the Department
1054 of Emergency Services and Public Protection for a grant for certain
1055 expenses for schools in the technical high school system incurred on or
1056 after January 1, 2013, for the purposes described in subsection (a) of this
1057 section. The department shall decide whether to approve or deny an
1058 application and which expenses are eligible for reimbursement under
1059 the program. Such decisions shall be in accordance with the school
1060 safety infrastructure standards developed pursuant to subsection (c) of
1061 section 10-292r of the general statutes.

1062 (5) An incorporated or endowed high school or academy may apply,
1063 at such time and in such manner as the Commissioner of Emergency
1064 Services and Public Protection prescribes, to the Department of
1065 Emergency Services and Public Protection for a grant for certain
1066 expenses incurred on or after January 1, 2013, for the purposes described
1067 in subsection (a) of this section. The department shall decide whether to
1068 approve or deny an application and which expenses are eligible for
1069 reimbursement under the program. Such decisions shall be in
1070 accordance with the school safety infrastructure standards developed
1071 pursuant to subsection (c) of section 10-292r of the general statutes.

1072 (6) (A) The supervisory agent for a nonpublic school or a licensed
1073 child care center or private preschool operator described in subdivision
1074 (7) of subsection (a) of this section may apply, at such time and in such
1075 manner as the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
1076 Protection prescribes, to the Department of Emergency Services and
1077 Public Protection for a grant for certain expenses for schools under the
1078 jurisdiction of such supervisory agent or for such licensed child care
1079 centers or private preschools incurred on or after January 1, 2013, for the
1080 purposes described in subsection (a) of this section. The department
1081 shall decide whether to approve or deny an application and which
1082 expenses are eligible for reimbursement under the program. Such
1083 decisions shall be in accordance with the school safety infrastructure
1084 standards developed pursuant to subsection (c) of section 10-292r of the
1085 general statutes.

1086 (B) Ten per cent of the funds available under the program shall be
1087 awarded to the supervisory agents of nonpublic schools and licensed
1088 child care center or private preschool operators described in subdivision
1089 (7) of subsection (a) of this section, in accordance with the provisions of
1090 subdivision (6) of subsection (c) of this section.

1091 (c) (1) A town may receive a grant equal to a percentage of its eligible
1092 expenses. The percentage shall be determined as follows: (A) Each town
1093 shall be ranked in descending order from one to one hundred sixty-nine
1094 according to town wealth, as defined in subdivision (26) of section 10-

1095 262f of the general statutes, (B) based upon such ranking, a percentage
1096 of not less than twenty or more than eighty shall be assigned to each
1097 town on a continuous scale, and (C) the town ranked first shall be
1098 assigned a percentage of twenty and the town ranked last shall be
1099 assigned a percentage of eighty.

1100 (2) A regional educational service center may receive a grant equal to
1101 a percentage of its eligible expenses. The percentage shall be determined
1102 by its ranking. Such ranking shall be determined by (A) multiplying the
1103 population of each member town in the regional educational service
1104 center by such town's ranking, as determined in subsection (a) of section
1105 10-285a of the general statutes; (B) adding together the figures for each
1106 town determined under subparagraph (A) of this subdivision; and (C)
1107 dividing the total computed under subparagraph (B) of this subdivision
1108 by the total population of all member towns in the regional educational
1109 service center. The ranking of each regional educational service center
1110 shall be rounded to the next higher whole number and each such center
1111 shall receive the same reimbursement percentage as would a town with
1112 the same rank.

1113 (3) The governing authority for a state charter school may receive a
1114 grant equal to a percentage of its eligible expenses that is the same as
1115 the town in which such state charter school is located, as calculated
1116 pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection.

1117 (4) The Department of Education, on behalf of the technical high
1118 school system, may receive a grant equal to one hundred per cent of its
1119 eligible expenses.

