

GOLDENEYE TRAINING ACADEMY



BASIC FIREARM SAFETY COURSE

PARTICIPANT HANDOUT

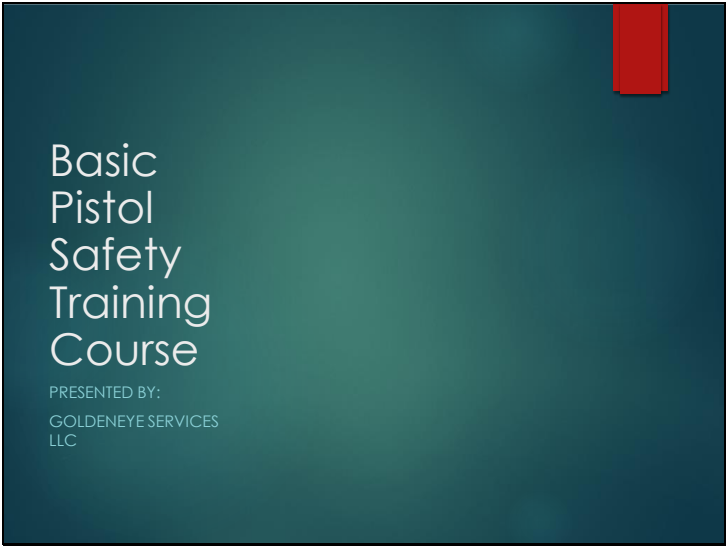
Basic Firearm Safety Course Participant Handout

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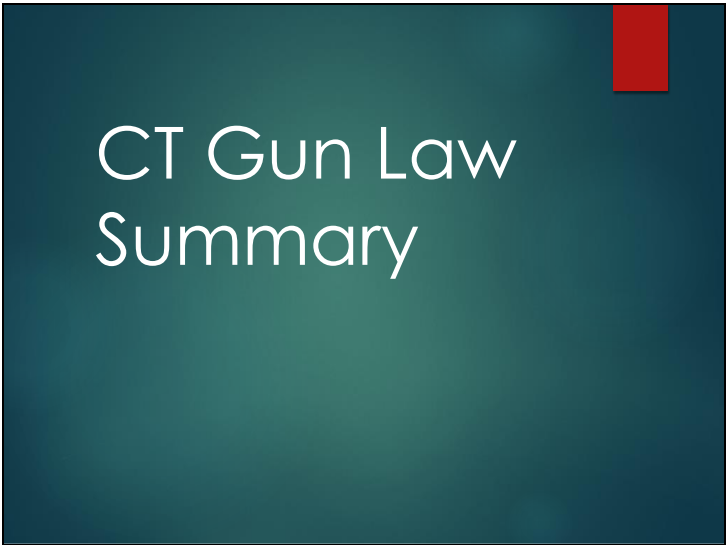
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CT Gun Law

- ▶ Is CT an open carry or concealed carry state?

Although “carry” laws tend to get called “concealed carry” across the U.S., Connecticut’s permit to carry law identifies as a concealed carry state.

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CT Gun Law

- ▶ Concealed Carry Laws Explained:

No person shall knowingly carry any firearm with intent to display such firearm, except when such person is within such person’s dwelling house, on land leased or owned by such person or within the place of business of such person, or such person is engaged in firearm training or bona fide hunting activity.

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CT Gun Law

▶ Concealed Carry Laws Explained:

A person shall not be deemed to be carrying a firearm with intent to display such firearm if such person has taken reasonable measures to conceal the fact that such person is carrying a firearm.

Neither a fleeting glimpse of a firearm nor an imprint of a firearm through such person's clothing shall constitute a violation.

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CT Gun Law

▶ Concealed Carry Laws Explained:

- Any federal, state or local law enforcement officer
- Parole officer or peace officer of any state
- Member of the armed forces when on duty or going to or from duty;
- Person transporting a firearm:
 - For inspection
 - As merchandise
 - As newly purchased
 - When moving from one location to the other
 - For repair
 - For travel to competition
 - Firearm Training
 - For collecting purposes
 - That is legally considered an Antique

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CT Gun Law

- ▶ Transporting Firearms:
 - means transporting a firearm that is unloaded and, if such firearm is being transported in a motor vehicle, is not readily accessible or directly accessible from the passenger compartment of the vehicle or, if such firearm is being transported in a motor vehicle that does not have a compartment separate from the passenger compartment, such firearm shall be contained in a locked container **other than the glove compartment or console.**

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CT Gun Law

- ▶ Magazine Capacity:
 - Large capacity magazine means any firearm magazine, belt, drum, feed strip or similar device that has the capacity of, or can be readily restored or converted to accept, more than ten rounds of ammunition
 - Any person who possesses a large capacity magazine shall be guilty of a (1) class D felony if such person is ineligible to possess a firearm under state or federal law, or (2) class A misdemeanor if such person is not ineligible (pistol permit holder) to possess a firearm under state or federal law.

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Lawful Requests for Permit and ID

- If you have been issued a permit to carry and you are carrying a pistol or revolver, you must also have the permit in your possession. If you are found to be carrying a pistol or revolver and you do not have your permit with you, you have committed an **infraction** and must pay a \$35 fine.
- Unlike many states which require the permit holder to volunteer the fact that they are carrying when they come into contact with law enforcement officers, Connecticut has no such requirement. If a law enforcement officer asks to see your permit, you are only legally required to provide it if the officer has "reasonable suspicion" that a crime has been committed and that by itself, the mere observation of a concealed or openly carried gun does not give rise to the "reasonable suspicion" required to demand the permit.
- Legal explanations aside, the best advice we can offer to ensure a safe and courteous interaction with law enforcement is to answer truthfully if you are asked whether you are carrying a firearm. Our suggestion is to answer in clear, direct language such as:

"I do have a permit to carry, which is in my wallet in my back left pocket, and I am carrying today, in a holster on my right hip. What should I do?"

Follow the officer's instructions to the letter and be prepared to be temporarily disarmed.

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Volunteering the Fact that you are Carrying

As mentioned, you aren't required to volunteer the fact that you are carrying when you come into contact with a law enforcement officer, such as during a traffic stop. However, there is one time when you absolutely should alert the officer that you are carrying a firearm under a permit, and that's when you believe the officer is going to find out anyway, such as if they're about to perform a pat down, or if they ask you to step out of your vehicle. In that case, it's much better to inform the officer(s) before they discover it on their own. When alerting the officer that you are carrying, use the language discussed on the previous page.

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Carrying Under the Influence

While Connecticut law does not explicitly bar you from drinking while carrying, you WILL be charged with a crime if you are found carrying with a blood alcohol level greater than .08. Any person who violates any provision of this subsection is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

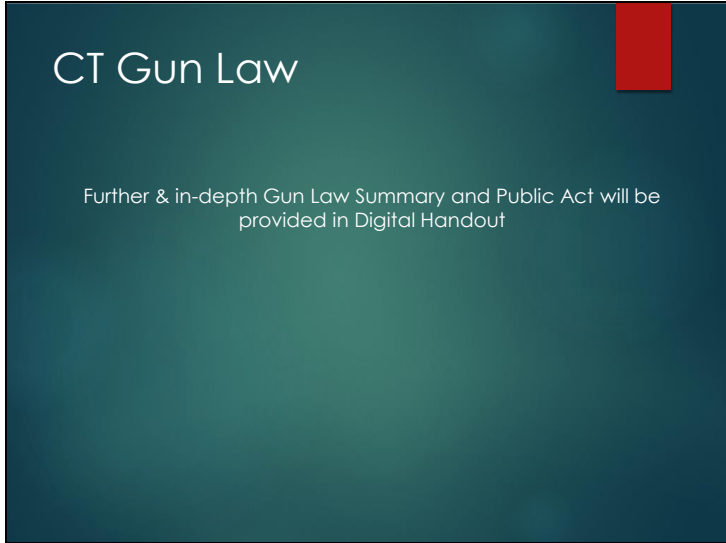
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Straw Purchase

Buying a gun for someone who is prohibited by law from possessing one or for someone who does not want his or her name associated with the transaction is a "straw purchase." An illegal firearm purchase (straw purchase) is a federal crime.

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PUBLIC ACT 23-53
TRAINING ON
SAFE STORAGE OF
FIREARMS,
LAWFUL USE OF
FIREARMS AND
LAWFUL
CARRYING OF
FIREARMS




Updated
3/18/2024

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Section Content:

- Basic Information
- Safe Storage in the Home
- Safe Storage in the Vehicle
- Lawful Use of Firearms (Defense of Self and Others)
- Lawful Carrying of Firearms in Public
- Legal Update



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BASIC INFORMATION

- ▶ This section of the PowerPoint has been developed to be taught in conjunction with your instructor's current curriculum in order to satisfy the training requirements set forth in Connecticut General Statutes § 29-28, as amended by Public Act 23-53
- ▶ You must submit to your local issuing authority BOTH the certificate of completion for the Public Act 23-53 training and a certificate of completion for the balance of the course



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SAFE STORAGE IN THE HOME

Connecticut General Statutes § 29-37i

- ▶ No person shall store or keep any firearm, on any premises under such person's control unless the person:
 - (1) Keeps the firearm in a securely locked box or other container or in a manner which a reasonable person would believe to be secure **OR**
 - (2) Carries the firearm on his/her person **OR**
 - (3) Keeps the firearm within such close proximity to his/herself that such person can readily retrieve and use the firearm (as if such person was carrying the firearm on his/her person)



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SAFE STORAGE IN A VEHICLE

Connecticut General Statutes § 29-38g

- ▶ All pistols or revolvers stored in an unattended motor vehicle must be kept in the trunk (area not accessible from the passenger compartment), locked glove box, or locked safe.

Connecticut General Statutes § 53-205

- ▶ No person shall carry or possess in any vehicle or snowmobile any firearm, other than a pistol or revolver (for which they have a valid CT Permit to Carry, or is legally secured above), while such firearm contains in the barrel, chamber, or magazine any loaded shell or cartridge capable of being discharged.



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LAWFUL USE OF FIREARMS

Connecticut General Statutes § 53a-19

- ▶ A person is justified in using reasonable physical force upon another person to defend him/herself or a third party from what he/she believes to be the use or imminent use of physical force. He/she may use such degree of force, which he/she believes to be necessary for such purpose.
- ▶ Deadly physical force **MAY NOT BE USED UNLESS** he/she believes that another person is:
 - ▶ Using or about to use deadly physical force on him/herself or a third party
 - OR**
 - ▶ Inflicting or about to inflict great bodily harm on him/herself or a third party



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LAWFUL USE OF FIREARMS (continued)

Connecticut General Statutes § 53-203

- ▶ No person shall intentionally, negligently or carelessly discharge any firearm in such a manner as to be likely to cause bodily injury or death to persons or domestic animals, or the wanton destruction of property.

Connecticut General Statutes § 53-204; Conn. Agencies Reg. § 26-66-1 (e)

- ▶ No person shall hunt or discharge any firearm from or across the traveled portion of any public highway.

Conn. Agencies Reg. § 26-66-1(d)

- ▶ No person shall hunt or shoot a firearm within 500 feet of any building occupied by people or domestic animals.



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LAWFUL CARRYING OF FIREARMS IN PUBLIC

Connecticut General Statutes § 29-35

- ▶ No person shall carry any pistol or revolver on their person WITHOUT A PERMIT except when such person is within their home, on land leased or owned by that person, or within the place of business of that person.
- ▶ No person shall knowingly carry a firearm WITHOUT A PERMIT and with intent to display (open carry) except within their home, on land leased or owned, or within the place of business, or engaged in firearm training or bonafide hunting activity.
- ▶ A reasonable measure to conceal said firearm when carrying must be taken. Neither a fleeting glimpse of a firearm nor a imprint of a firearm through such person's clothing is a viola



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LAWFUL CARRYING OF FIREARMS IN PUBLIC (continued)

Connecticut General Statutes § 29-28(e)

- ▶ The issuance of a permit to carry does **NOT** authorize the possession or carrying of a pistol or revolver in any premises where the possession or carrying is otherwise prohibited by law or is prohibited by the person who owns or exercises control over such premises.

Examples: Schools (Federal & State Law), courthouses, Post Offices anywhere "NO FIREARMS" is posted.



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LEGAL UPDATES

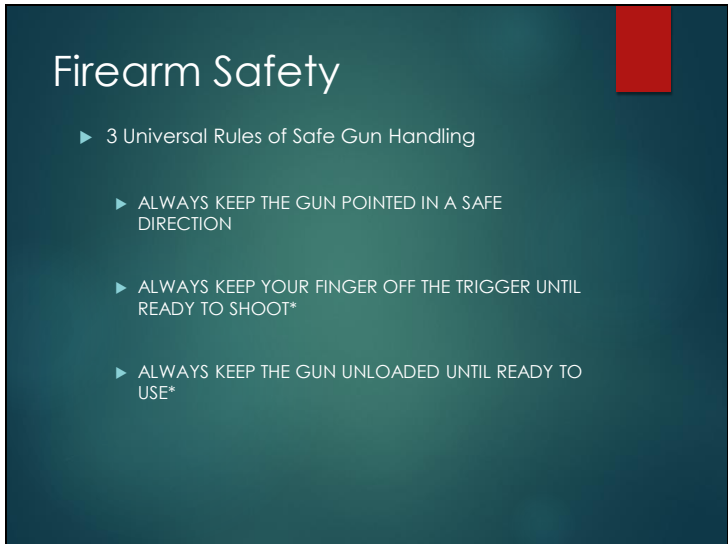
- ▶ Firearms laws are often very in depth. If you have ANY questions, please seek legal advice.
- ▶ State and Federal firearms laws are often changing and evolving. It is important that you are up to date on firearms laws, not only as a permitted individual, but also as a firearm owner.
- ▶ You must follow all State and Federal laws and regulations as they pertain to the purchasing, carrying, storage and use of firearms.



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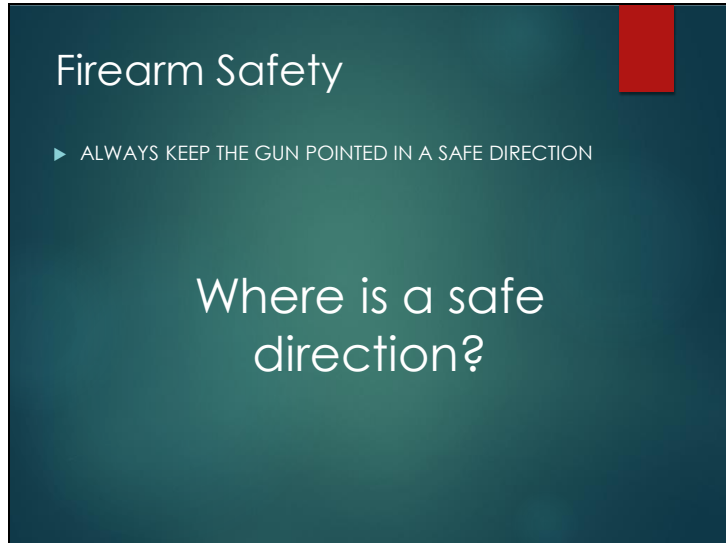


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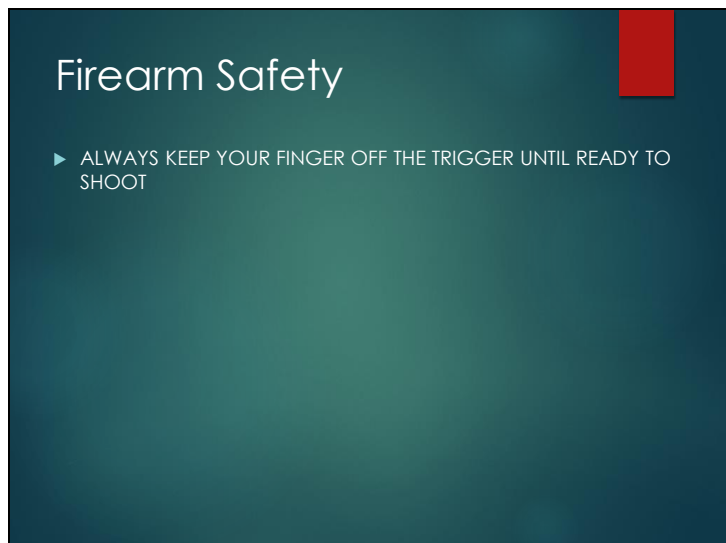


Firearm Safety

- ▶ ALWAYS KEEP THE GUN POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION

Where is a safe direction?

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Firearm Safety

- ▶ ALWAYS KEEP YOUR FINGER OFF THE TRIGGER UNTIL READY TO SHOOT

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Firearm Safety

- ▶ ALWAYS KEEP THE GUN UNLOADED UNTIL READY TO USE
 - ▶ When storing firearms
 - ▶ When transporting firearms
 - ▶ Difference in Defensive Carry?

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Firearm Safety

- ▶ Additional Firearm Safety Rules.....
 - ▶ **Know your target and what is beyond**
 - ▶ Know how to safely operate the handgun (owner's manual)
 - ▶ Use only the correct ammunition for the gun (caliber identification located on either slide, barrel, or frame)
 - ▶ Wear eye and ear protection
 - ▶ Never use drugs or alcohol before or while shooting. This includes prescription drugs
 - ▶ **Store guns so that they are inaccessible to unauthorized persons**
 - ▶ Be aware that certain types of guns and many shooting activities require additional safety precautions

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Clearing Semi-Automatics

- 1 With the firearm pointed in a safe direction and the trigger finger outside the trigger guard, drop the magazine.

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Clearing Semi-Automatics

- 2 Lock the slide back.
- 3 Look through the top of the slide, through the entire magazine well to confirm the magazine has been removed.

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Clearing Semi-Automatics

- 4 Observe the feed-ramp and chamber of the barrel to ensure that no round is chambered and double-check by sticking your pinky into the chamber.

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Clearing Revolvers

- 1 Open the cylinder.
- 2 Look through each chamber, and confirm that they are completely clear.

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Clearing Firearms

Always keep the firearm pointed in a safe direction.

Treat every firearm as it is loaded until you have safety checked it.

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Range Safety Officer

Range Safety Officers are people who possess the knowledge, skills, and attitude essential to organizing, conducting, and supervising safe shooting activities and range operations.

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Range
Commands

Commence Firing

- Line is Hot

Cease Fire

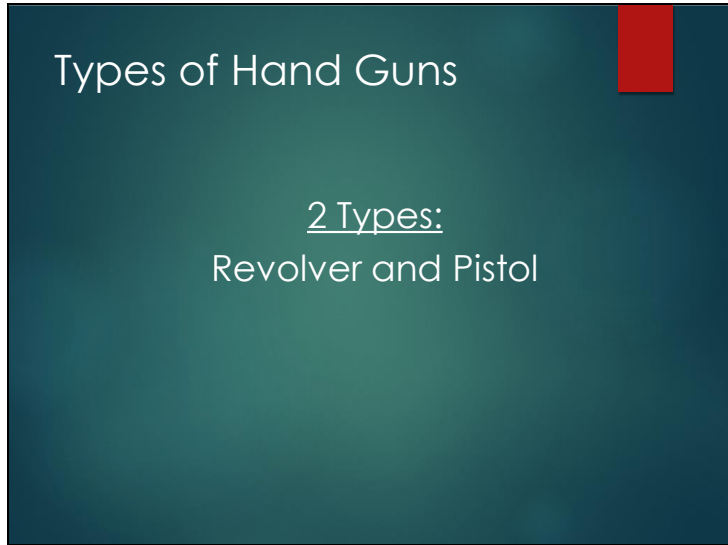
- Immediately stop shooting
- Line is Cold

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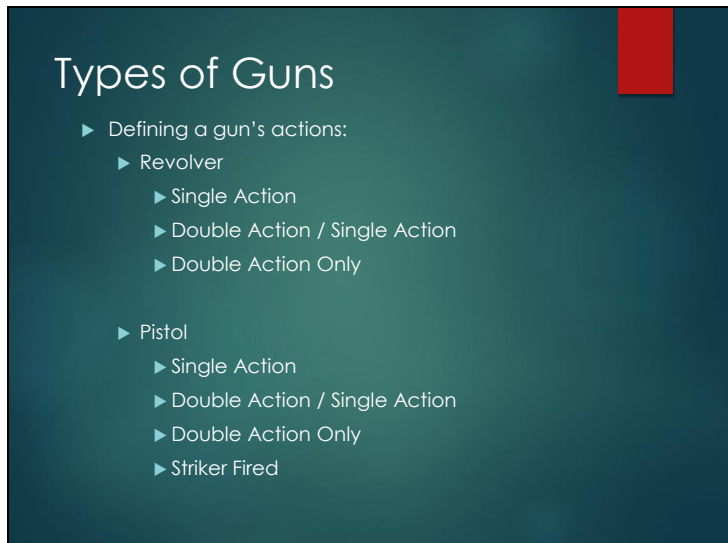
Handgun
Familiarization
&
Nomenclature

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DA/SA Revolvers

Modern revolvers with an exposed hammer are designed to allow the shooter to fire in either single-action or double-action mode. With the hammer forward (double-action mode) a longer, heavier trigger press will rotate the cylinder and cock and release the hammer. Manually cocking the hammer with the thumb puts the gun in single-action mode, which might have a trigger press as light as three pounds, and trigger travel as short as 1/16 of an inch.