1120 (5) An incorporated or endowed high school or academy may receive
1121 a grant equal to a percentage of its eligible expenses. The percentage
1122 shall be determined by its ranking. Such ranking shall be determined by
1123 (A) multiplying the total population, as defined in section 10-261 of the
1124 general statutes, of each town which at the time of application for such
1125 school security infrastructure competitive grant has designated such
1126 school as the high school for such town for a period of not less than five
1127 years from the date of such application, by such town's percentile

1128 ranking, as determined in subsection (a) of section 10-285a of the general
1129 statutes, (B) adding together the figures for each town determined under
1130 subparagraph (A) of this subdivision, and (C) dividing the total
1131 computed under subparagraph (B) of this subdivision by the total
1132 population of all towns which designate the school as their high school
1133 under subparagraph (A) of this subdivision. The ranking determined
1134 pursuant to this subsection shall be rounded to the next higher whole
1135 number. Such incorporated or endowed high school or academy shall
1136 receive the reimbursement percentage of a town with the same rank.

1137 (6) The supervisory agent for a nonpublic school or a licensed child
1138 care center or private preschool operator described in subdivision (7) of
1139 subsection (a) of this section may receive a grant equal to fifty per cent
1140 of its eligible expenses, provided any such grant shall not exceed fifty
1141 thousand dollars.

1142 (d) (1) (A) For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, if there are not
1143 sufficient funds to provide grants to all towns, based on the percentage
1144 determined pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, the Commissioner
1145 of Emergency Services and Public Protection, in consultation with the
1146 Commissioners of Administrative Services and Education, shall give
1147 priority to applicants on behalf of schools with the greatest need for
1148 security infrastructure, as determined by said commissioners based on
1149 school building security assessments of the schools under the
1150 jurisdiction of the town's school district conducted pursuant to this
1151 subdivision. Of the applicants on behalf of such schools with the
1152 greatest need for security infrastructure, said commissioners shall give
1153 first priority to applicants on behalf of schools that have no security
1154 infrastructure at the time of such school building security assessment
1155 and succeeding priority to applicants on behalf of schools located in
1156 priority school districts pursuant to section 10-266p of the general
1157 statutes.

1158 (B) To be eligible for reimbursement pursuant to this section, an
1159 applicant board of education shall [(A)] (i) demonstrate that it has
1160 developed and periodically practices an emergency plan at the schools

1161 under its jurisdiction and that such plan has been developed in concert
1162 with applicable state or local first-responders, and [(B)] (ii) provide for
1163 a uniform assessment of the schools under its jurisdiction, including any
1164 security infrastructure, using [the National Clearinghouse for
1165 Educational Facilities' Safe Schools Facilities Checklist] guidelines
1166 established by the Division of Emergency Management and Homeland
1167 Security within the Department of Emergency Services and Public
1168 Protection, which shall be based on best practices regarding school
1169 security infrastructure. The assessment shall be conducted under the
1170 supervision of the local law enforcement agency.

1171 (2) (A) For the fiscal years ending June 30, 2015, to June 30, 2018, and
1172 the fiscal years ending June 30, 2020, to June 30, 2021, if there are not
1173 sufficient funds to provide grants to all applicants that are towns,
1174 regional educational service centers, governing authorities for state
1175 charter schools, the Department of Education, on behalf of the technical
1176 high school system, and incorporated or endowed high schools or
1177 academies based on the percentage determined pursuant to subsection
1178 (c) of this section, the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
1179 Protection, in consultation with the Commissioners of Administrative
1180 Services and Education, shall give priority to applicants on behalf of
1181 schools with the greatest need for security infrastructure, as determined
1182 by said commissioners based on school building security assessments of
1183 the schools under the jurisdiction of the applicant conducted pursuant
1184 to this subdivision. Of the applicants on behalf of such schools with the
1185 greatest need for security infrastructure, said commissioners shall give
1186 first priority to applicants on behalf of schools that have no security
1187 infrastructure at the time of such school building security assessment
1188 and succeeding priority to applicants on behalf of schools located in
1189 priority school districts pursuant to section 10-266p of the general
1190 statutes.