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Double-Action Only Revolvers

With its hammer hidden within the frame of the gun, this revolver is double-action only (DAO), which provides a consistent trigger press that is longer and heavier than a similar revolver shot in single-action mode. This provides an additional level of safety, since a longer, heavier trigger press requires more "intent" than a short, lighter trigger press.

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Single-Action Only Semi-Automatics

Single-Action Only semi-automatics, can only be fired after the hammer has been cocked, either by racking the slide or with the thumb, which makes it a single-action only. The light, short trigger press necessitates that the pistol have a manual safety, which locks the slide and trigger, and allows the gun to be carried "cocked and locked."

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DA/SA Semi-Automatics

- DA/SA semi-automatics can fire in either mode, and are normally carried with the hammer forward, so the first shot will be a double-action shot and all subsequent shots will be in single-action (since the moving slide automatically cocks the hammer/striker during the firing cycle).

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Double-Action Only Semi-Automatics

Like a double-action only revolver, DAO semi-automatics have only one firing mode, which will consistently be a longer, heavier trigger press when compared to a similar model shot in single-action mode.

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Modern, Striker-Fired Handguns

- The actions described on the previous pages all have one thing in common—the firearms are all hammer operated; that is, regardless of whether or not the hammer is exposed or hidden, it's the hammer that drives the action.
- Hammer operated firearms fit more neatly into the "single-action only, double-action only, or DA/SA action" categories than do many popular firearms, including the Glock, Springfield XDs, Smith & Wesson M&Ps and others.
- Instead of using a hammer to drive the action, striker fired pistols utilize a striker/firing pin held back under the tension of a spring designed to mimic the longer, heavier trigger press of a double-action only (DAO).

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Handgun Safeties

- Handgun Safeties are mechanical devices and can fail*
- Revolvers do not have any external safeties*
- Thumb Safeties, Backstrap Safeties are optional on my firearms
- Apply the 3 Universal Safety Rules to avoid accidental injury

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Understanding Magazines

Double-Stack Magazine
Rounds are stored in two staggered rows, resulting in a wider magazine, and a larger pistol grip.

Magazine Lips
The width of the lips is slightly smaller than the diameter of the round, holding the round in place until it's stripped off and loaded into the chamber. When the gap widens on a worn magazine, double-feeds can result.

Follower and Spring
Rounds sit on top of the follower, which is pushed up by the spring. When the last round is fired, the follower pushes up the slide lock on the pistol, thereby locking the slide to the rear.

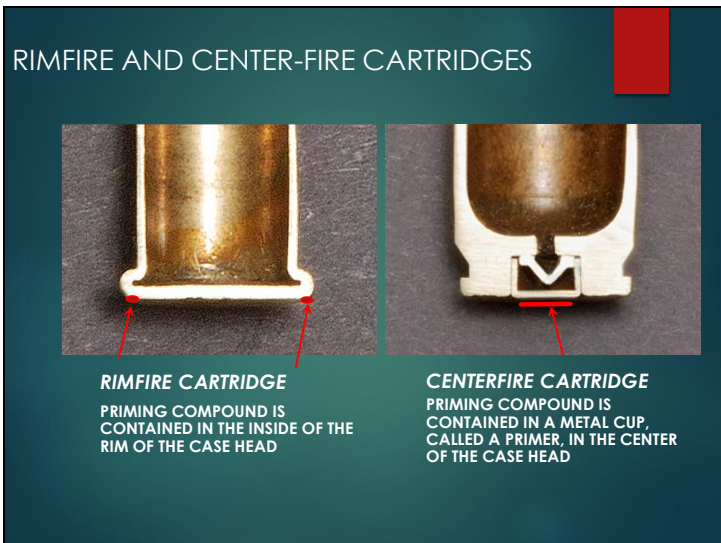
Base Plate and Base Pad
The base plate secures the spring to the bottom of the magazine, while the pad gives more area when slapping the magazine into the magazine well and also protects the magazine when it hits the floor during a speed reload.

Single-Stack Magazine
Rounds are stored one on top of the other in a single, straight line, resulting in a thinner magazine, and a thinner pistol grip.

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Ammunition Fundamentals

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Ammunition Care and Storage

- Keep ammunition in a cool, dry area and store it separately from your firearm.
- Keep ammunition in its original factory box or carton.
- Do not expose ammunition to water or any gun solvents or oils.
- Use only the correct ammunition for your gun, matching up the caliber on the barrel, the ammunition box, and the stamp on the bottom of the cartridge.
- Inspect ammunition prior to loading. Discard rounds with damaged cases, corrosion, or loose bullets.
- Avoid chambering and un-chambering the same round multiple times, which can lead to projectile set-back.

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Ammunition Care and Storage

- Replace personal protection ammunition at least once a year (ammunition that has been loaded into your firearm, but not fired). That's not because the ammunition goes bad, it's because repeated heating and cooling of your firearm and ammunition can lead to condensation, which can lead to corrosion of both.
- Understand that not all types of ammunition will feed reliably in your firearm. In particular, for self defense ammunition, you should practice with at least 200 to 250 rounds before selecting your personal protection ammunition of choice.

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+P & +P+ Ammunition

- Rated at higher pressures
- Ensure that your firearm is rated for this type of ammunition
 - By checking the print on the firearm
 - By contacting the manufacturer
 - By contacting your dealer
- Discharging a firearm with higher pressured ammo when not designated for it will result in damage to the firearm and injury to the shooter.

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Common Ammunition Malfunctions

Misfire *

- Occurs when the primer fails to ignite after being struck by the firing pin. This causes a "Type One" failure and must be cleared with the procedure on the following page.

Squib Load

- Often caused by a round that has no propellant loaded—the primer's small explosion is enough to drive the bullet from the casing, but not enough to make it all the way down the barrel.

Hang Fire *

- Occurs when there is a **perceptible delay** in the primer's ignition.

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Clearing Semi-Auto Malfunctions

Clearing Type One Malfunctions

- 1 SLAP the bottom of the magazine.
- 2 RACK the slide fully to the rear.
- 3 ROLL the gun to the right to dump out the bad round / empty case. Releasing the slide (not easing it forward) loads a new round.

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Basic Fundamentals of Handgun Shooting

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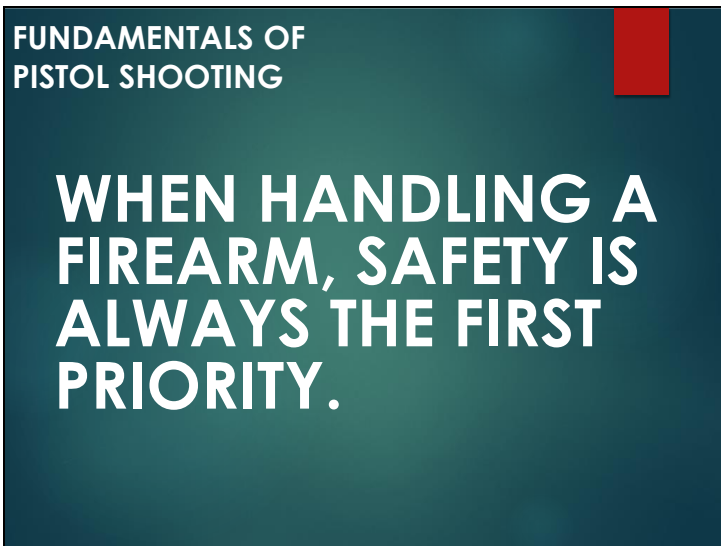
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FUNDAMENTALS OF PISTOL SHOOTING

- GRIP
- STANCE
- AIMING – 1ST MOST IMPORTANT
- TRIGGER CONTROL – 2ND MOST IMPORTANT
- FOLLOW-THROUGH

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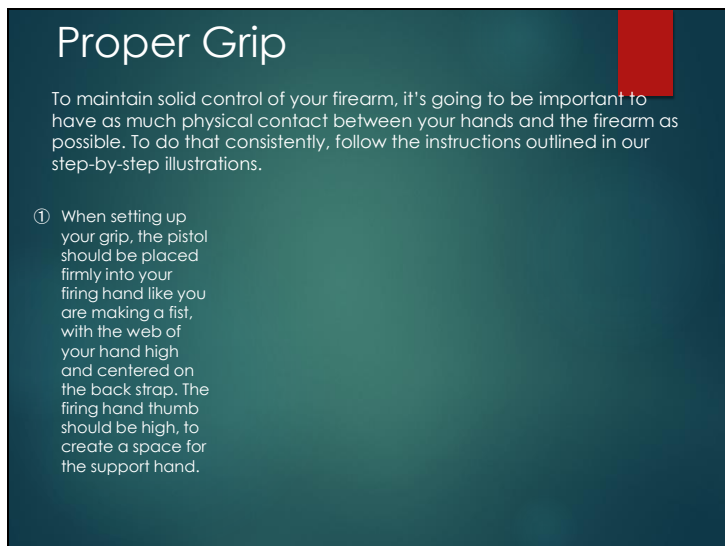
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FUNDAMENTALS OF
PISTOL SHOOTING

**WHEN HANDLING A
FIREARM, SAFETY IS
ALWAYS THE FIRST
PRIORITY.**

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Proper Grip

To maintain solid control of your firearm, it's going to be important to have as much physical contact between your hands and the firearm as possible. To do that consistently, follow the instructions outlined in our step-by-step illustrations.

① When setting up your grip, the pistol should be placed firmly into your firing hand like you are making a fist, with the web of your hand high and centered on the back strap. The firing hand thumb should be high, to create a space for the support hand.

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Proper Grip

- ② The trigger finger is OUTSIDE THE TRIGGER GUARD and is pressed on the frame, and the middle finger is bumped up against the bottom of the trigger guard.

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Proper Grip

- ③ Wrap the fingers of your support hand firmly around the firing hand with the index finger pressed firmly against the bottom of the trigger guard and the meaty part of your support hand nestled into the open space on the grip left by the firing hand.
- ④ To create the perfect "seal" between both hands, the thumbs are stacked, with the third knuckle of the support hand nestled in the space between the first and second knuckle of the firing hand.
- ⑤ No part of the firearm grip should be visible between your fingers, or between the strong hand and support hand.

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Proper Grip

- ⑥ Solid isometric pressure should be applied from the front and the rear (described as a "push-pull" action, with the shooting hand pushing forward, and the support hand pulling back), which will aid in recoil management.
- ⑦ The majority of pressure holding the firearm in place should come from the isometric tension between the two hands, rather than from trying to hold the pistol in place by finger pressure alone. That allows your trigger finger to work independently of the other fingers on your shooting hand, avoiding what's referred to as "milking" the trigger.

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Proper Grip

- ⑧ As seen from above, the tip of the trigger finger, when placed on the slide, should be directly across from the tip of the thumb on the support hand. Most new shooters will find their support thumb being much farther back than the tip of the trigger finger—this is corrected by rotating the support hand farther forward, resulting in what's referred to as a "thumbs forward" grip.

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Shooting Platform, or "Stance"

- In the classroom or on the range, the term "shooting stance" usually implies a specific position for the arms, the head, the upper body, the legs, and the feet. When it comes to the "perfect" stance, instructors can argue for hours about the optimal angle of the shoulders to the target (if any), how far apart the feet should be, and whether the arms should be flexed a little, flexed a lot, or not flexed at all.
- While you might have the luxury of perfecting each of those body positions when standing on the firing line at your local range, under the extreme stress of a violent attack, you're not going to have the time or the luxury.
- Instead, you'll have to be prepared to shoot from whatever awkward position you find yourself in, which might include being seated, rapidly retreating, or lying flat on your back.

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The Evolution of Shooting Stances

- While the Weaver stance looks pretty cool, a decade of dash cam videos has proven that during dynamic critical incidents, we'll be more likely to take up a stance that matches the body's and mind's natural reaction to face the attacker head on, with the arms at full extension.
- Because of that, the Weaver stance should be thought of as more of a "marksmanship" stance as opposed to a defensive shooting stance.

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The Natural and Neutral Isosceles

- The Isosceles stance is more natural, and it matches the body's and mind's natural reaction to take up a low crouch, face the attacker head on, with the arms at full extension.
- The firearm is elevated high enough to allow the shooter to use the sights (when the brain allows it), or the shooter can look over the top of the sights when using unsighted fire, or when using a "flash sight picture."
- In addition to taking up more of a natural body position, the Isosceles is almost direction neutral, in that the defender can place rounds in nearly a 200 degree arc, without moving the feet.

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AIMING

AIMING IS THE PROCESS OF ACHIEVING THE PROPER RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TARGET, THE FRONT SIGHT AND THE REAR SIGHT.

AIMING CONSISTS OF TWO COMPONENTS:

- SIGHT ALIGNMENT
- SIGHT PICTURE

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Sighted Fire

Sight Alignment

- Properly aligning the sights will require the front sight to be perfectly spaced between the rear sight, and in a perfect horizontal line.
- Misaligned sights will cause the bullet to impact higher, lower, farther to the left, or farther to the right than where the front sight is placed.
- Misaligned sights will be more forgiving at defensive shooting distances, but when the target pushes out to 50 feet or more, small sight alignment errors can be magnified. Double the distance or double the error in alignment, and you'll double the margin of error on target.

Equal amounts of spacing should be visible on the left and right of the front sight.

Sights must be in a perfect horizontal line.

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Sighted Fire

Front Sight Focus

- When the requirements for precision require that you must use sighted fire, it's going to be necessary to focus on the **front sight** rather than the target for the most precise shot.
- When focusing on the front sight, it will be in complete focus, the rear sight will be semi-blurred, and the target will be the blurriest thing in your sight picture.

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SIGHT PICTURE

PROPER *SIGHT PICTURE* IS OBTAINED WHEN THE ALIGNED SIGHTS ARE PUT INTO THEIR PROPER RELATIONSHIP WITH THE TARGET.

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TRIGGER CONTROL

TRIGGER CONTROL IS THE PROPER METHOD OF ACTIVATING THE TRIGGER TO MINIMIZE MOVEMENT THAT CAN MISALIGN THE SIGHTS.

·TRIGGER IS SQUEEZED STRAIGHT REARWARD IN A SMOOTH, CONTINUOUS MOVEMENT

·THE TRIGGER SQUEEZE SHOULD PRODUCE A "SURPRISE BREAK"

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FOLLOW-THROUGH

FOLLOW-THROUGH IS THE CONTINUATION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE FUNDAMENTALS OF SHOOTING THROUGH AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE FIRING OF THE SHOT.

FOLLOW-THROUGH ENABLES THE SHOOTER TO INTEGRATE, MAINTAIN AND CONTINUE THE SHOOTING FUNDAMENTALS BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER THE SHOT.

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Dry Firing: Using Cleared Firearm

The more traditional method of dry firing using a cleared firearm, **MUST** be done in three stages to ensure that no accidents occur! **NOTE: You cannot dry fire anywhere but rather in a designated area.**

Dry Firing Must be Done in Three Stages:

- 1. Before Dry Firing Begins:** Clear the room of ALL live ammunition.
- 2. During Dry Firing:** Treat the exercise as though it is a LIVE FIRE exercise, including maintaining muzzle control, and using a backstop that can effectively stop a live round!
- 3. After Dry Firing Ends:** Perform a clearance procedure BEFORE returning your gun to its proper location.

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Care, Cleaning & Safe Storage

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Cleaning A Firearm

- ▶ Breakdown firearm according to manufacturers recommendations
- ▶ Clean the firearm after
 - ▶ Each range visit
 - ▶ Being carried on your person after a period of time
- ▶ **Regularly cleaning** a firearm will ensure that firearm
 - ▶ **Will operate properly**
 - ▶ **Function more reliably**
 - ▶ **Will last longer**

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Cleaning A Firearm

Prior to cleaning a firearm, be sure that:

- ▶ The pistol is unloaded
- ▶ No ammunition is present in the area.
- ▶ The pistol is disassembled according to the instructions in the owner's manual.

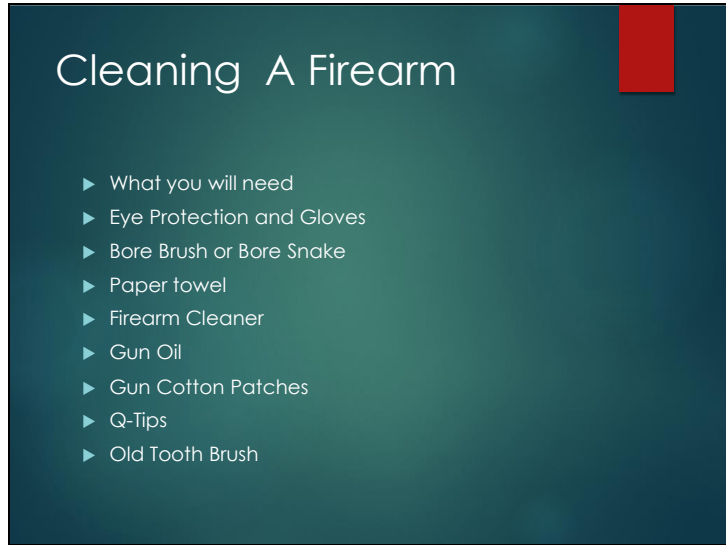
Slide 77

Cleaning A Firearm

- ▶ Ensure that the firearm is unloaded prior to cleaning. This includes checking the chamber. Perform a safety check.
- ▶ The way to properly unload a pistol, in order to prevent unintentional discharge, is to keep the firearm pointed in a safe direction and without manipulating the trigger, remove the magazine, rack the slide, lock the slide open, and inspect the chamber. Inspect the chamber and magazine both visually and physically by inserting your finger into both the magazine well and the chamber. Then the firearm may be disassembled.
- ▶ A revolver must also be kept pointed in a safe direction. Manipulate the cylinder release and push the cylinder out of the frame. If there are spent casings or cartridges located in any of the chambers, point the revolver up and either allow gravity to remove the casing or use the ejector rod to push the casings out. Again, the trigger should be completely avoided and should not be manipulated at any time during this portion of the cleaning process

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Basic Firearm Safety Course Participant Handout

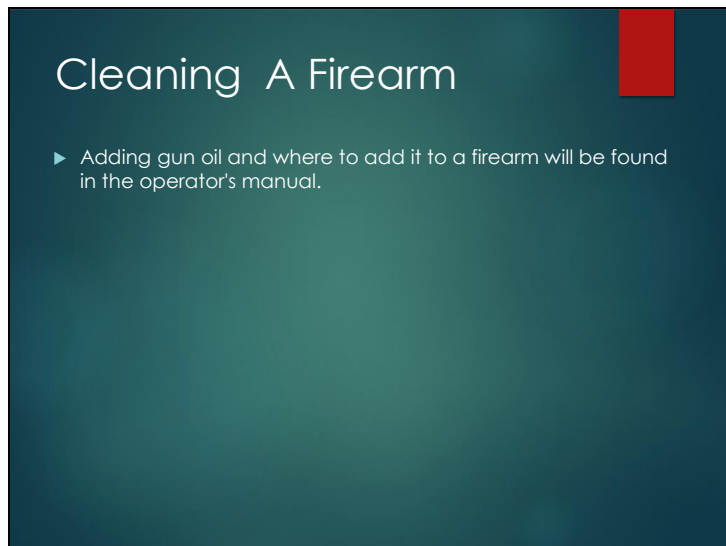


Slide 79 is a presentation slide with a dark teal background and a red square in the top right corner. The title "Cleaning A Firearm" is in white. A list of items needed for cleaning is shown with white right-pointing triangles.