1191 (B) To be eligible for reimbursement pursuant to this section, an
1192 applicant shall [(A)] (i) demonstrate that it has developed and
1193 periodically practices an emergency plan at the schools under its
1194 jurisdiction and that such plan has been developed in concert with

1195 applicable state or local first-responders, and [(B)] (ii) provide for a
1196 uniform assessment of the schools under its jurisdiction, including any
1197 security infrastructure, using [the National Clearinghouse for
1198 Educational Facilities' Safe Schools Facilities Checklist] guidelines
1199 established by the Division of Emergency Management and Homeland
1200 Security within the Department of Emergency Services and Public
1201 Protection, which shall be based on best practices regarding school
1202 security infrastructure. The assessment shall be conducted under the
1203 supervision of the local law enforcement agency.

1204 (3) (A) For the fiscal years ending June 30, 2015, to June 30, 2018, and
1205 the fiscal years ending June 30, 2020, to June 30, 2021, if there are not
1206 sufficient funds to provide grants to all applicant supervisory agents for
1207 nonpublic schools or licensed child care center or private preschool
1208 operators described in subdivision (7) of subsection (a) of this section,
1209 based on the percentages described in subsection (c) of this section, the
1210 Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, in
1211 consultation with the Commissioners of Administrative Services and
1212 Education, shall give priority to applicants on behalf of schools, centers
1213 or preschools with the greatest need for security infrastructure, as
1214 determined by said commissioners. Of the applicants on behalf of such
1215 schools, centers or preschools with the greatest need for security
1216 infrastructure, said commissioners shall give first priority to applicants
1217 on behalf of schools, centers or preschools that have no security
1218 infrastructure at the time of application.

1219 (B) To be eligible for reimbursement pursuant to this section, an
1220 applicant supervisory agent for a nonpublic school or licensed child care
1221 center or private preschool operator described in subdivision (7) of
1222 subsection (a) of this section shall [(A)] (i) demonstrate that it has
1223 developed and periodically practices an emergency plan at the school,
1224 center or preschool under its jurisdiction and that such plan has been
1225 developed in concert with applicable state or local first-responders, and
1226 [(B)] (ii) provide for a uniform assessment of the schools, centers or
1227 preschools under its jurisdiction, including any security infrastructure,
1228 using [the National Clearinghouse for Educational Facilities' Safe

1229 Schools Facilities Checklist] guidelines established by the Division of
1230 Emergency Management and Homeland Security within the
1231 Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, which shall
1232 be based on best practices regarding school security infrastructure. The
1233 assessment shall be conducted under the supervision of the local law
1234 enforcement agency.

1235 Sec. 11. Section 85 of public act 13-3, as amended by section 74 of
1236 public act 14-98, section 67 of public act 15-1 of the June special session,
1237 section 26 of public act 18-178, section 74 of public act 20-1, section 62 of
1238 public act 21-111 and section 68 of public act 23-205, is amended to read
1239 as follows (*Effective July 1, 2025*):

1240 (a) For the purposes described in subsection (b) of this section, the
1241 State Bond Commission shall have the power from time to time to
1242 authorize the issuance of bonds of the state in one or more series and in
1243 principal amounts not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred seven
1244 million dollars, provided ten million dollars of said authorization shall
1245 be effective July 1, 2024.

1246 (b) The proceeds of the sale of said bonds, to the extent of the amount
1247 stated in subsection (a) of this section, shall be used by the Department
1248 of Education for the purpose of the school security infrastructure
1249 competitive grant program, established pursuant to section 84 of public
1250 act 13-3, as amended by section 15 of public act 13-122, section 191 of
1251 public act 13-247, section 73 of public act 14-98, section 1 of public act
1252 15-5, section 1 of public act 16-171, section 1 of public act 17-68, section
1253 490 of public act 17-2 of the June special session, [and] section 73 of
1254 public act 20-1 and section 10 of this act, provided not [less] more than
1255 five million dollars [shall] may be used by the Department of
1256 Emergency Services and Public Protection for school security projects
1257 that involve multimedia interoperable communications systems.

1258 (c) All provisions of section 3-20 of the general statutes, or the exercise
1259 of any right or power granted thereby, which are not inconsistent with
1260 the provisions of this section are hereby adopted and shall apply to all
1261 bonds authorized by the State Bond Commission pursuant to this

1262 section, and temporary notes in anticipation of the money to be derived
 1263 from the sale of any such bonds so authorized may be issued in
 1264 accordance with said section 3-20 and from time to time renewed. Such
 1265 bonds shall mature at such time or times not exceeding twenty years
 1266 from their respective dates as may be provided in or pursuant to the
 1267 resolution or resolutions of the State Bond Commission authorizing
 1268 such bonds. None of said bonds shall be authorized except upon a
 1269 finding by the State Bond Commission that there has been filed with it
 1270 a request for such authorization which is signed by or on behalf of the
 1271 Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management and states such terms
 1272 and conditions as said commission, in its discretion, may require. Said
 1273 bonds issued pursuant to this section shall be general obligations of the
 1274 state and the full faith and credit of the state of Connecticut are pledged
 1275 for the payment of the principal of and interest on said bonds as the
 1276 same become due, and accordingly and as part of the contract of the
 1277 state with the holders of said bonds, appropriation of all amounts
 1278 necessary for punctual payment of such principal and interest is hereby
 1279 made, and the State Treasurer shall pay such principal and interest as
 1280 the same become due.

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

Section 1	October 1, 2025	19a-112a(d)
Sec. 2	July 1, 2025	46b-124(d)
Sec. 3	October 1, 2025	54-36n
Sec. 4	October 1, 2025	29-161z
Sec. 5	October 1, 2025	29-161q
Sec. 6	October 1, 2025	53-206
Sec. 7	October 1, 2025	29-33
Sec. 8	October 1, 2025	29-37a
Sec. 9	October 1, 2025	54-66a
Sec. 10	from passage	PA 13-3, Sec. 84
Sec. 11	July 1, 2025	PA 13-3, Sec. 85

Statement of Legislative Commissioners:

In Section 3 (b)(3), "any such stolen or missing firearm" was changed to "any such firearm that was stolen or is missing" for consistency with

standard drafting conventions; and in Section 8(d), "eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver, issued pursuant to section 29-36f, eligibility certificate for a long gun, issued pursuant to section 29-37p, if any" was changed to "eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver, issued pursuant to section 29-36f, or eligibility certificate for a long gun, issued pursuant to section 29-37p, as applicable" for clarity and consistency with the provisions of Section 8(c).

PS *Joint Favorable Subst.*

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

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 26 \$	FY 27 \$
Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection	GF - Cost Avoidance	See Below	See Below
Judicial Dept.	GF - Cost	860,415	110,415
State Comptroller - Fringe Benefits ¹	GF - Cost	44,950	44,950
Judicial Dept. (Probation); Correction, Dept.	GF - Potential Savings	Minimal	Minimal
Resources of the General Fund	GF - Potential Revenue Loss	Minimal	Minimal
Treasurer, Debt Serv.	GF - See Below	See Below	See Below

Note: GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact:

Municipalities	Effect	FY 26 \$	FY 27 \$
Various Municipalities	See Below	See Below	See Below

Explanation

The bill makes several changes to the public safety statutes based on the recommendations of Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, resulting in the following impacts.