Cleaning A Firearm

- ▶ What you will need
- ▶ Eye Protection and Gloves
- ▶ Bore Brush or Bore Snake
- ▶ Paper towel
- ▶ Firearm Cleaner
- ▶ Gun Oil
- ▶ Gun Cotton Patches
- ▶ Q-Tips
- ▶ Old Tooth Brush

Slide 79



Slide 80 is a presentation slide with a dark teal background and a red square in the top right corner. The title "Cleaning A Firearm" is in white. A single bullet point with a white right-pointing triangle provides information about gun oil.

Cleaning A Firearm

- ▶ Adding gun oil and where to add it to a firearm will be found in the operator's manual.

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Gun Safes and Storage

- Any gun shop or sporting goods store will have multiple options for firearms storage, including options for completely enclosing a loaded handgun, or completely enclosing the trigger and trigger guard on a loaded shotgun.
- It is FEDERAL LAW that loaded firearms may not be accessible to minors (anyone under the age of 18 years old). Even without this law, it's the obligation of every responsibly armed American to keep loaded firearms out of the hands of minors, or individuals who are not legally allowed to possess firearms. Two great options are shown below.

Shotlock wall mounted shotgun vault, completely covers the trigger guard.

Gunvault Speedvault
Drops open in a perfect position to get a solid grip on the

Slide 81

SIRT Dry-Fire Practice

Slide 82

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Connecticut Summary of Gun Laws

February 28, 2013

Source: <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2013/rpt/2013-R-0001.htm>

The Connecticut Constitution (Article First, § 15) gives every citizen the right to bear arms in defense of himself or herself and the state. For regulatory purposes, state law designates four types of firearms: handguns (pistols and revolvers), long guns (rifles and shotguns), assault weapons, and machine guns. The degree of regulation depends on the type of firearm and, for sales and transfers, whether they are being conducted by federally licensed gun dealers (FFLs) or by private sellers not required to be licensed.

With few exceptions, (1) anyone acquiring a handgun in Connecticut, whether from a federally licensed gun dealer or private seller, must have an eligibility certificate or a permit to sell or carry handguns and (2) anyone carrying a handgun must have a permit to carry handguns. No permit or certificate is required to possess lawfully acquired handguns in one's home or at one's place of business.

Anyone buying or otherwise acquiring a handgun in Connecticut, including at a gun show, or applying for a gun permit or eligibility certificate must follow prescribed procedures and meet certain statutory criteria. This includes (1) passing state and national criminal history record checks and (2) in the case of a carry permit, being deemed suitable to get a permit by the official issuing the permit. The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) must authorize all handgun transfers, whether by licensed dealers or private sellers. And applicants for a gun permit or eligibility certificate must pass a DESPP-approved course on handgun safety and use.

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Certain categories of people may not legally possess handguns or get credentials to carry them. These include

- (1) convicted felons,
- (2) illegal aliens,
- (3) anyone under a court protective or restraining order for using or attempting or threatening to use force against someone,
- (4) anyone discharged into the community in the preceding 20 years after being found not guilty of a crime by reason of mental disease or defect. They also include people who cannot legally possess firearms under federal law because they have been adjudicated as “mental defectives” or been committed to a mental institution, unless their firearm privileges are restored.

Federal law contains a court procedure for restoring firearm privileges lost because of a federal commitment or adjudication; state law contains a similar procedure for restoring privileges lost because of a state adjudication or commitment. After the occurrence of any event that makes a person ineligible to continue to possess handguns or the related credentials, he or she must transfer any handguns in his or her possession to an eligible person or surrender them to DESPP.

No permit, certificate, or other credential is required to own, buy, possess, acquire, or carry long guns. But people buying long guns from licensed gun dealers must follow procedures similar to the handgun procedures and DESPP must authorize the transactions. As is the case of handguns, certain categories of people are barred from possessing long guns, but some people barred from possessing handguns may legally possess long guns. These include people convicted of certain serious misdemeanors.

With limited exceptions, state law bans the sale, use, and possession of assault weapons. People who lawfully owned assault weapons before the ban and duly registered them before October 1, 1994 may continue to possess them subject to certain restrictions. And certain types of assault weapons legally manufactured before September 13, 1994 are exempt from the state transfer and registration requirements. The law also allows possession of certain specified assault weapon models under certain circumstances.

Machine guns are legal if duly registered with the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) and DESPP. It is illegal to use them for offensive or aggressive purposes, as defined in law, or to transfer them to anyone under age 16.

Gun dealers must be federally licensed and if they sell handguns, they must obtain a local permit to sell them. They must follow specified procedures when selling firearms and meet other criteria in law.

The law, with few exceptions, prohibits carrying firearms at certain locations, such as on school property or in any building where either chamber of the legislature is located or where the legislature is holding a public hearing or meeting.

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The law requires people to store loaded firearms in a way that minors under age 16 do not have unauthorized access to them. It prohibits transferring handguns to minors under age 21, except as authorized for temporary use at firing or shooting ranges.

Under limited circumstances and specified procedures, law enforcement officials may get warrants and seize firearms from people posing an imminent risk of harming themselves, someone else, or animals and a court may order the firearms held for up to one year.

Except for banning certain types of .50 caliber ammunition, Connecticut does not regulate ammunition.

In a number of areas, there are related federal laws not discussed in this report.

HANDGUNS

Pistols and revolvers are usually referred to as handguns. The law defines “pistol” and “revolver” as any firearm having a barrel less than 12 inches long (CGS § 29-27). The law regulates handgun sales by licensed gun dealers and private sellers, irrespective of where the transaction occurs. The provisions generally do not apply to antique firearms.

Permit Needed to Sell Handguns over Certain Limit

Federal law requires anyone in the business of selling firearms to have a federal firearms license. Under state law, FFLs who sell handguns must also have a local permit (i.e., a dealer's permit) to sell handguns issued by police chiefs (or borough wardens or first selectmen), as must anyone who sells 10 or more handguns in a calendar year (CGS § 29-28). To get the permit, the applicant must hold a valid eligibility certificate or carry permit and submit documentation showing that the premises where the handguns will be sold comply with local zoning requirements (CGS § 29-28(a)).

The fee to get and renew the dealer's permit is \$200 (CGS § 29-30). (The law does not specify the validity period. But in practice, it is five years.)

Permit Required to Carry Handguns

With minor exceptions discussed below, anyone carrying handguns in Connecticut must have a gun permit and carry it upon his or her person when carrying a handgun (CGS § 29-35). The gun permit is issued under a two part process. The local official (police chief, borough warden, or first selectman) investigates applicants and issues a temporary state permit, after which the State Police conducts state and national criminal history record checks on the applicants and issues the five-year state permit (CGS § 29-28, 29-28a, & 29-29). The permit allows a person to carry an unlimited number of handguns statewide (CGS § 29-33b). No permit or other credential is required to possess lawfully acquired handguns in one's home or at one's place of business. And, according to the State Police, anyone who lawfully acquired a gun in another state and moves to Connecticut does not need a credential to keep the firearm at his or her home or place of business (see below at Permit or Eligibility Certificate Required to Buy or Get Handguns).

Failure to carry one's permit when carrying a handgun is an infraction punishable by a \$35 fine (CGS § 29-37(c)). And carrying a handgun without having obtained a permit is punishable by imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of up to \$1,000, with a one-year mandatory minimum

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sentence in the absence of mitigating circumstances. Any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited (CGS § 29-37(b)).

The law exempts from the permit requirement Connecticut parole and peace officers; other states' parole or peace officers on official business; federal marshals and law enforcement officers; legally appointed and certified motor vehicle inspectors performing their official duties; U.S. Armed Forces members on, or going to or from, duty; and members of a military organization on parade or going to or from a place of assembly. It also exempts anyone carrying a handgun (1) in its original package from the point of purchase to his or her home or business place, (2) as merchandise, (3) for repair or when moving household goods, (4) to or from a testing range at a firearm permit-issuing authority's request, or (5) to a competition or exhibit under an out-of-state permit (CGS § 29-35).

Any nonresident with a valid out-of-state gun permit may apply directly to the DESPP commissioner for a Connecticut gun permit (CGS § 29-28(f)). Also, bona fide nonresidents permitted to possess and carry handguns in their home state may transport handguns in Connecticut without a Connecticut permit for the purpose of (1) participating in competitions, (2) participating in formal handgun training at a locally approved or permitted firing range or training facility, (3) taking the firearm for repair, or (4) attending meetings or exhibitions of organized gun collectors (CGS § 29-30). And nonresidents may transport handguns without a Connecticut permit through Connecticut for lawful purposes in accordance with federal law if they are not otherwise prohibited from shipping, transporting, receiving, or possessing guns and are transporting them between states where they can legally possess and carry them (CGS § 29-38d).

The fee for an initial gun permit is \$140, plus sufficient funds to pay for the Federal Bureau of Investigation national criminal history record checks. The permit is valid for five years and renewable for \$70 (CGS § 29-30).

Permit or Eligibility Certificate Required to Buy or Get Handguns

Except for federal marshals and parole and peace officers, anyone acquiring a handgun in Connecticut must be a state resident (a federal requirement) and present a valid gun dealer's permit, handgun eligibility certificate, or handgun permit (CGS § 29-33(b); 18 USC §§ 922(a)(3) and (5), 922(b)(3); and 27 CFR §§ 478.29a and 478.30). The eligibility certificate is issued by DESPP and allows an individual to get handguns and keep them at his or her home or business place. It does not authorize the holder to carry handguns upon his or her person.

To get the gun permit or eligibility certificate, an applicant must complete a DESPP-approved handgun safety and use course, pass state and national criminal history record checks, and meet other criteria discussed below (CGS §§ 29-28(b) and 29-36f; see below at People Barred From Possessing Handguns). With regard to the permit, the local official (who issues the temporary state permit) must find that an applicant (1) wants the firearm for lawful purposes and (2) is a suitable person to get a permit. The law does not define suitability. The determination of suitability is left to the official's discretion (CGS § 29-28(b)).

The fee to get or renew an eligibility certificate is \$35. The certificate is valid for five years (CGS § 29-36h).

Confidentiality of Gun Permit and Certificate Information

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The name and address of anyone issued a gun permit, gun dealer's permit or eligibility certificate are exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. The information is disclosable only to (1) law enforcement officials performing their duties, including employees of the U.S. Probation Office carrying out their duties; (2) handgun transferors seeking to verify the validity of gun permits or eligibility certificates, to the extent necessary; and (3) the mental health and addiction services commissioner to carry out specified statutes (CGS §§ 29-28(d), as amended by PA 12-177, & 17a-500).

People Barred From Possessing Handguns or Getting Credentials

State law bars certain categories of people from acquiring, possessing, or carrying handguns or getting the credentials to acquire, possess or carry them (CGS §§ 53a-217c, 29-28(b), and 29-36f). It requires gun owners to surrender their handguns to DESPP or transfer them to someone eligible after the occurrence of any event that makes them ineligible to possess handguns or other firearms. People who become ineligible because they are the subject of a restraining or protective order may transfer the firearms only to licensed gun dealers (CGS § 29-36k). Illegal possession of a handgun is a class D felony (CGS § 53a-217c; see Table 2).

Illegal aliens are prohibited from possessing handguns or getting the credentials, as is anyone:

1. discharged from custody in the preceding 20 years after a finding of not guilty of a crime by reason of mental disease or defect;
2. confined by the probate court to a mental hospital in the 12 months before applying for a permit or certificate;
3. convicted of a serious juvenile offense (CGS § 46b-120(10));
4. who knows that he or she is the subject to a firearm seizure order issued after notice and a hearing;
5. prohibited by federal law from possessing or shipping firearms because he or she was adjudicated as a "mental defective" or committed to a mental institution (except in cases where the U.S. Treasury Department grants relief from this disability);
6. under a protective or restraining order for using or threatening to use force and, in the case of possession, he or she knows about the order and if the order was issued in-state, he or she was notified and given a hearing opportunity; or
7. convicted of any felony or specified misdemeanors (CGS §§ 29-28, 29-36f, and 53a-217c).

The disqualifying misdemeanors are:

1. criminally negligent homicide (excluding deaths caused by motor vehicles) (CGS § 53a-58);
2. first-degree assault (CGS § 53a-61);
3. third-degree assault of a blind, elderly, or pregnant person or person with intellectual disability (CGS § 53a-61a);
4. second-degree threatening (CGS § 53a-62);

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5. first-degree reckless endangerment (CGS § 53a-63);
6. second-degree unlawful restraint (CGS § 53a-96);
7. first-degree riot (CGS § 53a-175);
8. second-degree riot (CGS § 53a-176);
9. inciting to riot (CGS § 53a-178);
10. second-degree stalking (CGS § 53a-181d); and
11. first offenses for possessing (a) controlled or hallucinogenic substances (other than a narcotic substance or marijuana) or (b) more than one-half ounce but less than four ounces of a cannabis-type substance (CGS § 21a-279(c)).

Minimum Age for Possessing Handguns or Getting Credentials. State law does not explicitly set a minimum age for possessing handguns. But an age 21 requirement can conceivably be construed from other laws. The law requires applicants for a gun permit or eligibility certificate to be at least age 21 (CGS §§ 29-28(b)(10) and 29-36f(a)). Also, it prohibits transferring handguns to people under age 21, except temporarily at a target shooting or firing range, if otherwise permitted by law and use is under the immediate supervision of a person eligible to possess handguns. A violation is a class D felony, with a one-year mandatory minimum sentence, plus forfeiture of any handguns found in the violator's possession (CGS § 29-34(b)).

Restoration of Gun Rights. Federal law prohibits anyone who has been “adjudicated as a mental defective” or “committed to a mental institution” from shipping, transporting, receiving, or possessing firearms or ammunition, unless the person's firearm privileges are restored under a federally approved program.

State law contains a court procedure for restoring such privileges lost because of a state adjudication or commitment. The procedure is similar to the federal procedure governing federal adjudications or commitments. Anyone seeking to regain firearm privileges must petition the probate court for relief. The court must grant relief if it finds by clear and convincing evidence that (1) the petitioner will not likely act in a manner dangerous to public safety and (2) granting relief is not contrary to the public interest. The petitioner or DESPP may appeal the decision to the Superior Court (CGS § 45a-100).

Handgun Sale/Transfer Procedures

All handgun sales and transfers, whether by licensed dealers or unlicensed persons, must conform to specified state procedures, except those (1) between FFLs; (2) made to federal marshals, parole officers, or peace officers; or (3) involving antique handguns (CGS § 29-33).

Under the procedures, buyers must complete a DESPP firearms purchase application. DESPP must conduct a national instant criminal background check on applicants and either deny the transaction or approve it by issuing an authorization number for it.

Sellers or transferors must, among other things:

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1. ensure that they know the person to whom they are providing the firearm or get appropriate identification (e.g., driver's license or passport);
2. ensure that, when transferred, handguns are unloaded and equipped with a reusable trigger lock accessible by key or electronic or mechanical accessory specific to the device to prevent unauthorized removal;
3. document the transaction with State Police and appropriate local officials within 48 hours; and
4. keep the transaction records for law enforcement inspection (application for at least 20 years and receipt for at least five years).

When a buyer takes possession of the handgun, he or she must sign a receipt for it, providing (1) his or her name, address, and occupation; (2) the firearm make, model, serial number, and caliber; (3) the transfer date and authorization number for the transfer; and (4) his or her permit or eligibility certificate number (CGS § 29-33(e)).

The law prohibits handgun transfers in violation of its procedures or to people who (1) cannot legally possess handguns under state law or (2) do not have the appropriate credentials to obtain them (CGS § 29-33(a) and (b)). Any such illegal transfer is a class D felony. It is a class B felony (see Table 2) if the person transferring the firearm knows that it is stolen or that the manufacturer's number or serial number has been removed, defaced, altered, or obliterated (CGS § 29-33(i)). The court may, in some circumstances, suspend prosecution for a first minor violation.

Handgun Safety Provisions

By law, all handguns sold in Connecticut, other than at wholesale, must be equipped with a reusable locking device constructed of material sufficiently strong to prevent it from being easily disabled. The lock must also have a mechanism accessible by key or by electronic or other mechanical accessory specific to the device to prevent unauthorized removal (CGS § 29-33(d)).

Another related law requires gun dealers to provide handgun buyers with a reusable handgun locking device at the time of sale. They must give buyers the following written warning in block letters at least one inch high and also post the warning conspicuously in block letters at least three inches high at each service counter:

UNLAWFUL STORAGE OF A LOADED FIREARM MAY RESULT IN IMPRISONMENT OR FINE

Each violation by a dealer carries a fine of at least \$500 (CGS § 29-37b).

LONG GUNS

Rifles and shotguns are referred to as long guns. A rifle is a weapon designed to be fired from the shoulder using a cartridge to fire a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger. A shotgun is a weapon designed to be fired from the shoulder using a shotgun shell to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball shots or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger (CGS § 53a-3(16) & (17)).

People Barred from Possessing Long Guns

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Convicted felons and anyone convicted of a serious juvenile offense are prohibited from possessing long guns, as is anyone who:

1. knows that he or she is subject to a restraining or protective order, in a case involving the use, threatened, or attempted use of force (after notice and a hearing opportunity, for in-state orders);
2. knows that he or she is subject to a firearms seizure order, after notice and a hearing opportunity; or
3. is prohibited from transporting or possessing firearms under federal law because of an adjudication as a mental defective or commitment to a mental institution, unless the Treasury Department grants relief from the disability (CGS § 53a-217(a)).

Illegal possession of a long gun is a class D felony with a two-year mandatory minimum prison term (CGS § 53a-217(b)).

Long Gun Sales or Transfers to Minors

State law sets no minimum age for possessing long guns. The only age requirement pertains to hunting licenses. A junior firearms hunting license may be issued to a child between ages 12 and 16 (CGS § 26-27a). (Federal law prohibits FFLs from selling or transferring long guns to people under age 18. But it does not address sales or transfers by non- licensees or possession by minors (18 USC § 922(b) and 27 CFR § 478. 99(b)(1)).

Long Gun Sales and Transfer Procedures

Sales and Transfers by Gun Dealers. The law regulates long gun sales by licensed gun dealers, irrespective of where the transaction occurs. With some exceptions, when gun dealers sell or transfer long guns, the transactions must conform to statutory procedures, the essential elements of which are similar to those governing handgun sales and transfers. As is the case with handguns, (1) the dealer must document the transaction with DESPP and maintain copies of the record, (2) the buyer must undergo a national instant criminal background check, and (3) DESPP must authorize or deny the sale or transfer. Unlike the case with handguns, there is no explicit requirement for the dealer to know the buyer or obtain valid identification (CGS § 29-37a).

The law contains a two-week waiting period for long gun purchases from gun dealers, unless the buyer (1) is a federal marshal, parole officer, or peace officer; (2) holds a valid hunting license, eligibility certificate, or gun permit; (3) is a member of the U.S. Armed Forces; or (4) is buying an antique firearm (CGS § 29-37a(b)). The law also exempts these people and transactions from provisions requiring (1) buyers to sign a receipt for the firearm and provide certain information on themselves and the firearm and (2) dealers to send this documentation to state and local police officials (CGS § 29-37a(b)).

Sales and Transfers by Private Sellers. Except perhaps at gun shows, Connecticut does not regulate private sales and transfer of long guns. The gun show provision is unclear. The law requires people selling or otherwise transferring firearms at gun shows to comply with CGS § 29-36l (CGS § 29-37g(c)). But CGS § 29-36l contains procedures for verifying eligibility of people seeking to buy (1) handguns from anyone and anywhere in the state and (2) long guns from gun dealers anywhere in

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the state. It does not appear to apply to people buying long guns from private sellers at gun shows. Thus, it is unclear if private sellers of long guns at gun shows have to seek DESPP authorization for sales or transfers and whether such buyers have to undergo criminal history record checks.

The law contains no specific penalty for transferring long guns to ineligible persons or violating the transfer procedures (CGS § 29-37a).

Sawed-Off Shotguns. It is a class D felony to own or possess sawed-off shotguns, defined as a shotgun with a barrel of less than 18 inches or an overall length of less than 26 inches (CGS § 53a-211). The ban does not apply to anyone otherwise permitted by state or federal law to own such firearms. (According to the State Police, people may legally possess sawed-off shotguns, under federal law, if they obtain a federal tax stamp to possess them.)

ASSAULT WEAPONS

The law defines an “assault weapon” as (1) any selective-fire firearm capable of fully automatic, semiautomatic, or burst fire at the user’s option; (2) any of a list of named firearms; or (3) any unlisted semi-automatic rifle or pistol that can accept a detachable magazine and has at least two of specified features; or (4) a part or combination of parts designed or intended to convert a firearm into an assault weapon (CGS § 53-202a).

By law, with limited exceptions, it is illegal for anyone to (1) possess assault weapons, unless he or she possessed the weapon before October 1, 1993, registered it with DESPP before October 1, 1994, and received a DESPP certificate of possession for it, or (2) sell, give, transfer, distribute, or transport assault weapons (CGS § 53-202b and 53-202d). Illegal possession of an assault weapon is a class D felony, with a mandatory minimum one-year prison term. A first-time violation is a class A misdemeanor (see Table 2) if the violator can prove that he or she possessed the weapon before October 1, 1993 and otherwise complies with the law (CGS § 53-202c). Illegally transferring or carrying an assault weapon is a class C felony (see Table on Penalties), with a two-year mandatory minimum prison term or, in the case of transfers to people under age 18, an additional six-year mandatory minimum (CGS § 53-202b).

The law (1) exempts from the assault weapon ban law enforcement officers, correction officials, and military and naval personnel discharging their official duties and (2) allows estate executors and administrators to possess registered weapons from a person’s estate under probate court orders (CGS § 53-202c). Also, anyone, except a member of the military, who moves into Connecticut with a lawful assault weapon has 90 days to (1) render it permanently inoperable, (2) sell it to a licensed gun dealer, or (3) take it out of state. Members of the military who move to Connecticut, after October 1, 1994, have 90 days to get a certificate of possession for any legally possessed assault weapon (CGS §§ 53-202d(b)).

Certain assault weapons defined by criteria, rather than specific name, are exempt from the state transfer restrictions and registration requirements if they were legally manufactured before September 13, 1994 (CGS § 53-202m).

The law also allows possession of certain specified assault weapon models under certain circumstances. A person may possess an Auto-Ordnance Thompson type, Avtomat Kalashnikov AK-47 type, MAC-10, MAC-11, or MAC11 Carbine type assault weapon if (1) it was obtained in good

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faith on or after October 1, 1993 and before May 8, 2002, (2) the possessor is not prohibited from possessing the weapon under any other law, and (3) the possessor notified DESPP before October 1, 2003 that he or she possessed the specific weapon (CGS § 53-202n).

Restrictions on Possession of Registered Assault Weapons

A person may possess a lawfully registered assault weapon only:

1. at his or her residence, business place, or other property he or she owns;
2. on someone else's property with the owner's express permission;
3. at certain target ranges or shooting clubs;
4. while attending a firearms exhibition, display, or educational project sponsored, conducted, or approved by a law enforcement agency or a national- or state-recognized entity that fosters proficiency in, or promotes, education about firearms; or
5. while transporting the weapon between any of the above permitted places or to a licensed firearm dealer for servicing or repair (CGS § 53-202d(d)).

Transporting Assault Weapons

When being transported, assault weapons must be unloaded and, if transported in a vehicle, kept in the trunk or in a case or container inaccessible to the vehicle operator or passengers. A violation carries a fine of up to \$500, imprisonment for up to three years, or both (CGS § 53-202f).

Disposing of Registered Assault Weapons

One may dispose of a registered assault weapon by transferring it to a licensed gun dealer or, after making arrangements to relinquish it, a police department or DESPP, following guidelines for transporting assault weapons (CGS §§ 53-202d(b) and 53-202e).

Construction of the Law

The law provides that the laws governing assault weapons should not be construed to prohibit manufacturers from manufacturing or transporting assault weapons to sell (1) out-of-state or (2) in state to DESPP, police departments, the Correction Department, or military or naval forces for official use (CGS § 53-202i).

Confidentiality Provisions

The name and address of anyone issued a certificate of possession for an assault weapon are exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. The information is disclosable only to (1) law enforcement agencies and employees of the U.S. Probation Office performing their duties and (2) the mental health and addiction services commissioner to carry out specified statutes (CGS § 53-202d, as amended by PA 12-177).

MACHINE GUNS

State law defines a "machine gun" as any weapon, loaded or unloaded, that shoots, is designed to shoot, or can be readily restored to shoot automatically more than one projectile by a single

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function of the trigger without manual reloading. This includes any part or combination of parts designed to assemble, or convert a weapon into, a machine gun (CGS § 53-202(a)).

With limited exceptions for firearms made inoperable by welding or manufactured for the United States and state and local governments, the law requires anyone who owns a machine gun to register it with DESPP within 24 hours of acquiring it and annually thereafter on July 1 (CGS § 53-202(g)). The application must show the firearm model and serial number; the applicant's name, address and occupation; and the person from whom and purpose for which the firearm was acquired.

Manufacturers must maintain a register of machine guns they manufacture or handle. For each such firearm, the register must show the (1) model and serial number; (2) date of manufacture, sale, loan, gift, delivery, or receipt; (3) name, address, and occupation of the transferor and transferee; and (4) purpose for which it was acquired. Manufacturers must make their registers and gun stock available for law enforcement inspection. Violations are punishable by a fine of up to \$2,000 (CGS § 53-202(f)).

The law prohibits the use of a machine gun for offensive or aggressive purposes. Possession for such a purpose is presumed if the machine gun:

1. is located on premises not owned or rented as a bona fide business or permanent residence by the person who possesses it,
2. is possessed or used by an unnaturalized foreign born person,
3. is possessed or used by anyone convicted of a violent crime in state or federal court,
4. has been adapted to use any caliber projectile and is unregistered, or
5. is empty or loaded projectiles are found in its immediate vicinity (CGS § 53-202(d)).

Using or possessing a machine gun for an offensive or aggressive purpose is punishable by a maximum \$1,000 fine, imprisonment for five to 10 years, or both (CGS § 53-202(c)). Using a machine gun while committing a violent crime is punishable by imprisonment for 10 to 20 years.

The law prohibits transferring, selling, or giving machine guns to minors under age 16, including temporarily transferring the weapon to them for use in target shooting or on a firing or shooting range or for any other purpose (CGS § 53-202(c)). A violation is punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000, imprisonment of five to 10 years, or both.

GUN SELLER REGULATIONS

In addition to the laws governing sales described above, a number of other provisions regulate gun dealers.

Alarm System

Gun dealers must install burglar alarms on their premises where 10 or more firearms are stored or kept for sale. The alarm system must be directly connected to the local police department or

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monitored by a central station. It must activate upon unauthorized entry or interruption (CGS § 29-37d).

Employees Selling Firearms

Employees selling firearms in a retail store that sells, but is not principally engaged in selling, firearms must:

1. be at least age 18;
2. have passed state and national criminal history record checks, which indicate they have not been convicted of a felony or any violation that would make them ineligible for a handgun eligibility certificate; and
3. have successfully completed a DESPP-approved course or test in firearm safety and statutory procedures relating to the sale of firearms (CGS § 29-37f).

An employer who violates this provision is subject to a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 per day for each violation.

Limits on Where Gun Dealers May Sell Handguns

Gun dealers may sell handguns only in the room, store, or other place described in their permit to sell handguns, and they must display the permit in the location identified in the permit (CGS § 29-31).

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Restriction on Carrying Firearms

Open v. Concealed Carrying of Handguns. Neither the permit to carry handguns nor state law specifies how handguns should be carried, i.e., concealed or openly.

Carrying Firearms on School Property. It is illegal, with some exceptions, to possess firearms on any elementary or secondary school property or at any school-sponsored event knowing that one is not licensed or privileged to possess such firearms. A violation is a class D felony.

The law does not apply to otherwise lawful possession by peace officers carrying out their official duties or anyone:

1. using a firearm in a school-approved school program or school-sponsored activity;
2. who has an agreement with the school allowing the firearm; and
3. crossing school property with an unloaded firearm to hunt, provided entry on the school property is permitted by the local or regional board of education (CGS § 53a-217b).

Carrying Firearms in Public Buildings. The law, with minor exceptions, bars people from carrying firearms in any building (1) where either House of the General Assembly is located; (2) in which the office of any legislator or legislative officer, employee, or committee is located; or (3) where a legislative committee is holding a public hearing. The law exempts police officers, military

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personnel on official duty, and veterans serving as honor guards (CGS § 2-1e(c)). A violation is a class D felony.

Carrying Handguns in Motor Vehicles. By law, when handguns are being transported in a motor vehicle, they must be unloaded and kept in a place (1) not readily or directly accessible from the passenger compartment or (2) locked container other than the glove compartment or console. A violation carries a penalty of one to five years imprisonment, a fine of up to \$1,000, or both, with a mandatory minimum one-year sentence in the absence of mitigating circumstances. Any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited (CGS §§ 29-35 and 29-37).

Carrying Long Guns in Motor Vehicles When long guns are being transported in a vehicle or snowmobile, they must be unloaded. A violation is a class D misdemeanor (see Table on Penalties), punishable by imprisonment for up to 30 days, a fine of up to \$250, or both (CGS § 53-205 as amended by PA 12-80). The provisions do not apply to members of the military while on duty or travelling to or from assignments enforcement officers, security guards, or other people employed to protect property while in the performance of their duties.

Carrying Handguns where Prohibited. People are barred from possessing or carrying handguns on any premises where prohibited by law or by the person who owns or exercises control over the premises (CGS § 29-28(e)). A violation is punishable by a fine of up to \$500, imprisonment for up to three years, or both, and forfeiture of any handgun found in the violator's possession (CGS § 29-37).

Safe Storage of Firearms

CGS 29-37i: No person shall store or keep any loaded (or unloaded) firearm on any premises under such person's control if such person knows or reasonably should know that (1) a minor is likely to gain access to the firearm without the permission of the parent or guardian of the minor, (2) a resident of the premises is ineligible to possess a firearm under state or federal law, or (3) a resident of the premises poses a risk of imminent personal injury to himself or herself or to other individuals, unless such person (A) keeps the firearm in a securely locked box or other container or in a location which a reasonable person would believe to be secure, or (B) carries the firearm on his or her person or within such close proximity thereto that such person can readily retrieve and use the firearm as if such person carried the firearm on his or her person. For the purposes of this section, "minor" means any person under the age of sixteen years.

CGS 53a-217: (a) A person is guilty of criminally negligent storage of a firearm when such person violates the provisions of section 29-37i and a minor or, a resident of the premises who is ineligible to possess a firearm under state or federal law or who poses a risk of imminent personal injury to himself or herself or to other individuals, obtains the firearm and causes the injury or death of such minor, resident or any other person. For the purposes of this section, "minor" means any person under the age of sixteen years.

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

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

Gun Seizure from People Posing Imminent Harm

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The law allows any two police officers (or a state's attorney), under limited circumstances, to get warrants and seize guns from anyone who poses an imminent risk of injuring himself or herself, someone else, or animals. The officials may seek the warrant only after (1) conducting an independent investigation to establish probable cause and (2) determining that no reasonable alternative exists to avert the risk of harm.

In determining grounds and probable cause for issuing a warrant, the judge must consider any recent threat or violent act the person directed at himself or herself, others, or animals. In determining whether the threats or acts constitute probable cause to believe a risk of injury is imminent, the judge may consider, among other things, if the person:

1. recklessly used, displayed, or brandished a gun;
2. has a history of using, or attempting, or threatening to use physical force against people;
3. was ever involuntarily confined to a psychiatric hospital;
4. abused alcohol; or
5. illegally used controlled substances.

If satisfied that probable cause exists and there is no reasonable alternative to prevent the person from causing imminent harm, the judge must issue the warrant (CGS § 29-38c; see OLR Report 2009-R-0306 for the most current gun seizure discussion).

Reports of Lost or Stolen Firearms

Lawful owners of any firearm lost or stolen must file a police report within 72 hours after they discover or should have discovered the loss or theft. The report must be made to the local police department for the town in which the loss or theft occurred or the State Police troop having jurisdiction. The receiving department or troop must forward a copy of the report to the DESPP commissioner.

A first-time unintentional failure to report by the deadline is an infraction, punishable by a fine of up to \$90; a subsequent unintentional failure is a class D felony. Any intentional failure to report is a class C felony. The law specifies that a first-time violator does not lose the right to possess a gun permit (CGS § 53-202g).

Ammunition Regulation

The law does not regulate ammunition except for banning armor-piercing .50 caliber bullets or incendiary .50 caliber bullets (CGS § 53-202l). An "armor-piercing .50 caliber bullet" is a .50 caliber bullet designed, held out by the manufacturer or distributor as, or generally recognized as having a specialized capability to penetrate armor or bulletproof glass, including bullets designated as "M2 Armor-Piercing" or "AP," "M8 Armor-Piercing Incendiary" or "API," "M20 Armor-Piercing Incendiary Tracer" or "APIT," "M903 Caliber .50 Saboted Light Armor Penetrator" or "SLAP;" or "M962 Saboted Light Armor Penetrator Tracer" or "SLAPT."

An "incendiary .50 caliber bullet" is any .50 caliber bullet designed for, held out by the manufacturer or distributor as, or generally recognized as having a specialized capability to ignite upon impact,

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including such bullets commonly designated as “M1 Incendiary,” “M23 Incendiary,” “M8 Armor-Piercing Incendiary” or “API,” or “M20 Armor-Piercing Incendiary Tracer” or “APIT.”

With limited exceptions, anyone who knowingly distributes; transports; brings into the state; or gives, sells, or offers to sell the prohibited ammunition to anyone is guilty of a class A misdemeanor for a first violation and a class D felony for a subsequent violation (see OLR Report 2012-R-390).

OFFENSES AND PENALTIES

Classification

Table 1 shows firearm offenses and penalties. Table 2 shows the penalties for various classes of offenses. The offenses are classified as follows:

1. transfer and purchase,
2. carrying,
3. use,
4. possession,
5. child endangerment,
6. assault weapon,
7. machine gun,
8. “straw man” and gun trafficking,
9. hunting, and
10. miscellaneous.

Some offenses are included in more than one category. For example, an offense involving the use of an assault weapon is included in both the “firearm use” category and “assault weapons” category.

Class A, B, and C Felonies and Mandatory Sentences

CGS § 53-202j imposes a mandatory minimum eight-year sentence on anyone who uses, threatens to use, displays, or purports to have an assault weapon while committing a class A, B, or C felony. CGS § 53-202k imposes a mandatory minimum five-year sentence on anyone who uses, threatens to use, displays, or purports to have a firearm other than an assault weapon while committing a class A, B, or C felony. In both cases, the sentence is in addition and consecutive to any imprisonment for the felony. The offenses on Table 1 subject to the additional sentence are marked with an asterisk.

Persistent Offenders

CGS § 53a-40 authorizes the court to impose, under the persistent dangerous felony offender law, enhanced sentences based on previous convictions for certain crimes. Among the firearm offenses subject to the persistent dangerous felony provision are:

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1. first- and second- degree kidnapping with a firearm,
2. first- and second-degree manslaughter with a firearm, and
3. third-degree sexual assault with a firearm.

Table 1: Firearm Offenses and Penalties

Offense	Penalty	Statutory Cite
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TRANSFER AND PURCHASE OFFENSES

Transfer handgun to person convicted of criminally negligent homicide and any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited	Class D felony, and	CGS §§ 29-33(a), 29-33(i)
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Transfer handgun to person convicted of 3rd degree assault found in the violator's possession must be forfeited	Class D felony, and	§§ 29-33(a), 29-33(i)
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Transfer handgun to person convicted of 3rd degree assault of blind, disabled, elderly, pregnant person or person with intellectual disability violator's possession must be forfeited	Class D felony, and any handgun found in the	§§ 29-33(a), 29-33(i)
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Transfer handgun to person convicted of 2nd degree threatening handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited	Class D felony, and any	§§ 29-33(a), 29-33(i)
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Transfer handgun to person convicted of 1st degree reckless endangerment and any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited	Class D felony, and	§§ 29-33(a), 29-33(i)
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Transfer handgun to person convicted of 2nd degree unlawful restraint and any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited	Class D felony, and	§§ 29-33(a), 29-33(i)
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Transfer handgun to person convicted of 1st degree riot found in the violator's possession must be forfeited	Class D felony, and any handgun	§§ 29-33(a), 29-33(i)
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Transfer handgun to person convicted of 2nd degree riot found in the violator's possession must be forfeited	Class D felony, and any handgun	§§ 29-33(a), 29-33(i)
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Transfer handgun to person convicted of inciting to riot Class D felony, and any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited §§ 29-33(a), 29-33(i)

Transfer handgun to person convicted of 2nd degree stalking Class D felony, and any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited §§ 29-33(a), 29-33(i)

Transfer handgun to person convicted of possession of certain controlled substances Class D felony, and any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited §§ 29-33(a), 29-33(i)

Transfer handgun to illegal aliens Class D felony, and any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited §§ 29-33(a), 29-33(i)

Transfer handgun to anyone convicted of a serious juvenile offense Class D felony, and any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited §§ 29-33(a), 29-33(i)

TRANSFER AND PURCHASE OFFENSES: CONTINUED

Transfer handgun to someone subject to a firearm seizure order Class D felony, and any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited §§ 29-33(a), 29-33(i)

Transfer handgun to anyone who cannot legally possess guns under specified federal law Class D felony, and any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited §§ 29-33(a), 29-33(i)

Transfer handgun to anyone under a protective or restraining order for using or threatening to use force Class D felony, and any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited §§ 29-33(a), 29-33(i)

Transfer handgun to anyone found not guilty of a crime by reason of mental disease or defect for 20 years after release Class D felony, and any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited §§ 29-33(a), 29-33(i)

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Transfer handgun to anyone confined by the court to a mental hospital in the 12 months before Class D felony, and any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited §§ 29-33(a), 29-33(i)

Transfer handgun to any other ineligible person Class D felony, and any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited §§ 29-33(a), 29-33(i)

Transfer handgun to ineligible person knowing that it is stolen or its serial or other identifying number defaced Class B felony, and any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited § 29-33(i)

Transfer handgun to anyone under age 21 (except temporarily at gun range) Class D felony, with one-year mandatory minimum prison term, and any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited § 29-34(b)

Transfer handgun in violation of procedures Class D felony, and any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited §§ 29-33(c), 29-33(e)

Transfer handgun in violation of procedures knowing that it is stolen or the manufacturer's number or other identification mark has been altered Class B felony, and any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited §§ 29-33(c), 29-33(e)

Sell handguns at retail to person who does not have appropriate identification; fail to display gun dealer permit and keep record book Up to \$500 fine, imprisonment for up to three years, or both, and any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited §§ 29-31, 29-37

TRANSFER AND PURCHASE OFFENSES: CONTINUED

Sell handgun, other than at wholesale, without trigger lock Class D felony, plus handgun forfeiture § 29-33(d) and (i) (see § 29-37b immediately below)*

Transfer firearm at gun show in violation of provisions No penalty specified § 29-37g(c)