Section 1, which allows DESPP to transfer sexual assault evidence back to the originating law enforcement agency prior to the conclusion of related criminal proceedings, results in a cost avoidance to the extent that evidence storage needs would have exceeded current storage

¹The fringe benefit costs for most state employees are budgeted centrally in accounts administered by the Comptroller. The estimated active employee fringe benefit cost associated with most personnel changes is 40.71% of payroll in FY 26.

capacity.

Section 2 allows juvenile case records to be made available to certain individuals while evaluating the proposed transfer of a firearm regardless of age, which results in an approximate one-time cost of \$750,000 in FY 26 to the Judicial Department to contract for the creation of a system for such record evaluation and release. There is also a need for a program manager to oversee this process and perform ongoing related duties resulting in an estimated annual cost of \$110,415 to the Judicial Department and \$44,950 to the Office of the State Comptroller for fringe benefits beginning in FY 26.

Currently, the Judicial Department manually processes these requests for those that are under age 21. It is expected that removing the age threshold of this requirement will significantly increase the workload.²

Sections 6, 7, and 8 make various changes to class E and to class C felonies related to possession and/or sale of a weapon, which results in a potential savings to the Department of Correction and the Judicial Department for incarceration or probation and a potential revenue loss to the General Fund from fines.³ On average, the marginal cost to the state for incarcerating an offender for the year is \$3,300⁴ while the average marginal cost for supervision in the community is less than \$600⁵ each year for adults and \$450 each year for juveniles.

Sections 10 and 11 expand eligible uses of funding under the school

² In FY 24, the Judicial Department received 826 requests for review under CG§ 46b-124(d) resulting in a need for 16 juvenile record reviews.

³ In FY 22-24, there were a total of 2,470 charges and \$1,500 collected in fines under CG§ 53-206, 29-33, and 29-37a.

⁴ Inmate marginal cost is based on increased consumables (e.g., food, clothing, water, sewage, living supplies, etc.) This does not include a change in staffing costs or utility expenses because these would only be realized if a unit or facility opened.

⁵ Probation marginal cost is based on services provided by private providers and only includes costs that increase with each additional participant. This does not include a cost for additional supervision by a probation officer unless a new offense is anticipated to result in enough additional offenders to require additional probation officers.

security grant, which is funded through General Obligation (GO) bonds. Future General Fund debt service costs may be incurred or incurred sooner due to the program's expansion to the degree that it causes authorized GO bond funds to be expended or to be expended more quickly than they otherwise would have been.

As of March 1, 2025, there is an unallocated bond balance of \$20 million for the school security program. The bill does not change GO bond authorizations.

To the extent school districts pursue and are awarded grants under the program expansion, there would be a potential increase in revenue to such districts.

The bill makes various other procedural and conforming changes which are not anticipated to result in a fiscal impact.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to the number of violations and grants awarded.

OLR Bill Analysis**sHB 6859****AN ACT CONCERNING THE DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY SERVICES AND PUBLIC PROTECTION'S RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING CERTAIN EVIDENCE AND RECORDS, FIREARM INFORMATION, SECURITY GUARDS, FIREARM TRANSFERS AND SCHOOL SECURITY GRANTS.**

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[§ 1 — STORAGE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT EVIDENCE](#)

Requires DESPP, after analyzing sexual assault evidence, to transfer it back to the law enforcement agency rather than keeping it until the conclusion of criminal proceedings

[§ 2 — RECORDS OF CASES OF JUVENILE MATTERS](#)

Allows juvenile case records to be made available to authorized government agents and employees while evaluating the proposed transfer of a firearm to any person, regardless of their age

[§ 3 — IDENTIFICATION AND TRACKING OF SEIZED AND RECOVERED FIREARMS](#)

Requires law enforcement agencies to opt in to share information on recovered firearms through the ATF's eTrace system

[§§ 4-6 — SECURITY OFFICERS](#)

Requires security officers to obtain a special permit from the DESPP commissioner before they are permitted to carry an electronic defense weapon; requires security officer license applicants to complete relevant training if they intend to carry batons or pepper spray ("less lethal weapons"); gives licensure applicants 30 days to complete their application if they are notified of a deficiency and intend to keep working while the application is pending

[§§ 7-9 — TRANSFER OF FIREARMS](#)

Updates documentation requirements for firearm transfers, consolidates the separate process required for the private transfer of long guns into the process for gun dealers, and makes related changes

[§§ 10 & 11 — SCHOOL SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM](#)

Requires that applicants for the school security infrastructure grant program conduct a school assessment using guidelines established by DESPP's Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security, and sets a cap on DESPP's use of the program's funds for certain communications systems

BACKGROUND

SUMMARY

This bill makes changes related to sexual assault evidence storage, security professionals' credentials and carrying of certain weapons, the sale and transfer of firearms, law enforcement information sharing on recovered firearms, and the school security infrastructure competitive grant program, as explained in the section-by-section summary below.

The bill also makes various minor, technical, and conforming changes.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2025, unless otherwise specified below.

§ 1 — STORAGE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT EVIDENCE

Requires DESPP, after analyzing sexual assault evidence, to transfer it back to the law enforcement agency rather than keeping it until the conclusion of criminal proceedings

Under current law, the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection's (DESPP) Division of Scientific Services, after analyzing sexual assault evidence received from a law enforcement agency, must hold it until the conclusion of any criminal proceedings.

The bill reduces the amount of time the division must hold this evidence by requiring it to be transferred when the division concludes its analysis. Once the division completes its analysis, it must transfer the evidence (in a way that maintains its integrity) to the law enforcement agency that collected the evidence. The agency is then required to hold the evidence until the conclusion of any criminal proceedings.

The bill also eliminates the option for law enforcement agencies, after receiving sexual assault evidence from health care facilities, to transfer it to the FBI Laboratory, instead requiring in all cases that it be sent to DESPP.

§ 2 — RECORDS OF CASES OF JUVENILE MATTERS

Allows juvenile case records to be made available to authorized government agents and employees while evaluating the proposed transfer of a firearm to any person, regardless of their age

Under existing law, juvenile case records involving delinquency proceedings are confidential and may only be disclosed to select persons whose professional duties require access to these records.

Current law grants access to these records to employees and authorized agents of municipal, state, or federal agencies involved in evaluating the proposed transfer of a firearm to someone less than 21 years old. The bill grants this access regardless of the person's age.

The bill also makes a conforming change by eliminating the reference to this access provision being required by the federal Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (P.L. 117-159). Under the federal act, a federally licensed firearms importer, manufacturer, or dealer (licensee) may transfer a firearm to a person less than 21 years old if the national instant criminal background check system has not notified the licensee that there is reason to investigate the transferee for having a juvenile record that would disqualify them from purchasing a firearm.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2025

§ 3 — IDENTIFICATION AND TRACKING OF SEIZED AND RECOVERED FIREARMS

Requires law enforcement agencies to opt in to share information on recovered firearms through the ATF's eTrace system

Under existing law, when a law enforcement agency seizes or recovers a firearm, it is required to take all appropriate steps to identify and trace its history. The bill changes the required steps, principally by requiring the agency to opt in to information sharing through the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives' (ATF's) National Tracing Center's (NTC's) electronic tracking system (eTrace).

Under the bill, a law enforcement agency must:

1. submit all available information concerning the identity of the

firearm to eTrace;

2. opt to allow the information to be shared via eTrace; and
3. if the firearm was stolen or missing, enter the information into the Connecticut on-line law enforcement communications teleprocessing system (COLLECT, DESPP's digital tool to access online state and federal law enforcement resources).

Under current law, agencies must transmit information to the NTC or enter it into the COLLECT database (for transmission to the NTC).

The bill also defines "law enforcement agency" (for the purposes of this law) to mean the state police, any municipal police department, or the police departments of the state colleges and universities.