Buy or obtain handgun without valid credentials Class D felony § 29-33(b)

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Sell handgun at retail without trigger lock and safety warning At least \$500 for each violation
§ 29-37b (see § 29-33 immediately above)*

Sell handgun at retail without dealer permit Up to \$500 fine, up to three years imprisonment, or both, and any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited §§ 29-28, 29-37

Sell long gun at retail in violation of procedures No penalty specified § 29-37a

Employ unauthorized person to sell firearms in certain retail establishments Civil penalty of up to \$10,000 per day for each violation § 29-37f

Sell facsimile firearm Class B misdemeanor § 53-206c

Provide any firearm knowing that recipient intends to use it illegally Fine and imprisonment as if provider was principal offender § 53a-8

Sell armor piercing and incendiary .50 caliber ammunition Class A misdemeanor (first violation)
Class D felony (subsequent violation) § 53-202l

Use false information to get any firearm Class D felony, and any firearm found in the violator's possession must be forfeited §§ 29-37e, 29-34(a)

CARRYING OFFENSES

Carry handgun without gun permit Up to \$1,000 fine, up to 5 years, or both; one-year mandatory minimum in the absence of mitigating circumstances, and any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited §§ 29-35(a), 29-37

Carry handgun without gun permit on one's person Infraction (\$35 fine) §§ 29-35(b), 29-37(b)

Basic Firearm Safety Course Participant Handout

Carry handgun where prohibited by law or property owner Up to \$500 fine, imprisonment up to three years, or both, plus handgun forfeiture §§ 29-28(e), 29-37

CARRYING OFFENSES: CONTINUED

Knowingly carry “unpermitted” handgun or unregistered machine gun in vehicle Up to \$1,000 fine, up to five years imprisonment, or both § 29-38

Carry any firearm on security guard duty without special DPS gun permit \$75 per offense
§ 29-161z

Carry loaded handgun in vehicle Up to \$1,000 fine, up to five years imprisonment, or both, with a one-year mandatory minimum in the absence of mitigating circumstances, and any handgun found in the violator's possession must be forfeited §§ 29-35, 29-37

Carry loaded shotgun, rifle, or muzzleloader in vehicle or snowmobile Class D misdemeanor
§ 53-205

Carry any firearm on school property knowing one is not licensed or authorized to do so Class D felony § 53a-217b

Carry any loaded firearm while intoxicated Class B misdemeanor § 53-206d(a)

Carry facsimile of firearm in threatening manner or brandish one in peace officer's presence Class B misdemeanor § 53-206c

FIREARM USE OFFENSES*

1st degree kidnapping with firearm Class A felony with one-year mandatory minimum* § 53a-92a

2nd degree kidnapping with firearm Class B felony with three-year mandatory minimum* § 53a-94a

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1st degree manslaughter with firearm Class B felony with five-year mandatory minimum*
(CGS § 53a-35a allows sentence of up to 40 years) § 53a-55a

2nd degree manslaughter with firearm Class C felony with one-year mandatory minimum* § 53a-56a

1st degree aggravated sexual assault with deadly weapon Class B or A felony,* depending on the victim's age (mandatory minimum five years to 20 years depending on certain factors) plus at least five years parole* § 53a-70a

FIREARM USE OFFENSES: CONTINUED

3rd degree sexual assault with firearm Class C* or B* felony, depending on victim's age (two-year mandatory minimum, plus period of special parole, which together with imprisonment cannot be less than 10 years) § 53a-72b

1st degree robbery with firearm Class B felony with five-year mandatory minimum* § 53a-134

2nd degree robbery with deadly weapon Class C felony* § 53a-135

1st degree burglary with deadly weapon Class B felony with five-year mandatory minimum*
§ 53a-101

2nd degree burglary with a firearm Class C felony with one-year mandatory minimum* § 53a-102a

3rd degree burglary with firearm Class D felony with one-year mandatory minimum § 53a-103a

1st degree assault with deadly weapon Class B felony with five-year mandatory minimum or 10-year mandatory minimum if victim is under age 10 or a witness* § 53a-59

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2nd degree assault with firearm Class D felony with one-year mandatory minimum § 53a-60a

2nd degree assault with deadly weapon Class D felony § 53a-60

2nd degree assault with firearm of elderly, blind, disabled, pregnant, or mentally retarded person
Class D felony, with three-year mandatory minimum § 53a-60c

3rd degree assault with deadly weapon (criminal negligence) Class A misdemeanor with a
mandatory one-year prison term § 53a-61

2 Commits 2nd degree threatening while armed with or purporting to be armed with any type of
firearm Class D felony § 53a-61aa, as amended by PA 12-114

Criminal use of a firearm Class D felony, five –year mandatory minimum § 53a-216

Commit A, B, or C felony armed, or purporting to be armed, with firearm other than assault weapon
Five-year mandatory minimum in addition to the sentence for the felony § 53-202k

Use machine gun in violent crime 10 to 20 years imprisonment (in addition to sentence for the
crime) § 53-202(b)

Use machine gun for offensive or aggressive purpose Five to 10 years imprisonment, up to \$1,000
fine, or both (in addition to sentence for the crime) § 53-202(c)

Display, use, or threaten to use assault weapon while committing class A, B, or C felony Eight-
year mandatory minimum prison term, plus any prison term imposed for the felony § 53-202j

Unlawful discharge of firearm Class C misdemeanor § 53-203, as amended by PA 12-80

Discharge firearm from public highway Fine of up to \$100 § 53-204

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Brandish facsimile of firearm in threatening manner Class B misdemeanor § 53-206c

FIREARM POSSESSION OFFENSES

Bring any firearm without authorization into correctional institution Class D felony § 53a-174

Possess or carry any firearm within correctional institution while incarcerated Class B felony § 53a-174a

Possess any firearm on elementary or high school property or at school-sponsored activities knowing that one is not authorized to do so Class D felony § 53a-217b

Possess sawed-off shotgun or silencer Class D felony § 53a-211

Possess any firearm in legislative chamber (unless exempt) or related areas (Interfere with legislative process) Class D felony § 2-1e(c)

Possess handgun after conviction for criminally negligent homicide Class D felony § 53a-217c

Possess handgun after conviction for 3rd degree assault Class D felony § 53a-217c

Possess handgun after conviction for 3rd degree assault of blind, elderly, pregnant, or person or person with intellectual disability Class D felony § 53a-217c

Possess handgun after conviction for 2nd degree threatening Class D felony § 53a-217c

Possess handgun after conviction for 1st degree reckless endangerment Class D felony § 53a-217c

FIREARM POSSESSION OFFENSES: CONTINUED

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Possess handgun after conviction for 2nd degree unlawful restraint Class D felony § 53a-217c

Possess handgun after conviction for 1st degree riot Class D felony § 53a-217c

Possess handgun after conviction for 2nd degree riot Class D felony § 53a-217c

Possess handgun after conviction for inciting to riot Class D felony § 53a-217c

Possess handgun after conviction for 2nd degree stalking Class D felony § 53a-217c

Possess handgun after conviction for possessing certain controlled substances Class D felony § 53a-217c

Possess handgun as illegal alien Class D felony § 53a-217c

Possess handgun after conviction for a serious juvenile offense Class D felony § 53a-217c

Possess handgun while subject to a firearm seizure order Class D felony § 53a-217c

Possess handgun while ineligible to possess guns under federal law Class D felony § 53a-217c

Possess handgun while under a protective or restraining order for using or threatening to use force Class D felony § 53a-217c

Possess handgun after having been found not guilty of a crime by reason of mental disease or defect for 20 years after release Class D felony § 53a-217c

Possess handgun after being confined by the court to a mental hospital in the previous 12 months by probate court Class D felony § 53a-217c

Basic Firearm Safety Course Participant Handout

Possess firearm, other than handgun, after felony conviction Class D felony, with two-year mandatory minimum § 53a-217

Possess firearm, other than handgun, after conviction for a serious juvenile offense Class D felony, with two-year mandatory minimum § 53a-217

Possess firearm, other than handgun, knowing that one is the subject of a state or foreign court restraining or protective order in a case involving use or threatened use of force Class D felony, with two-year mandatory minimum § 53a-217

Possess firearm, other than handgun, knowing that one is subject to a firearms seizure order after hearing opportunity Class D felony, with two-year mandatory minimum § 53a-217

Possess firearm, other than a handgun, while ineligible to possess or transport firearms under federal law because one has been adjudicated “mentally defective” or committed to a mental institution Class D felony, with two-year mandatory minimum § 53a-217

Possess machine gun for offensive or aggressive purpose Five to 10 years imprisonment, up to \$1,000 fine, or both (in addition to sentence for the crime) § 53-202(c)

CHILD ENDANGERMENT OFFENSES

Criminally negligent storage (storing or keeping any loaded firearm where a minor under age 16 can get it and uses it to injure or kill himself or someone else) Class D felony §§ 29-37i, 52-571g, 53a-217a

Failure to provide handgun trigger lock at retail and warning to buyer Up to \$500 fine for each violation § 29-37b

Transfer handgun to person under age 21 Class D felony, one-year mandatory minimum § 29-34

Possess any firearm on school property knowing one is not authorized to do so Class D felony § 53a-217b

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Employ minor under age 18 or other unauthorized person to sell handguns in retail store where the principal business is the sale of goods other than firearms Up to \$10,000 per day for each violation § 29-37f

Failure of parent or guardian to halt illegal possession of firearm by minor Class A misdemeanor; Class D felony if the child hurts or kills someone with the firearm § 53-206f

ASSAULT WEAPON OFFENSES

Illegally sell or otherwise transfer assault weapon Class C felony, two-year mandatory minimum and additional six-year mandatory minimum for providing the weapon to minor under age 18 § 53-202b

Illegally possess assault weapon Class D felony, with one-year mandatory minimum except that a first violation is a class A misdemeanor if the person presents proof that he or she lawfully possessed the assault weapon before October 1, 1993 and is otherwise in compliance § 53-202c

Commit class A, B, or C felony while armed or purporting to be armed with assault weapon Eight-year mandatory minimum in addition to the sentence for the felony § 53-202j

Transport assault weapon in unauthorized manner Up to \$500 fine, imprisonment for up to three years, or both § 53-202f(a)

MACHINE GUN OFFENSES

Possess machine gun while committing or attempting to commit violent crime 10 to 20 years imprisonment(in addition to the sentence for the crime) § 53-202(b)

Possess or use machine gun for offensive or aggressive purpose Five to 10 years imprisonment, up to \$1,000 fine, or both (in addition to the sentence for the crime) § 53-202(c)

Transfer machine gun to minor under age 16 Fine up to \$1,000, five to 10 years imprisonment or both § 53-202(c)(2))

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Failure to register machine gun § 53-202(g) Five to 10 years imprisonment, up to \$1,000 fine, or both

Manufacturer's failure to keep register of machine guns or allow police officer inspection § 53-202(f) Fine up to \$2,000

“STRAW MAN” AND GUN TRAFFICKING OFFENSES

Buy firearm intending to transfer it to an ineligible person (straw man transactions) § 29-37j Imprisonment for up to five years, fine of up to \$1,000, or both, except that if person was convicted of felony in the previous five years, it is a class D felony

Solicit firearm through straw man Class B misdemeanor (one firearm)

Class A misdemeanor (more than one firearm and each violation is separate offense)

Class D felony if the violator was convicted of a felony within the five years before the violation § 29-37j

Buy firearm intending to transfer it to ineligible person § 29-37j(a) Fine of up to \$1,000, imprisonment for up to five years, or both; Class D felony if the violator was convicted of a felony in the five years before the violation

Knowingly or intentionally causing firearms (excluding long guns) to come into the possession of an ineligible person § 53-202aa Class C felony for five or fewer firearms; Class B felony for more than five

Providing false statement or false information in connection with the sale, purchase, or delivery of handgun or long gun §§ 29-34(a), 29-37e Class D felony, plus forfeiture of firearm

Selling long gun at retail, or handgun under any circumstance, without background check and DESPP authorization § 29-33(c) & (i), 29-37a Class D felony for handguns, except it is a class B felony, plus firearm forfeiture if the transferor knows that the gun is stolen or its identification defaced. (Penalty for long guns unclear)

HUNTING OFFENSES

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Use silencer on firearm while hunting Class D misdemeanor § 26-75, 26-81, as amended by PA 12-80

Jacklight for deer Fine of \$200 to \$500, imprisonment of 30 days to six months, or both, plus forfeiture of firearm and increased penalties for subsequent offenses § 26-85

Hunt in state wildlife refuge Up to \$100 fine § 26-107

Hunt from public highway Up to \$100 fine § 53-204

Hunting while intoxicated Class A misdemeanor § 53-206d(b)

1st degree negligent hunting Class D felony, plus surrender firearm upon conviction (enhanced penalty for persistent negligent hunter) § 53a-217e(b) & (f)

2nd degree negligent hunting Class A misdemeanor, plus surrender firearm upon conviction (enhanced penalty for persistent negligent hunter) § 53a-217e(c) & (f)

3rd degree negligent hunting Class B misdemeanor, plus surrender firearm upon conviction (enhanced penalty for persistent negligent hunter) § 53a-217e(d) & (f)

4th degree negligent hunting Class C misdemeanor, plus surrender firearm upon conviction (enhanced penalty for persistent negligent hunter) § 53a-217e(e) & (f)

Internet Hunting Class A misdemeanor § 26-80b

MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES

Teach anyone to use or make firearms to use in civil disorder or assemble with people to do so
Class C felony § 53-206b

Steal firearm Class D felony § 53a-212

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Fail to surrender firearm after event that makes one ineligible to possess them (in the case of long guns, two-years mandatory minimum) Class D felony; §§ 29-36k, 53a-217, 53a-217c

Failure to surrender revoked eligibility certificate within five days of revocation misdemeanor § 29-36i Class C

Failure to surrender revoked gun permit within five days of written notification misdemeanor § 29-32 Class C

Failure to report lost or stolen firearms \$90 infraction for first-time unintentional failure; class D felony for subsequent unintentional failure; class C felony for any intentional failure § 53-202g

Alter, remove, or deface firearm serial number Up to \$1,000 fine, up to five years imprisonment, or both and forfeiture of any firearm in violator's possession § 29-36(b)

Distribute, transport, sell, etc. banned ammunition Class A misdemeanor for first-time violation; class D felony for subsequent offense § 53-202l(b)

Failure to surrender revoked permit or eligibility certificate Class C misdemeanor § 29-36i(b), 29-32(c)

*All of the use offenses, classified as A, B, or C felonies carry an additional five-year mandatory minimum prison term except those involving an assault weapon, which carry an eight-year mandatory minimum.

Table 2: Table on Penalties

Felony Prison Term Fine

Class A felony (murder with special circumstances) Life without the possibility of release Up to \$20,000

Class A felony (murder) 25 to 60 years Up to \$20,000

Class A felony (aggravated sexual assault of a minor) 25 to 50 years Up to \$20,000

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Class A felony 10 to 25 years Up to \$20,000

Class B felony (1st degree manslaughter with a firearm) Five to 40 years Up to \$15,000

Class B felony One to 20 years Up to \$15,000

Class C felony One to 10 years Up to \$10,000

Class D felony One to 5 years Up to \$5,000

Class A misdemeanor Up to one year Up to \$2,000

Class B misdemeanor Up to six months Up to \$1,000

Class C misdemeanor Up to three months Up to \$500

Class D misdemeanor Up to 30 days Up to \$250

VR:ro

Firearm Storage Laws:

C.G.S. 53a-217a. Criminally negligent storage of a firearm: Class D felony.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, a person is guilty of criminally negligent storage of a firearm when such person violates the provisions of section 29-37i, as amended by this act, and another person obtains the firearm and causes the injury or death of such person or any other person.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply if the person obtains the firearm as a result of an unlawful entry to any premises by any person and, if such firearm is stolen, such firearm is reported stolen pursuant to the provisions of section 53-202g, as amended by this act.

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

C.G.S. 29-37i. (Formerly Sec. 29-37c). Responsibilities regarding storage of loaded firearms.

No person shall store or keep any firearm, as defined in section 53a3, as amended by this act, on any premises under such person's control unless such person

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(1) keeps the firearm in a securely locked box or other container or in a manner which a reasonable person would believe to be secure, or

(2) carries the firearm on his or her person or within such close proximity thereto that such person can readily retrieve and use the firearm as if such person carried the firearm on his or her person.

C.G.S. 29-38g. Storing or keeping pistol or revolver in unattended motor vehicle. Prohibited.
Exceptions. Penalty

(a)

(1) No person shall store or keep any pistol or revolver in any motor vehicle that is unattended unless such pistol or revolver is in the trunk, a locked safe or locked glove box.

(2) For purposes of this subsection, (A) a motor vehicle is unattended if no person who is at least twenty-one years of age and who is the owner or operator or a passenger of such motor vehicle is inside the motor vehicle or is within close enough proximity to the motor vehicle to prevent unauthorized access to the motor vehicle, ... (D) "trunk" means (i) the fully enclosed and locked main storage or luggage compartment of a motor vehicle that is not accessible from the passenger compartment, or (ii) a locked toolbox or utility box attached to the bed of a pickup truck, as defined in section 14-1. "Trunk" does not include the rear of a pickup truck, except as otherwise provided, or of a hatchback, station-wagon-type automobile or sport utility vehicle or any compartment that has a window.

Recommended Cleaners:

- Cotton Swabs (Q-Tips)
- Small hand brush (toothbrush)
- Gun Cleaning Solvent
- Bore Snake
- Gun Patches
- Gun Oil
- Paper Towels
- Eye protection
- Gloves (rubber, latex or non-latex)

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Public Act No. 23-53: AN ACT ADDRESSING GUN VIOLENCE.

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

Section 1. Section 29-35 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

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

(2) No person shall knowingly carry any firearm with intent to display such firearm, except when such person is within such person's dwelling house, on land leased or owned by such person or within the place of business of such person, or such person is engaged in firearm training or bona fide hunting activity. For the purposes of this subdivision, a person shall not be deemed to be carrying a firearm with intent to display such firearm if such person has taken reasonable measures to conceal the fact that such person is carrying a firearm. Neither a fleeting glimpse of a firearm nor an imprint of a firearm through such person's clothing shall constitute a violation of this subdivision. If a person displays a firearm temporarily while engaged in self-defense or other conduct that is otherwise lawful, such display shall not constitute a violation of this subdivision.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) For the purposes of this subsection, ["formal pistol or revolver training"] "firearm training" means [pistol or revolver] firearm training at a [locally approved or permitted] firing range, [or] training facility or fish and game club or sporting club, and ["transporting a pistol or revolver"] "transporting a firearm" means transporting a [pistol or revolver] firearm that is unloaded and, if such [pistol or revolver] firearm is being transported in a motor vehicle, is not readily accessible or directly accessible from the passenger compartment of the vehicle or, if such [pistol or revolver] firearm is being transported in a motor vehicle that does not have a compartment separate from the passenger compartment, such [pistol or revolver] firearm shall be contained in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the carrying of a [pistol or revolver] firearm during [formal pistol or revolver] firearm training or repair.

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

(c) Not later than February 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, each law enforcement unit, as defined in section 7-294a, shall prepare and submit a report to the Institute for Municipal and Regional Policy at The University of Connecticut concerning any stops conducted on suspicion of a violation of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of this section during the preceding calendar year,

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except that the initial report shall be based on the fifteen months preceding January 1, 2025. Such report shall be submitted electronically using a standardized method and form disseminated jointly by the Institute for Municipal and Regional Policy and the Police Officer Standards and Training Council. The standardized method and form shall allow compilation of statistics on each incident, including, but not limited to, the race and gender of the person stopped, provided the identification of such characteristics shall be based on the observation and perception of the police officer. The Institute for Municipal and Regional Policy and the Police Officer Standards and Training Council may revise the standardized method and form and disseminate such revisions to law enforcement units. Each law enforcement unit shall, prior to submission of any such report pursuant to this subsection, redact any information from such report that may identify a minor, witness or victim.