§§ 4-6 — SECURITY OFFICERS

Requires security officers to obtain a special permit from the DESPP commissioner before they are permitted to carry an electronic defense weapon; requires security officer license applicants to complete relevant training if they intend to carry batons or pepper spray ("less lethal weapons"); gives licensure applicants 30 days to complete their application if they are notified of a deficiency and intend to keep working while the application is pending

Permit to Carry an Electronic Defense Weapon (§ 4)

The bill authorizes the DESPP commissioner to grant to security officers (whether employed by security firms or other entities) a permit to carry an electronic defense weapon (EDW) while actively on duty or directly traveling to or from work. Without a permit they are prohibited from carrying an EDW. The permit fee is \$62. It expires at the same time as the person's pistol (handgun) permit, and may be renewed for five-year periods.

To issue the permit, the commissioner must be given proof that the employee has successfully completed a DESPP-approved training course in the safety and use of EDWs. The commissioner must also adopt regulations on who can offer this training and its required hours and contents.

The DESPP commissioner may grant employees a temporary permit

to carry an EDW while the application is pending. To be issued a temporary permit, the applicant must have submitted an application and completed the required training courses immediately after being hired.

The bill also requires all security officers who carry EDWs to undergo annual refresher and safety training as directed by the DESPP commissioner.

Carry of Less Lethal Weapons (§§ 5 & 6)

The bill generally requires applicants for a security officer license who intend to carry a less lethal weapon (LLW) while on duty receive and complete DESPP-approved training. The training must teach the security officer how to use LLWs legally and in line with the manufacturer's recommendations. Under the bill, an LLW means a baton or oleoresin capsicum spray (i.e. pepper spray).

The bill exempts active military members, and veterans within two years after an honorable discharge, from the training requirement if they received equivalent training while serving and apply within two years of their discharge. The same exemption applies under existing law to other training requirements for security officer license applicants.

Current law exempts security guards, while performing their work, from the general prohibition on carrying police batons or nightsticks (or various other weapons). The bill instead applies this exemption to LLWs, and specifies that it applies to licensed security officers or those authorized to work while their application is pending (see below).

Performing Security Officer Duties While an Application is Pending (§ 5)

Existing law allows security officer applicants, under certain conditions, to work in the role (except at a school or day care) while their license application is pending. The bill specifies that if the DESPP commissioner notifies them that the application is incomplete, they may continue to work while unlicensed if they complete it within 30 days of this notice.

Under existing law, applicants for a security officer license are permitted to perform the duties of a security officer if they (1) have been the subject of a state and national criminal history records check that reveals no disqualifying information about the applicant, (2) completed all requisite training or obtained a waiver for the training, and (3) are not a decertified police officer and have not had their certification cancelled, revoked, or renewal refused.

§§ 7-9 — TRANSFER OF FIREARMS

Updates documentation requirements for firearm transfers, consolidates the separate process required for the private transfer of long guns into the process for gun dealers, and makes related changes

Process of Transferring Handguns (§ 7)

Generally, current law requires handgun buyers (or other transferees) to (1) complete a DESPP firearms purchase application and (2) after the transaction is approved (e.g., following a background check), sign a receipt with specified information.

The bill instead combines these requirements into one form, referred to as a transfer document. It requires the seller or other transferor to complete the document on a DESPP-provided form. Generally similar to current law for the receipt, the transfer document must be signed by the buyer and contain the following:

1. the name and address of the transferor and transferee;
2. the date of sale;
3. the caliber, make, model, and manufacturer's number of the handgun;
4. a general description of the handgun;
5. the identification number of the transferor's and transferee's handgun permit, permit to sell firearms at retail, or handgun eligibility certificate; and
6. the DESPP authorization number for the transfer.

The bill makes related minor and conforming changes, such as on the requirements to provide the document to certain officials.