(d) The Institute for Municipal and Regional Policy at The University of Connecticut shall, within available appropriations, review the incidents reported pursuant to subsection (c) of this section. Not later than December 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, the institute shall report, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a, the results of any such review, including any recommendations, to the Governor and the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to the judiciary, public safety and municipalities.

Sec. 2. Section 29-37 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

(a) Any person violating any provision of section 29-28, as amended by this act, or 29-31, as amended by this act, shall be guilty of a class E felony, and any pistol or revolver found in the possession of any person in violation of any of said provisions shall be forfeited.

(b) Any person violating any provision of subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 29-35, as amended by this act, shall be guilty of a class D felony, and, in the absence of any mitigating circumstances as determined by the court, one year of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court. The court shall specifically state the mitigating circumstances, or the absence thereof, in writing for the record. Any pistol or revolver found in the possession of any person in violation of any provision of subsection (a) of section 29-35, as amended by this act, shall be forfeited.

(c) Any person violating any provision of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 29-35, as amended by this act, shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor for a first offense and a class A misdemeanor for any subsequent offense. The court may order suspension of prosecution in addition to any other diversionary programs available to the defendant, if the court finds that a violation of said subdivision is not of a serious nature and that the person charged with such violation (1) will probably not offend in the future, (2) has not previously been convicted of a violation of this section, and (3) has not previously had a prosecution under this section suspended pursuant to this subsection. The court shall not order suspension of prosecution unless the accused person has acknowledged that he or she understands the consequences of the suspension of prosecution. Any person for whom prosecution is suspended shall agree to the tolling of any statute of limitations with respect to such violation and to a waiver of his or her right to a speedy trial. Such person shall appear in court and shall be released to the supervision of the Court Support Services Division for such period, not exceeding two years, and under such

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conditions as the court shall order. If the person refuses to accept, or, having accepted, violates such conditions, the court shall terminate the suspension of prosecution and the case shall be brought to trial. If such person satisfactorily completes such person's period of probation, he or she may apply for dismissal of the charges against such person and the court, on finding such satisfactory completion, shall dismiss such charges. If the person does not apply for dismissal of the charges against such person after satisfactorily completing such person's period of probation, the court, upon receipt of a report submitted by the Court Support Services Division that the person satisfactorily completed such person's period of probation, may on its own motion make a finding of such satisfactory completion and dismiss such charges. Upon dismissal, all records of such charges shall be erased pursuant to section 54-142a. An order of the court denying a motion to dismiss the charges against a person who has completed such person's period of probation or terminating the participation of a defendant in such program shall be a final judgment for purposes of appeal.

[(c)] (d) Any person violating any provision of subsection (b) of section 29-35, as amended by this act, shall have committed an infraction and shall be fined thirty-five dollars.

Sec. 3. Section 29-36a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective from passage):

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

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

(c) (1) On and after January 1, 2024, no person shall possess a firearm without a serial number or other mark of identification unless such person has (A) declared possession of such firearm pursuant to subdivision (2) or (3) of this subsection, or (B) applied to obtain a unique serial number or other mark of identification from the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection

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pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of this section and such person has not yet received such serial number or other mark of identification.

(2) Any person who, prior to January 1, 2024, lawfully possesses a firearm without a serial number or other mark of identification manufactured prior to October 1, 2019, shall apply by January 1, 2024, or, if such person is a member of the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States and is unable to apply by January 1, 2024, because such member is or was on official duty outside of this state, shall apply within ninety days of returning to the state to the department to declare possession of such firearm. Such application shall be made on such form and in such manner as the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection prescribes.

(3) Any person who moves into the state in lawful possession of a firearm without a serial number or other mark of identification shall, within ninety days, either (A) obtain a unique serial number or other mark of identification from the department and engrave upon or permanently affix to the firearm such serial number or other mark pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, (B) render such firearm permanently inoperable, (C) sell such firearm to a federally licensed firearm dealer, or (D) remove such firearm from the state, except that any person who is a member of the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States, is in lawful possession of a firearm without a serial number or other mark of identification and has been transferred into the state after January 1, 2024, may, within ninety days of arriving in the state, apply to the department to declare possession of such firearm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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and dismiss such charges. Upon dismissal, all records of such charges shall be erased pursuant to section 54-142a. An order of the court denying a motion to dismiss the charges against a person who has completed such person's period of probation or terminating the participation of a defendant in such program shall be a final judgment for purposes of appeal.

[(h)] (i) (1) Any person who is ineligible to possess a firearm under state or federal law and violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a class C felony for which two years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court, and five thousand dollars of the fine imposed may not be remitted or reduced by the court unless the court states on the record its reasons for remitting or reducing such fine, and any firearm found in the possession of any person in violation of any provision of this section shall be forfeited.

(2) Any person who is not ineligible to possess a firearm under state or federal law and violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor.

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

Sec. 4. Subsection (a) of section 29-28 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

(a) (1) No person who sells ten or more [pistols or revolvers] firearms in a calendar year or is a federally licensed firearm dealer shall advertise, sell, deliver, or offer or expose for sale or delivery, or have in such person's possession with intent to sell or deliver, any pistol or revolver at retail without having a permit therefor issued as provided in this subsection.

(2) The chief of police or, where there is no chief of police, the chief executive officer of the municipality, as defined in section 7-148, or, if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state trooper serving such municipality or a state police officer of the state police troop having jurisdiction over such municipality, may, upon the application of any person, issue a permit in such form as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection for the sale at retail of [pistols and revolvers] firearms within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing such permit. No permit for the sale at retail of [any pistol or revolver] firearms shall be issued unless the applicant holds a valid eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to section 29-36f, as amended by this act, or a valid state permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to subsection (b) of this section; and the applicant submits documentation sufficient to establish that local zoning requirements have been met for the location where the sale is to take place, except that any person selling or exchanging a pistol or revolver for the enhancement of a personal collection or for a hobby or who sells all or part of such person's personal collection of pistols or revolvers shall not be required to submit such documentation for the location where the sale or exchange is to take place.

(3) Any person holding a valid permit for the sale at retail of pistols or revolvers issued on or before September 30, 2023, shall be deemed to be a holder of a valid permit for the sale at retail of firearms until such permit for the sale at retail of pistols or revolvers expires or is revoked,

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suspended, confiscated or surrendered. The holder of such permit may renew such permit as a permit for the sale at retail of firearms pursuant to section 29-30, as amended by this act.

Sec. 5. Subsection (d) of section 29-28 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 1-210 and 1-211, the name and address of a person issued a permit to sell firearms at retail

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

Sec. 6. Subsection (a) of section 29-30 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

(a) The fee for each permit originally issued under the provisions of subsection (a) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, for the sale at retail of [pistols and revolvers] firearms shall be two hundred dollars and for each renewal of such permit two hundred dollars. The fee for each state permit originally issued under the provisions of subsection (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, for the carrying of pistols and revolvers shall be one hundred forty dollars plus sufficient funds as required to be transmitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to cover the cost of a national criminal history records check. The local authority shall forward sufficient funds for the national criminal history records check to the commissioner no later than five business days after receipt by the local authority of the application for the temporary state permit. Seventy dollars shall be retained by the local authority. Upon approval by the local authority of the application for a temporary state permit, seventy dollars shall be sent to the commissioner. The fee to renew each state permit originally issued under the provisions of subsection (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, shall be seventy dollars. Upon deposit of such fees in the General Fund, ten dollars of each fee shall be credited within thirty days to the appropriation for the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection to a separate nonlapsing account for the purposes of the issuance of permits under subsections (a) and (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act.

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Sec. 7. Section 29-31 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

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

Sec. 8. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2023) (a) In addition to any other duty required by chapter 529 of the general statutes, a person who possesses a permit to sell firearms at retail issued pursuant to subsection (a) of section 29-28 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, shall not:

- (1) Furnish false or fraudulent information in any application to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or fail to comply with representations made in any application;
- (2) Fail to maintain a permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-28 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or a valid eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to section 29-36f of the general statutes, as amended by this act;
- (3) Fail to maintain a permit to sell firearms at retail issued pursuant to subsection (a) of section 29-28 of the general statutes, as amended by this act;
- (4) Fail to maintain effective controls against theft of firearms, including, but not limited to, installation or maintenance of the burglar alarm system required under section 29-37d of the general statutes;
- (5) Fail to acquire an authorization number for a firearm transfer pursuant to sections 29-36l and 29-37a of the general statutes, as amended by this act;
- (6) Transfer a firearm to a person ineligible to receive such firearm, unless the permittee relied in good faith on information provided to such permittee by the department in verifying the eligibility of such ineligible person;
- (7) Sell, deliver or otherwise transfer an assault weapon in violation of sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or fail to maintain accurate records of any such sale, delivery or transfer;

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- (8) Sell, deliver or otherwise transfer a large capacity magazine in violation of sections 53-202w of the general statutes, as amended by this act, and 53-202x of the general statutes or fail to maintain accurate records of any such sale, delivery or transfer;
- (9) Fail to maintain current and proper acquisition and disposition records required by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives;
- (10) Fail to post placards or furnish written warnings pursuant to section 29-37b of the general statutes, as amended by this act;
- (11) Fail to provide a trigger lock, gun lock or gun locking device with each purchase pursuant to section 29-37b of the general statutes, as amended by this act;
- (12) Fail to verify the age and criminal background of employees pursuant to section 29-37f of the general statutes;
- (13) Fail to report any firearm stolen in compliance with section 53202g, as amended by this act, and 18 USC 923(g)(6), as amended from time to time; or
- (14) Fail to conduct an annual physical inventory reconciliation as required by subsection (b) of this section.
 - (b) Any person who possesses a permit to sell firearms at retail shall, not later than the fifth business day of October of each year, cause a physical inventory reconciliation to be performed that includes comparing the physical inventory of firearms with acquisition and disposition records required to be maintained pursuant to this chapter and 27 CFR 478.125 (e), as amended from time to time. A permittee shall, within five business days of performing this inventory reconciliation, attest to the commissioner, in a form and manner specified by the commissioner, that the required inventory reconciliation was performed and any firearms determined to be missing from the inventory were reported to the Attorney General and appropriate local authorities as required by section 53-202g of the general statutes, as amended by this act, and 18 USC 923 (g)(6), as amended from time to time.
 - (c)
 - (1) If there is probable cause to believe that a person has failed to comply with the duties specified in subsection (a) of this section, the commissioner or the chief of police or, where there is no chief of police, the chief executive officer of the municipality or if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state trooper serving such municipality or a state police officer of the state police troop having jurisdiction over such municipality in which such person resides may issue notice of a violation. Such notice shall detail the reasons for issuing such notice and provide a date, not earlier than thirty days following the date of service of the notice, by which such person must cure the violation.
 - (2) If the period for cure described in subdivision (1) of this subsection has expired and the commissioner or chief determines that the violation is not cured, the commissioner or chief or, where there is no chief of police, the chief executive officer of the municipality or if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state trooper may temporarily prohibit further sale of firearms at the permitted premises by issuing a stop sales order. Such order shall be effective when served upon the person in violation or posted by the commissioner or chief or, where there is no

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chief of police, the chief executive officer of the municipality or if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state trooper at the permitted premises. The commissioner or chief or, where there is no chief of police, the chief executive officer of the municipality or if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state trooper may assess a civil penalty against of not more than one hundred dollars per day during which the violation continues. Any person who sells, delivers or otherwise transfers a firearm in violation of a stop sales order shall be guilty of a class C felony for which two years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court, and five thousand dollars of the fine imposed may not be remitted or reduced by the court unless the court states on the record its reasons for remitting or reducing such fine.

(3) Any person against which a stop sales order is issued pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection may request a hearing before the commissioner to challenge the grounds for issuance of such stop sales order and any associated civil penalties. Such hearing shall be conducted not later than seven days after receipt of such request in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes.

(4) Stop sales orders shall be effective against any successor entity that has one or more of the same principals or officers as the corporation, partnership or sole proprietorship against which the stop sales order was issued and are engaged in the same or equivalent trade or activity.

(5) The commissioner shall adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes, to specify any hearing provisions necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection.

Sec. 9. Section 29-33 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

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

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

(c) No person, firm or corporation shall sell, deliver or otherwise transfer any pistol or revolver except upon written application on a form prescribed and furnished by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection. Such person, firm or corporation shall ensure that all questions on the application are answered properly prior to releasing the pistol or revolver and shall retain the application, which shall be attached to the federal sale or transfer document, for at least twenty years or until such vendor goes out of business. Such application shall be available for inspection during normal business hours by law enforcement officials. No sale, delivery or other transfer of any pistol or revolver shall be made unless the person making the purchase or to whom the same is delivered or transferred is personally known to the person selling such pistol or revolver

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or making delivery or transfer thereof or provides evidence of his identity in the form of a motor vehicle operator's license, identity card issued pursuant to section 1-1h or valid passport. No sale, delivery or other transfer of any pistol or revolver shall be made until the person, firm or corporation making such transfer obtains an authorization number from the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection. Said commissioner shall perform the national instant criminal background check and make a reasonable effort to determine whether there is any reason that would prohibit such applicant from possessing a pistol or revolver as provided in section 53a-217c, as amended by this act. If the commissioner determines the existence of such a reason, the commissioner shall (1) deny the sale and no pistol or revolver shall be sold, delivered or otherwise transferred by such person, firm or corporation to such applicant, and (2) inform the chief of police of the town in which the applicant resides, or, where there is no chief of police, the warden of the borough or the first selectman of the town, as the case may be, that there exists a reason that would prohibit such applicant from possessing a pistol or revolver.

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

(e) Upon the sale, delivery or other transfer of any pistol or revolver, the person making the purchase or to whom the same is delivered or transferred shall sign a receipt for such pistol or revolver, which shall contain the name and address of such person, the date of sale, the caliber, make, model and manufacturer's number and a general description of such pistol or revolver, the identification number of such person's permit to carry pistols or revolvers, issued pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, permit to sell firearms at retail, [pistols or revolvers,] issued pursuant to subsection (a) of said section, or eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver, issued pursuant to section 29-36f, as amended by this act, if any, and the authorization number designated for the transfer by the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection. The person, firm or corporation selling such pistol or revolver or making delivery or transfer thereof shall (1) give one copy of the receipt to the person making the purchase of such pistol or revolver or to whom the same is delivered or transferred, (2) retain one copy of the receipt for at least five years, and (3) send, by first class mail, or electronically transmit, within forty-eight hours of such sale, delivery or other transfer, (A) one copy of the receipt to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, and (B) one copy of the receipt to the chief of police of the municipality in which the transferee resides or, where there is no chief of police, the chief executive officer of the municipality, as defined in section 7-148, in which the transferee resides or, if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state trooper serving such municipality or a state police officer of the state police troop having jurisdiction over such municipality.

(f) (1) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall not issue more than three authorization numbers for sale at retail of a pistol or revolver to any transferee within a

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thirty-day period, except that if such transferee is certified as a firearms instructor by the state pursuant to section 29-28, as amended by this act, or the National Rifle Association, said commissioner shall not issue more than six authorization numbers within a thirty-day period.

(2) No authorization number issued for any of the following purposes shall count toward the limits in subdivision (1) of this subsection: (A) Any firearm transferred to a federal, state or municipal law enforcement agency, or any firearm legally transferred under the provisions of section 29-36k, (B) the exchange of a pistol or revolver purchased by an individual from a federally licensed firearm dealer for another pistol or revolver from the same federally licensed firearm dealer not later than thirty days after the original transaction, provided the federally licensed firearm dealer reports the transaction to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, (C) as otherwise provided in subsection (h) or (i) of this section, or (D) a transfer to a museum at a fixed location that is open to the public and displays firearms as part of an educational mission.

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

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

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

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a person who has completed his period of probation or terminating the participation of a defendant in such program shall be a final judgment for purposes of appeal.

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

Sec. 10. Section 29-36l of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

(a) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall establish a state database that any person, firm or corporation who sells or otherwise transfers firearms may access, by telephone or other electronic means in addition to the telephone, for information to be supplied immediately, on whether a permit to carry a pistol or revolver, issued pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, a permit to sell firearms at retail, [a pistol or revolver,] issued pursuant to subsection (a) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, an eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver, issued pursuant to section 29-36f, as amended by this act, or a long gun eligibility certificate, issued pursuant to section 29-37p, as amended by this act, is valid and has not been revoked or suspended.

(b) Upon establishment of the database, the commissioner shall notify each person, firm or corporation holding a permit to sell firearms at retail [pistols or revolvers] issued pursuant to subsection (a) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, of the existence and purpose of the system and the means to be used to access the database.

(c) The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall establish days and hours during which the telephone number or other electronic means shall be operational for purposes of responding to inquiries, taking into consideration the normal business hours of retail firearm businesses.

(d) (1) The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall be the point of contact for initiating a background check through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), established under section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, on individuals purchasing firearms.

(2) The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services and Judicial Department shall, in accordance with state and federal law regarding confidentiality, enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Federal Bureau of

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Investigation for the purpose of implementing the National Instant Criminal Background Check System in the state. The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall report the name, date of birth and physical description of any person prohibited from possessing a firearm pursuant to 18 USC 922(g) or (n) to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System Index, Denied Persons Files.

(e) Any person, firm or corporation that contacts the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection to access the database established under this section and determine if a person is eligible to receive or possess a firearm shall not be held civilly liable for the sale or transfer of a firearm to a person whose receipt or possession of such firearm is unlawful or for refusing to sell or transfer a firearm to a person who may lawfully receive or possess such firearm if such person, firm or corporation relied, in good faith, on the information provided to such person, firm or corporation by said department, unless the conduct of such person, firm or corporation was unreasonable or reckless.

(f) Any person, firm or corporation that sells, delivers or otherwise transfers any firearm pursuant to section 29-33, as amended by this act, or 29-37a, as amended by this act, shall contact the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection to access the database established under this section and receive an authorization number for such sale, delivery or transfer. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to: (1) Any sale, delivery or transfer of an antique firearm manufactured in or before 1898, including any firearm with a matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap or similar type of ignition system manufactured in or before 1898; (2) any sale, delivery or transfer of any replica of any firearm described in subdivision (1) of this subsection if such replica uses rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition which is no longer manufactured in the United States and which is not readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade; (3) transactions between persons who are licensed as firearms importers or collectors, manufacturers or dealers pursuant to 18 USC 921 et seq.; (4) the transfer of firearms to and from gunsmiths for purposes of repair only; and (5) any sale, delivery or transfer of any firearm to any agency of the United States, the state of Connecticut or any local government.

Sec. 11. Section 29-37a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

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

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

(2) No person, firm or corporation may sell, deliver or otherwise transfer [, at retail,] any semi-automatic centerfire rifle that has or accepts a magazine with a capacity exceeding five rounds to any person under twenty-one years of age. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to the sale, delivery or transfer of such a rifle to any person who is a member or employee of an organized local police department, the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or the Department of Correction or a member of the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States for use in the discharge of their duties. (c) [On and after April 1, 2014, no] No person may

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purchase or receive any long gun unless such person holds a valid long gun eligibility certificate issued pursuant to section 29-37p, as amended by this act, a valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, a valid permit to sell firearms at retail [a pistol or revolver] issued pursuant to subsection (a) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, or a valid eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to section 29-36f, as amended by this act.

(d) No person, firm or corporation may sell, deliver or otherwise transfer, at retail, any long gun to any person unless such person makes application on a form prescribed and furnished by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, which shall be attached by the transferor to the federal sale or transfer document and filed and retained by the transferor for at least twenty years or until such transferor goes out of business. Such application shall be available for inspection during normal business hours by law enforcement officials. No such sale, delivery or other transfer of any long gun shall be made until the person, firm or corporation making such sale, delivery or transfer has ensured that such application has been completed properly and has obtained an authorization number from the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection for such sale, delivery or transfer. The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall make every effort, including performing the national instant criminal background check, to determine if the applicant is eligible to receive such long gun. If it is determined that the applicant is ineligible to receive such long gun, the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall immediately notify the (1) person, firm or corporation to whom such application was made and no such long gun shall be sold, delivered or otherwise transferred to such applicant by such person, firm or corporation, and (2) chief of police of the town in which the applicant resides, or, where there is no chief of police, the warden of the borough or the first selectman of the town, as the case may be, that the applicant is not eligible to receive a long gun. When any long gun is delivered in connection with any sale or purchase, such long gun shall be enclosed in a package, the paper or wrapping of which shall be securely fastened, and no such long gun when delivered on any sale or purchase shall be loaded or contain any gunpowder or other explosive or any bullet, ball or shell. Upon the sale, delivery or other transfer of the long gun, the transferee shall sign in triplicate a receipt for such long gun, which shall contain the name, address and date and place of birth of such transferee, the date of such sale, delivery or transfer and the caliber, make, model and manufacturer's number and a general description thereof. Not later than twenty-four hours after such sale, delivery or transfer, the transferor shall send by first class mail or electronically transfer one receipt to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection and one receipt to the chief of police of the municipality in which the transferee resides or, where there is no chief of police, the chief executive officer of the municipality, as defined in section 7-148, in which the transferee resides or, if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state trooper serving such municipality or a state police officer of the state police troop having jurisdiction over such municipality, and shall retain one receipt, together with the original application, for at least five years.

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

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

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

(f) (1) [On and after January 1, 2014, for] For purposes of a transfer pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection (e) of this section, a prospective transferor or prospective transferee may request a federally licensed firearm dealer to contact the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection to obtain an authorization number for such sale, delivery or transfer. If a federally licensed firearm dealer consents to contact the department on behalf of the prospective transferor or prospective transferee, the prospective transferor or prospective transferee shall provide to such dealer the name, sex, race, date of birth and state of residence of the prospective transferee and, if necessary to verify the identity of the prospective transferee, may provide a unique numeric identifier including, but not limited to, a Social Security number, and additional identifiers including, but not limited to, height, weight, eye and hair color, and place of birth. The prospective transferee shall present to the dealer such prospective transferee's valid long gun eligibility certificate issued pursuant to section 29-37p, as amended by this act, valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, valid permit to sell firearms at retail [a pistol or revolver] issued pursuant to subsection (a) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, or valid eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to section 29-36f, as amended by this act. The dealer may charge a fee for contacting the department on behalf of the prospective transferor or prospective transferee.

(2) The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall make every effort, including performing the national instant criminal background check, to determine if the prospective transferee is eligible to receive such long gun. The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall immediately notify the dealer of the department's determination and the dealer shall immediately notify the prospective transferor or prospective transferee of such determination. If the department determines the prospective transferee is ineligible to receive such long gun, no long gun shall be sold, delivered or otherwise transferred by the prospective transferor to the prospective transferee. If the department determines the prospective transferee is eligible to receive such long gun and provides an authorization number for such sale, delivery or transfer, the prospective transferor may proceed to sell, deliver or otherwise transfer the long gun to the prospective transferee.

(3) Upon the sale, delivery or other transfer of the long gun, the transferor or transferee shall complete a form, prescribed by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, that contains the name and address of the transferor, the name and address of the transferee, the date and place of birth of such transferee, the firearm permit or certificate number of the transferee, the firearm permit or certificate number of the transferor, if any, the date of such sale,

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delivery or transfer, the caliber, make, model and manufacturer's number and a general description of such long gun and the authorization number provided by the department. Not later than twenty-four hours after such sale, delivery or transfer, the transferor shall send by first class mail or electronically transfer one copy of such form to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection and one copy to the chief of police of the municipality in which the transferee resides or, where there is no chief of police, the chief executive officer of the municipality, as defined in section 7-148, in which the transferee resides or, if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state trooper serving such municipality or a state police officer of the state police troop having jurisdiction over such municipality, and shall retain one copy, for at least five years.

(g) [Prior to April 1, 2014, no] No sale, delivery or other transfer of any long gun shall be made until the expiration of two weeks from the date of the application, except that such waiting period shall not apply to any federal marshal, parole officer or peace officer, or to the sale, delivery or other transfer of (1) any long gun to a holder of a valid state permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued under the provisions of section 29-28, as amended by this act, a valid eligibility certificate issued under the provisions of section 29-36f, as amended by this act, or a valid long gun eligibility certificate issued under the provisions of section 2937p, as amended by this act, (2) any long gun to an active member of the armed forces of the United States or of any reserve component thereof, (3) any long gun to a holder of a valid hunting license issued pursuant to chapter 490, or (4) antique firearms. For the purposes of this subsection, "antique firearm" means any firearm which was manufactured in or before 1898 and any replica of such firearm, provided such replica is not designed or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition except rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition which is no longer manufactured in the United States and not readily available in the ordinary channel of commercial trade.

(h) The provisions of subsections (c) to (g), inclusive, of this section shall not apply to the sale, delivery or transfer of (1) long guns to (A) the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, police departments, the Department of Correction, the Division of Criminal Justice, the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection or the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States, (B) a sworn and duly certified member of an organized police department, the Division of State Police within the

Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or the Department of Correction, a chief inspector or inspector in the Division of Criminal Justice, a salaried inspector of motor vehicles designated by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, a conservation officer or special conservation officer appointed by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection pursuant to section 26-5, or a constable who is certified by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council and appointed by the chief executive authority of a town, city or borough to perform criminal law enforcement duties, pursuant to a letter on the letterhead of such department, division, commissioner or authority authorizing the purchase and stating that the sworn member, inspector, officer or constable will use the long gun in the discharge of official duties, and that a records check indicates that the sworn member, inspector, officer or constable has not been convicted of a crime of family violence, for use by such sworn member, inspector, officer or constable in the discharge of such sworn member's, inspector's, officer's or constable's official duties or when off duty, (C) a

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member of the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States, or (D) a nuclear facility licensed by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the purpose of providing security services at such facility, or any contractor or subcontractor of such facility for the purpose of providing security services at such facility; (2) long guns to or between federally licensed firearm manufacturers, importers or dealers; (3) curios or relics, as defined in 27 CFR 478.11, to or between federally licensed firearm collectors; or (4) antique firearms, as defined in subsection (g) of this section.

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

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

Sec. 12. Section 29-37i of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

No person shall store or keep any firearm, as defined in section 53a3, as amended by this act, on any premises under such person's control [if such person knows or reasonably should know that (1) a minor is likely to gain access to the firearm without the permission of the parent or guardian of the minor, (2) a resident of the premises is ineligible to possess a firearm under state or federal law, (3) a resident of the premises is subject to a risk protection order issued pursuant to section 29-38c, or (4) a resident of the premises poses a risk of imminent personal injury to himself or herself or to

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another person,] unless such person [(A)] (1) keeps the firearm in a securely locked box or other container or in a manner which a reasonable person would believe to be secure, or [(B)] (2) carries the firearm on his or her person or within such close proximity thereto that such person can readily retrieve and use the firearm as if such person carried the firearm on his or her person. [For the purposes of this section, "minor" means any person under the age of eighteen years.]

Sec. 13. Section 29-38b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

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

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

Sec. 14. Section 29-38m of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

(a) For the purposes of this section and sections 29-38n to 29-38p, inclusive, "ammunition" means a loaded cartridge, consisting of a primed case, propellant or projectile, designed for use in any firearm,

"firearm" has the meaning provided in section 53a-3, as amended by this act, and "magazine" means any firearm magazine, belt, drum, feed strip or similar device that accepts ammunition.

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(b) No person, firm or corporation shall sell ammunition or an ammunition magazine to any person under eighteen years of age.

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

(d) The provisions of [subsection] subsections (b) and (c) of this section shall not apply to the sale of ammunition to (1) the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, police departments, the Department of Correction, the Division of Criminal Justice, the

Department of Motor Vehicles, the Department of Energy and

Environmental Protection or the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States; (2) a sworn and duly certified member of an organized police department, the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or the Department of Correction, a chief inspector or inspector in the Division of Criminal Justice, a salaried inspector of motor vehicles designated by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, a conservation officer or special conservation officer appointed by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection pursuant to section 26-5, or a constable who is certified by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council and appointed by the chief executive authority of a town, city or borough to perform criminal law enforcement duties, for use by such sworn member, inspector, officer or constable in the discharge of such sworn member's, inspector's, officer's or constable's official duties or when off duty; (3) a member of the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States; (4) a nuclear facility licensed by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the purpose of providing security services at such facility, or any contractor or subcontractor of such facility for the purpose of providing security services at such facility; or (5) a federally licensed firearm manufacturer, importer, dealer or collector.

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

Sec. 15. Subsections (d) to (f), inclusive, of section 53-202f of the general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective from passage):

(d) (1) Not later than December 31, 2013, any person who lawfully possessed an assault weapon described in any provision of subparagraphs (B) to (F), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of section 53-202a, as amended by this act, on April 4, 2013, which was lawful under the provisions of sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act, in effect on January 1, 2013, may transfer possession of the assault weapon to a licensed gun dealer within or outside of this state for sale

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outside of this state, and may transport the assault weapon to such dealer for the purpose of making such transfer, without obtaining a certificate of possession under section 53-202d, as amended by this act.

(2) Not later than April 30, 2024, any person who lawfully possessed a 2023 assault weapon on the date immediately preceding the effective date of this section, which was lawful under the provisions of sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act, in effect on January 1, 2023, may transfer possession of the 2023 assault weapon to a licensed gun dealer within or outside of this state for sale outside of this state, and may transport the 2023 assault weapon to such dealer for the purpose of making such transfer, without obtaining a certificate of possession under section 53-202d, as amended by this act.

(e) (1) Not later than October 1, 2013, any licensed gun dealer, pawnbroker licensed under section 21-40, or consignment shop operator, as defined in section 21-39a, may transfer possession of an assault weapon to any person who [(1)] (A) legally possessed the assault weapon prior to or on April 4, 2013, [(2)] (B) placed the assault weapon in the possession of such dealer, pawnbroker or operator prior to or on April 4, 2013, pursuant to an agreement between such person and such dealer, pawnbroker or operator for the sale of the assault weapon to a third person, and [(3)] (C) is eligible to possess a firearm on the date of such transfer.

(2) Any licensed gun dealer, pawnbroker licensed under section 21-40, or consignment shop operator, as defined in section 21-39a, may transfer possession of a 2023 assault weapon to any person who (A) legally possessed the 2023 assault weapon prior to the effective date of this section, (B) placed the 2023 assault weapon in the possession of such dealer, pawnbroker or operator pursuant to an agreement between such person and such dealer, pawnbroker or operator for the sale of the assault weapon to a third person, and (C) is eligible to possess a firearm on the date of such transfer.

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

Sec. 16. Subsection (b) of section 54-36e of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

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

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amended by this act. The proceeds of any such sale shall be paid to the State Treasurer and deposited by the State Treasurer in the forfeit firearms account within the General Fund.

Sec. 17. Subsection (e) of section 53-202l of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

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

Sec. 18. Subsection (g) of section 53-202w of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

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

Sec. 19. Subsection (f) of section 53-206g of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

(f) If the court finds that a violation of this section is not of a serious nature and that the person charged with such violation (1) will probably not offend in the future, (2) has not previously been convicted of a violation of this section, and (3) has not previously had a prosecution under this section suspended pursuant to this subsection, it may order suspension of prosecution in accordance with the provisions of subsection [(h)] (i) of section 29-33, as amended by this act.

Sec. 20. Section 53a-217a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

(a) [A] Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, a person is guilty of criminally negligent storage of a firearm when such person violates the provisions of section 29-37i, as amended by this act, and [a minor or, a resident of the premises who is ineligible to possess a firearm under state or federal law or who poses a risk of imminent personal injury to himself or herself or to other individuals,] another person obtains the firearm and causes the injury or death of such [minor, resident] person or any other person. [For the purposes of this section, "minor" means any person under the age of eighteen years.]

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply if the [minor] person obtains the firearm as a result of an unlawful entry to any premises by any person and, if such firearm is stolen, such firearm is reported stolen pursuant to the provisions of section 53-202g, as amended by this act.

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

Sec. 21. Section 54-66a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

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Any bail bond posted in any criminal proceeding in this state shall be automatically terminated and released whenever the defendant: (1) Is granted accelerated rehabilitation pursuant to section 54-56e; (2) is granted admission to the pretrial alcohol education program pursuant to section 54-56g; (3) is granted admission to the pretrial family violence education program pursuant to section 46b-38c; (4) is granted admission to the pretrial drug education and community service program pursuant to section 54-56i; (5) has the complaint or information filed against such defendant dismissed; (6) has the prosecution of the complaint or information filed against such defendant terminated by entry of a nolle prosequi; (7) is acquitted; (8) is sentenced by the court and a stay of such sentence, if any, is lifted; (9) is granted admission to the pretrial school violence prevention program pursuant to section 5456j; (10) is charged with a violation of section 29-33, as amended by this act, 53-202l, as amended by this act, or 53-202w, as amended by this act, and prosecution has been suspended pursuant to subsection [(h)] (i) of section 29-33, as amended by this act; (11) is charged with a violation of section 29-37a, as amended by this act, and prosecution has been suspended pursuant to subsection (i) of section 29-37a, as amended by this act; (12) is granted admission to the supervised diversionary program for persons with psychiatric disabilities, or persons who are veterans, pursuant to section 54-56l; (13) is granted admission to a diversionary program for young persons charged with a motor vehicle violation or an alcohol-related offense pursuant to section 54-56p; (14) is granted admission to the pretrial drug intervention and community service program pursuant to section 54-56q; or (15) is granted admission to the pretrial impaired driving intervention program pursuant to section 54-56r.

Sec. 22. Subdivision (8) of section 54-280 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

(8) "Offense committed with a deadly weapon" or "offense" means: (A) A violation of subsection (c) of section 2-1e, subsection (e) of section 29-28, subsections (a) to (e), inclusive, or [(i)] (j) of section 29-33, as amended by this act, section 29-34, subsection (a) of section 29-35, as amended by this act, section 29-36, 29-36k, 29-37a, as amended by this act, or 29-37e, subsection (c) of section 29-37g, section 29-37j, subsection (b), (c) or (g) of section 53-202, section 53-202b, 53-202c, as amended by this act, 53-202j, 53-202k, 53-202l, as amended by this act, 53-202aa or 53206b, subsection (b) of section 53a-8, section 53a-55a, 53a-56a, 53a-60a,

53a-60c, 53a-72b, 53a-92a, 53a-94a, 53a-102a, 53a-103a, 53a-211, 53a-212, 53a-216, 53a-217, 53a-217a, as amended by this act, 53a-217b or 53a-217c, as amended by this act, or a second or subsequent violation of section 53-202g, as amended by this act; or (B) a violation of any section of the general statutes which constitutes a felony, as defined in section 53a-25, provided the court makes a finding that, at the time of the offense, the offender used a deadly weapon, or was armed with and threatened the use of or displayed or represented by words or conduct that the offender possessed a deadly weapon;

Sec. 23. Section 53-202a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective from passage):

As used in this section and sections 53-202b to 53-202k, inclusive:

(1) "Assault weapon" means:

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(A) (i) Any selective-fire firearm capable of fully automatic, semiautomatic or burst fire at the option of the user or any of the following specified semiautomatic firearms: Algimec Agmi; Armalite AR-180; Australian Automatic Arms SAP Pistol; Auto-Ordnance Thompson type; Avtomat Kalashnikov AK-47 type; Barrett Light-Fifty model 82A1; Beretta AR-70; Bushmaster Auto Rifle and Auto Pistol; Calico models M-900, M-950 and 100-P; Chartered Industries of Singapore SR-88; Colt AR-15 and Sporter; Daewoo K-1, K-2, Max-1 and Max-2; Encom MK-IV, MP-9 and MP-45; Fabrique Nationale FN/FAL, FN/LAR, or FN/FNC; FAMAS MAS 223; Feather AT-9 and Mini-AT; Federal XC-900 and XC-450; Franchi SPAS-12 and LAW-12; Galil AR and ARM; Goncz High-Tech Carbine and High-Tech Long Pistol; Heckler & Koch HK-91, HK-93, HK-94 and SP-89; Holmes MP-83; MAC10, MAC-11 and MAC-11 Carbine type; Intratec TEC-9 and Scorpion; Iver Johnson Enforcer model 3000; Ruger Mini-14/5F folding stock model only; Scarab Skorpion; SIG 57 AMT and 500 series; Spectre Auto Carbine and Auto Pistol; Springfield Armory BM59, SAR-48 and G-3; Sterling MK-6 and MK-7; Steyr AUG; Street Sweeper and Striker 12 revolving cylinder shotguns; USAS-12; UZI Carbine, Mini-Carbine and Pistol; Weaver Arms Nighthawk; Wilkinson "Linda" Pistol;

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

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

(C) Any of the following specified semiautomatic pistols, or copies or duplicates thereof with the capability of any such pistols, that were in production prior to or on April 4, 2013: (i) Centurion 39 AK; (ii) Draco AK-47; (iii) HCR AK-47; (iv) IO Inc. Hellpup AK-47; (v) Mini-Draco AK47; (vi) Yugo Krebs Krink; (vii) American Spirit AR-15; (viii) Bushmaster Carbon 15; (ix) Doublestar Corporation AR; (x) DPMS AR-15; (xi) Olympic Arms AR-15; (xii) Rock River Arms LAR 15; (xiii) Calico Liberty III and III Tactical Pistols; (xiv) Masterpiece Arms MPA Pistols and Velocity Arms VMA Pistols; (xv)

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Intratec TEC-DC9 and AB-10; (xvi) Colefire Magnum; (xvii) German Sport 522 PK and Chiappa Firearms

Mfour-22; (xviii) DSA SA58 PKP FAL; (xix) I.O. Inc. PPS-43C; (xx) KelTec PLR-16 Pistol; (xxi) Sig Sauer P516 and P556 Pistols; and (xxii) Thompson TA5 Pistols;

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

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

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

(I) A folding or telescoping stock;

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

(III) A forward pistol grip;

(IV) A flash suppressor; or

(V) A grenade launcher or flare launcher; or

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

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

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

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

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

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

(IV) A second hand grip; or

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

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

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- (I) A folding or telescoping stock; and
- (II) Any grip of the weapon, including a pistol grip, a thumbhole stock, or any other stock, the use of which would allow an individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion of the action of the weapon when firing; or
- (vii) A semiautomatic shotgun that has the ability to accept a detachable magazine; or
- (viii) A shotgun with a revolving cylinder; or
- (ix) Any semiautomatic firearm that meets the criteria set forth in subdivision (3) or (4) of subsection (a) of section 53-202a of the general statutes, revision of 1958, revised to January 1, 2013; or
- (F) A part or combination of parts designed or intended to convert a firearm into an assault weapon, as defined in any provision of subparagraphs (B) to (E), inclusive, of this subdivision, or any combination of parts from which an assault weapon, as defined in any provision of subparagraphs (B) to (E), inclusive, of this subdivision, may be assembled if those parts are in the possession or under the control of the same person;
- (G) Any semiautomatic firearm other than a pistol, revolver, rifle or shotgun, regardless of whether such firearm is listed in subparagraphs (A) to (D), inclusive, of this subdivision, and regardless of the date such firearm was produced, that has at least one of the following:
 - (i) Any grip of the weapon, including a pistol grip, a thumbhole stock or any other stock, the use of which would allow an individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion of the action of the weapon when firing;
 - (ii) An ability to accept a detachable ammunition magazine that attaches at some location outside of the pistol grip;
 - (iii) A fixed magazine with the ability to accept more than ten rounds;
 - (iv) A flash suppressor or silencer, or a threaded barrel capable of accepting a flash suppressor or silencer;
 - (v) A shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely encircles, the barrel and that permits the shooter to fire the firearm without being burned, except a slide that encloses the barrel;
 - (vi) A second hand grip; or
 - (vii) An arm brace or other stabilizing brace that could allow such firearm to be fired from the shoulder, with or without a strap designed to attach to an individual's arm;
- (H) Any semiautomatic firearm that meets the criteria set forth in subdivision (3) or (4) of subsection (a) of section 53-202a of the general statutes, revision of 1958, revised to January 1, 2013, that was legally manufactured prior to September 13, 1994; or

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

(2) "Assault weapon" does not include (A) any firearm modified to render it permanently inoperable, or (B) a part or any combination of parts of an assault weapon, that are not assembled as an assault weapon, when in the possession of a licensed gun dealer, as defined in subsection (f) of section 53-202f, as amended by this act, or a gunsmith who is in the licensed gun dealer's employ, for the purposes of servicing or repairing lawfully possessed assault weapons under sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act;

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

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

(5) "Firearm" means a firearm, as defined in section 53a-3, as amended by this act;

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

(7) "Lawfully possesses" means: [, with]

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

(B) With respect to a 2023 assault weapon, (i) actual possession that is lawful under sections 53-202b to 53-202k, inclusive, (ii) constructive possession pursuant to a lawful purchase transacted prior to the effective date of this section, regardless of whether such assault weapon was delivered to the purchaser prior to the effective date of this section, which lawful purchase is evidenced by a writing sufficient to indicate that (I) a contract for sale was made between the parties prior to the effective date of this section, for the purchase of such assault weapon, or (II) full or partial payment for such assault weapon was made by the purchaser to the seller of such assault weapon prior to the effective date of this section, or (iii) actual possession under subparagraph

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(B)(i) of this subdivision, or constructive possession under subparagraph (B)(ii) of this subdivision, as evidenced by a written statement made under penalty of false statement on such form as the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection prescribes;

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

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

(10) "2023 assault weapon" means an assault weapon described in any provision of subparagraphs (G) to (I), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of this section.