Current law requires handgun sellers to keep the transaction records for certain minimum periods (application for 20 years and receipt for five years). Under the bill, if either party to the transfer is a federally licensed firearm dealer (i.e. a federal firearms licensee (FFL)), the dealer must keep the transfer document for at least 20 years (or until they go out of business, similar to current law).

Under the bill, sellers are no longer specifically required to ensure that questions on the document are answered properly prior to releasing the handgun.

As under existing law, the above requirements do not apply to transfers (1) between FFLs, importers, and manufacturers or (2) involving antique handguns.

Transfer of Firearms From Deceased Persons' Estates (§ 7)

Existing law generally prohibits the DESPP commissioner from issuing more than three authorization numbers for the retail sale of handguns to any transferee within a 30 day period (or six authorization numbers if the transferee is a certified firearms instructor).

The bill exempts from these limits any firearm transferred by bequest (left to a beneficiary by a will) or intestate succession (distribution to a deceased person's beneficiary without a will), or to or from a trust upon the death of a testator (a person who makes a will) or settlor (person who creates a trust).

Process of Transferring Long Guns (§§ 8 & 9)

Under current law, the procedures for long gun sales and transfers differ in some respects for gun dealers versus other sellers. For sales by dealers, the required procedures are similar to those governing handgun transfers. Private sellers, before transferring a long gun, must either (1) get a DESPP authorization number or (2) ask a gun dealer to contact DESPP on his or her behalf and obtain the authorization

number. (A DESPP policy change in September 2023, made at the FBI's direction, effectively eliminated the first option for private sellers and requires all private long gun sales to be facilitated through an FFL.)

The bill eliminates the separate process for sales by non-dealers. Under the bill, private long gun transfers must go through the same process as transfers by gun dealers.

Similar to the handgun provisions (see above), the bill also combines separate requirements for long gun transaction applications and receipts into one transfer document, with generally similar information and recordkeeping requirements as under current law for the separate forms. The bill's procedures for documenting long gun transactions generally mirror those for handgun transactions.

As under existing law, the above requirements do not apply to long gun transfers (1) to certain parties (e.g., the police); (2) between FFLs, importers, and manufacturers; or (3) involving antique firearms.

§§ 10 & 11 — SCHOOL SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM

Requires that applicants for the school security infrastructure grant program conduct a school assessment using guidelines established by DESPP's Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security, and sets a cap on DESPP's use of the program's funds for certain communications systems

Assessment Guidelines

By law, DESPP, the Department of Administrative Services, and the State Department of Education (SDE) are collectively responsible for administering the School Security Infrastructure Grant Program. The program reimburses approved applicants, within certain limits, for developing or improving security infrastructure, related training, or portable entrance security devices. It can be given to various entities, such as towns (for their public schools), private schools, and certain licensed childcare centers.

To be eligible, an applicant must, among other things, provide for a uniform assessment of the schools (or other applicable entities) under its jurisdiction, including security infrastructure. Under current law, applicants must do so using the National Clearinghouse for Educational

Facilities' Safe School Facilities Checklist. The bill instead requires applicants to use guidelines established by DESPP's Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security that are based on best practices regarding school security infrastructure.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

Use of Bonds (§ 11)

Existing law authorizes \$107 million in bond funding for the program. Current law requires SDE to use the bond proceeds for the program, except DESPP must use at least \$5 million for school security projects that involve multimedia interoperable communications systems.

Under the bill, DESPP may fund such projects from these proceeds, but is not required to. If DESPP decides to fund such projects, they may not use more than \$5 million.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2025

BACKGROUND

Related Bill

sHB 7056, § 8, favorably reported by the Public Safety and Security Committee, also expands the exemption from the handgun purchase limit within a 30-day period by adding transfers to defense contractors, nuclear-powered submarine manufacturers, aerospace companies, or nuclear power generating facilities through an agreement with a federal agency or federal regulations for the purpose of training armed security force personnel or providing an armed security force.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Public Safety and Security Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 29 Nay 0 (03/18/2025)