Sec. 24. Section 53-202c of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective from passage):

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

53-202k, inclusive, revision of 1958, revised to January 1, 2023, with respect to an assault weapon defined as a 2023 assault weapon in section 53-202a, as amended by this act, and (2) the person has otherwise possessed the assault weapon in compliance with subsection (f) of section 53-202d.

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

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or of the United States, or (4) a nuclear facility licensed by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the purpose of providing security services at such facility, or any contractor or subcontractor of such facility for the purpose of providing security services at such facility.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to the possession of a 2023 assault weapon by any person prior to May 1, 2024, if all of the following are applicable:

(1) The person is eligible under sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act, to apply for a certificate of possession for such assault weapon by May 1, 2024;

(2) The person lawfully possessed such assault weapon on the date immediately preceding the effective date of this section, under the provisions of sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act, and section 53-202m of the general statutes, revision of 1958, revised to January 1, 2023; and

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

(f) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to the possession of a 2023 assault weapon by any person if all of the following are applicable:

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(1) Such assault weapon was reclassified for federal purposes as a rifle pursuant to the amendments to 27 CFR Parts 478 and 479 published at 88 Federal Register 6478 (January 31, 2023).

(2) The person applied to register such assault weapon under the National Firearms Act, P. L. 73-474, as amended from time to time, using the form known as Form 1 published by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, and submitted a copy of such form to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection not later than August 1, 2023, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives has approved such application, has denied such application within the past thirty days, or has not yet processed such application.

(3) The person lawfully possessed such assault weapon on the date immediately preceding the effective date of this section, under the provisions of sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act, and section 53-202m of the general statutes, revision of 1958, revised to January 1, 2023; and

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

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

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

Sec. 25. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 53-202d of the general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective from passage):

(a) (1) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of this subdivision, any person who lawfully possesses an assault weapon, as defined in subparagraph (A) of subdivision (1) of section 53-202a, as amended by this act, prior to October 1, 1993, shall apply by October 1, 1994, or, if such person is a member of the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States and is unable to apply by October 1, 1994, because such member is or was on official duty outside of this state, shall

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apply within ninety days of returning to the state to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, for a certificate of possession with respect to such assault weapon.

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

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

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

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(3) Any person who obtained a certificate of possession for an assault weapon, as defined in subparagraph (A) of subdivision (1) of section 53202a, as amended by this act, prior to April 5, 2013, that is defined as an assault weapon pursuant to any provision of subparagraphs (B) to (F), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of section 53-202a, as amended by this act, shall be deemed to have obtained a certificate of possession for such assault weapon for the purposes of sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act, and shall not be required to obtain a subsequent certificate of possession for such assault weapon.

(4) (A) Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of this subdivision, any person who lawfully possesses a 2023 assault weapon on the date immediately preceding the effective date of this section, under the provisions of sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act, in effect on January 1, 2023, or any person who regains possession of a 2023 assault weapon pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection (e) of section 53-202f, as amended by this act, shall apply by May 1, 2024, or, if such person is a member of the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States and is unable to apply by May 1, 2024, because such member is or was on official duty outside of this state, shall apply within ninety days of returning to the state to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection for a certificate of possession with respect to such assault weapon. The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall accept applications both in paper and electronic form, to the extent practicable, and shall not require such applications be notarized.

(B) No person who lawfully possesses an assault weapon pursuant to subdivision (1), (2) or (4) of subsection (b) of section 53-202c, as amended by this act, shall be required to obtain a certificate of possession pursuant to this subdivision with respect to an assault weapon used for official duties, except that any person described in subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of section 53-202c, as amended by this act, who purchases a 2023 assault weapon for use in the discharge of official duties who retires or is otherwise separated from service shall apply within ninety days of such retirement or separation from service to the Department of

Emergency Services and Public Protection for a certificate of possession with respect to such assault weapon.

(C) Any person who lawfully possesses a 2023 assault weapon pursuant to the provisions of subsection (f) of section 53-202c, as amended by this act, and whose Form 1 application to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives has not yet been processed may, instead of following the procedure specified in subparagraph (A) of this subdivision, apply by May 1, 2024, to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection for a temporary certificate of possession with respect to such assault weapon. Such temporary certificate of possession shall expire on the earlier of January 1, 2027, and the date seven days succeeding a denial of the Form 1 application. When the Form 1 application is approved with respect to such assault weapon, such person may apply to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection to convert such temporary certificate of possession into a certificate of possession with respect to such assault weapon. If a complete application to convert is received, the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall approve the application. For the purposes of this subparagraph, a full and complete Form 1 application submitted to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection in a form and manner determined by the department shall be sufficient to constitute a

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complete application for a temporary certificate of possession, and a copy of the notice that a Form 1 application has been approved shall constitute a complete application to convert a temporary certificate of possession into a certificate of possession. The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall accept applications under this subparagraph both in paper and electronic form, to the extent practicable, and shall not require such applications to be notarized.

(5) Any person who obtained a certificate of possession for an assault weapon, as defined in any provision of subparagraphs (A) to (F), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of section 53-202a, as amended by this act, prior to the effective date of this section, that is also a 2023 assault weapon shall be deemed to have obtained a certificate of possession for such assault weapon for the purposes of sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, as amended by this act, and shall not be required to obtain a subsequent certificate of possession for such assault weapon.

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

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

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

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

(3) No 2023 assault weapon possessed pursuant to a certificate of possession issued under this section may be sold or transferred on or after the effective date of this section, to any person within this state other than to a licensed gun dealer, or as provided in section 53-202e, or by

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bequest or intestate succession, or, upon the death of a testator or settlor: (A) To a trust, or (B) from a trust to a beneficiary who is eligible to possess the assault weapon.

Sec. 26. Subsection (b) of section 29-36n of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective from passage):

(b) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, in conjunction with the Chief State's Attorney and the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association, shall update the protocol developed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section to reflect the provisions of sections 297h, 29-28, as amended by this act, 29-28a, as amended by this act, 29-29, 29-30, as amended by this act, 29-32 and 29-35, as amended by this act, subsections (b) and (h) of section 46b-15, subsections (c) and (d) of section 46b-38c and sections 53-202a, as amended by this act, 53-202l [, 53-202m] and 53a-217, as amended by this act, and shall include in such protocol specific instructions for the transfer, delivery or surrender of pistols and revolvers and other firearms and ammunition when the assistance of more than one law enforcement agency is necessary to effect the requirements of section 29-36k.

Sec. 27. Section 53-202w of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

(a) As used in this section and section 53-202x:

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

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

(3) "Licensed gun dealer" means a person who has a federal firearms license and a permit to sell firearms pursuant to section 29-28.

(b) Except as provided in this section, on and after April 5, 2013, any person who, within this state, distributes, imports into this state, keeps for sale, offers or exposes for sale, or purchases a large capacity magazine shall be guilty of a class D felony. On and after April 5, 2013, any person

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who, within this state, transfers a large capacity magazine, except as provided in subsection (f) of this section, shall be guilty of a class D felony.

(c) Except as provided in this section and section 53-202x, [:(1) Any person who possesses a large capacity magazine on or after January 1, 2014, that was obtained prior to April 5, 2013, shall commit an infraction and be fined not more than ninety dollars for a first offense and shall be guilty of a class D felony for any subsequent offense, and (2) any person who possesses a large capacity magazine on or after January 1, 2014, that was obtained on or after April 5, 2013, shall be guilty of a class D felony] any person who possesses a large capacity magazine shall be guilty of a (1) class D felony if such person is ineligible to possess a firearm under state or federal law, or (2) class A misdemeanor if such person is not ineligible to possess a firearm under state or federal law.

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

(1) The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, police departments, the Department of Correction, the Division of Criminal Justice, the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection or the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States;

(2) A sworn and duly certified member of an organized police department, the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or the Department of Correction, a chief inspector or inspector in the Division of Criminal Justice, a salaried inspector of motor vehicles designated by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, a conservation officer or special conservation officer appointed by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection pursuant to section 26-5, or a constable who is certified by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council and appointed by the chief executive authority of a town, city or borough to perform criminal law enforcement duties, for use by such sworn member, inspector, officer or constable in the discharge of such sworn member's, inspector's, officer's or constable's official duties or when off duty;

(3) A member of the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States;

(4) A nuclear facility licensed by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the purpose of providing security services at such facility, or any contractor or subcontractor of such facility for the purpose of providing security services at such facility;

(5) Any person who is sworn and acts as a policeman on behalf of an armored car service pursuant to section 29-20 in the discharge of such person's official duties; or

(6) Any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of manufacturing large capacity magazines in this state that manufactures, purchases, tests or transports large capacity magazines in this state for sale within this state to persons specified in subdivisions (1) to (5), inclusive, of this subsection or for sale outside this state, or a federally licensed firearm manufacturer engaged in the business of manufacturing firearms or large capacity magazines in this state that manufactures, purchases, tests or transports firearms or large capacity magazines in this state for sale within this state to persons specified in subdivisions (1) to (5), inclusive, of this subsection or for sale outside this state.

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

- (1) A licensed gun dealer;
- (2) A gunsmith who is in a licensed gun dealer's employ, who possesses such large capacity magazine for the purpose of servicing or repairing a lawfully possessed large capacity magazine;
- (3) A person, firm, corporation or federally-licensed firearm manufacturer described in subdivision (6) of subsection (d) of this section that possesses a large capacity magazine that is lawfully possessed by another person for the purpose of servicing or repairing the large capacity magazine;
- (4) Any person who has declared possession of the magazine pursuant to section 53-202x; or
- (5) Any person who is the executor or administrator of an estate that includes a large capacity magazine, or the trustee of a trust that includes a large capacity magazine, the possession of which has been declared to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection pursuant to section 53-202x, which is disposed of as authorized by the Probate Court, if the disposition is otherwise permitted by this section and section 53-202x.

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

- (1) The transfer of a large capacity magazine, the possession of which has been declared to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection pursuant to section 53-202x, by bequest or intestate succession, or, upon the death of a testator or settlor: (A) To a trust, or (B) from a trust to a beneficiary;
- (2) The transfer of a large capacity magazine to a police department or the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection;
- (3) The transfer of a large capacity magazine to a licensed gun dealer in accordance with section 53-202x; or
- (4) The transfer of a large capacity magazine prior to October 1, 2013, from a licensed gun dealer, pawnbroker licensed under section 21-40, or consignment shop operator, as defined in section 21-39a, to any person who (A) possessed the large capacity magazine prior to or on April 4, 2013, (B) placed a firearm that such person legally possessed, with the large capacity magazine included or attached, in the possession of such dealer, pawnbroker or operator prior to or on April 4, 2013, pursuant to an agreement between such person and such dealer, pawnbroker or operator for the sale of the firearm to a third person, and (C) is eligible to possess the firearm on the date of such transfer.

(g) [If] The court may order suspension of prosecution in addition to any other diversionary programs available to the defendant, if the court finds that a violation of this section is not of a serious nature and that the person charged with such violation (1) will probably not offend in the future, (2) has not previously been convicted of a violation of this section, and (3) has not previously had a prosecution under this section suspended pursuant to this subsection, it may order

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suspension of prosecution in accordance with the provisions of subsection [(h)] (i) of section 29-33, as amended by this act.

Sec. 28. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 29-37p of the general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

(a) Any person who is eighteen years of age or older may apply to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection for a long gun eligibility certificate.

(b) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall issue a long gun eligibility certificate unless said commissioner finds that the applicant: (1) [Has] (A) For any application filed prior to July 1, 2024, has failed to successfully complete a course approved by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection in the safety and use of firearms including, but not limited to, a safety or training course in the use of firearms available to the public offered by a law enforcement agency, a private or public educational institution or a firearms training school, utilizing instructors certified by the National Rifle Association or the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection and a safety or training course in the use of firearms conducted by an instructor certified by the state or the National Rifle Association, or (B) for any application filed on or after July 1, 2024, has failed to successfully complete, not earlier than two years prior to the submission of such application, a course approved by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection in the safety and use of firearms, which courses may include those certified by the National Rifle Association or other organizations, conducted by an instructor certified by the National Rifle Association or by the state, provided any such course includes instruction in state law requirements pertaining to safe storage in the home and in vehicles, lawful use of firearms and lawful carrying of firearms in public; (2) has been convicted of (A) a felony, (B) a misdemeanor violation of section 21a-279 on or after October 1, 2015, [or] (C) a misdemeanor violation of section 53a-58, 53a-61, 53a-61a, 53a-62, 53a-63, 53a-96, 53a-175, 53a-176, 53a-178 or 53a-181d during the preceding twenty years, or (D) a misdemeanor violation of any law of this state that has been designated as a family violence crime pursuant to section 46b-38h; (3) has been convicted as delinquent for the commission of a serious juvenile offense, as defined in section 46b-120; (4) has been discharged from custody within the preceding twenty years after having been found not guilty of a crime by reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to section 53a-13; (5) has been confined in a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding sixty months by order of a probate court; (6) has been voluntarily admitted to a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding six months for care and treatment of a psychiatric disability and not solely for being an alcohol-dependent person or a drug-dependent person as those terms are defined in section 17a-680; (7) is subject to a restraining or protective order issued by a court in a case involving the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person, including an ex parte order issued pursuant to section 46b-15 or 46b-16a; (8) is subject to a firearms seizure order issued prior to June 1, 2022, pursuant to section 29-38c after notice and hearing, or a risk protection order or risk protection investigation order issued on or after June 1, 2022, pursuant to section 29-38c; (9) is prohibited from shipping, transporting, possessing or receiving a firearm pursuant to [18 USC 922(g)(4)] 18 USC 922(g)(2), (g)(4) or (g)(9); or (10) is an alien illegally or unlawfully in the United States.

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Sec. 29. Subsection (b) of section 29-28 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

(b) Upon the application of any person having a bona fide permanent residence within the jurisdiction of any such authority, such chief of police or, where there is no chief of police, such chief executive officer or designated resident state trooper or state police officer, as applicable, may issue a temporary state permit to such person to carry a pistol or revolver within the state, provided such authority shall find that such applicant intends to make no use of any pistol or revolver which such applicant may be permitted to carry under such permit other than a lawful use and that such person is a suitable person to receive such permit. If the applicant has a bona fide permanent residence within the jurisdiction of any federally recognized Native American tribe within the borders of the state, and such tribe has a law enforcement unit, as defined in section 7-294a, the chief of police of such law enforcement unit may issue a temporary state permit to such person pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, and any chief of police of any other law enforcement unit having jurisdiction over an area containing such person's bona fide permanent residence shall not issue such temporary state permit if such tribal law enforcement unit accepts applications for temporary state permits. No state or temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver shall be issued under this subsection if the applicant: (1) (A) For any application filed prior to July 1, 2024, has failed to successfully complete a course approved by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection in the safety and use of pistols and revolvers including, but not limited to, a safety or training course in the use of pistols and revolvers available to the public offered by a law enforcement agency, a private or public educational institution or a firearms training school, utilizing instructors certified by the

National Rifle Association or the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection and a safety or training course in the use of pistols or revolvers conducted by an instructor certified by the state or the National Rifle Association, and (B) for any application filed on or after July 1, 2024, has failed to successfully complete, not earlier than two years prior to the submission of such application, a course approved by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection in the safety and use of firearms, which courses may include those certified by the National Rifle Association or other organizations, conducted by an instructor certified by the National Rifle Association or by the state, provided any such course includes instruction in state law requirements pertaining to safe storage in the home and in vehicles, lawful use of firearms and lawful carrying of firearms in public. Any person wishing to provide such course, may apply in the form and manner prescribed by the commissioner. The commissioner shall approve or deny any application for provision of such a course not later than July 1, 2024, in the case of an application submitted before October 1, 2023; (2) has been convicted of (A) a felony, [or] (B) a misdemeanor violation of section 21a-279 on or after October 1, 2015, [or] (C) a misdemeanor violation of section 53a-58, 53a-61, 53a-61a, 53a-62, 53a-63, 53a-96, 53a-175, 53a-176, 53a-178 or 53a-181d during the preceding twenty years, a misdemeanor violation of any law of this state that has been designated as a family violence crime pursuant to section 46b-38h; (3) has been convicted as delinquent for the commission of a serious juvenile offense, as defined in section 46b-120; [,] (4) has been discharged from custody within the preceding twenty years after having been found not guilty of a crime by reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to section 53a-13; [,] (5) (A) has been confined in a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding sixty months by order of

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a probate court, or (B) has been voluntarily admitted on or after October 1, 2013, to a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding six months for care and treatment of a psychiatric disability and not solely for being an alcohol dependent person or a drug-dependent person, as those terms are defined in section 17a-680; [,] (6) is subject to a restraining or protective order issued by a court in a case involving the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person, including an ex parte order issued pursuant to section 46b-15 or 46b-16a; [,] (7) is subject to a firearms seizure order issued prior to June 1, 2022, pursuant to section 29-38c after notice and hearing, or a risk protection order or risk protection investigation order issued on or after June 1, 2022, pursuant to section 29-38c; [,] (8) is prohibited from shipping, transporting, possessing or receiving a firearm pursuant to [18 USC 922(g)(4),] 18 USC 922(g)(2), (g)(4) or (g)(9); (9) is an alien illegally or unlawfully in the United States; [,] or (10) is less than twenty-one years of age. Nothing in this section shall require any person who holds a valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver on [October 1, 1994] July 1, 2024, to participate in any additional training in the safety and use of pistols and revolvers. No person may apply for a temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver more than once within any twelve-month period, and no temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver shall be issued to any person who has applied for such permit more than once within the preceding twelve months. Any person who applies for a temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver shall indicate in writing on the application, under penalty of false statement in such manner as the issuing authority prescribes, that such person has not applied for a temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver within the past twelve months. Upon issuance of a temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver to the applicant, the local authority shall forward the original application to the commissioner. Not later than sixty days after receiving a temporary state permit, an applicant shall appear at a location designated by the commissioner to receive the state permit. The commissioner may then issue, to any holder of any temporary state permit, a state permit to carry a pistol or revolver within the state. Upon issuance of the state permit, the commissioner shall make available to the permit holder a copy of the law regarding the permit holder's responsibility to report the loss or theft of a firearm and the penalties associated with the failure to comply with such law. Upon issuance of the state permit, the commissioner shall forward a record of such permit to the local authority issuing the temporary state permit. The commissioner shall retain records of all applications, whether approved or denied. The copy of the state permit delivered to the permittee shall be laminated and shall contain a full-face photograph of such permittee. A person holding a state permit issued pursuant to this subsection shall notify the issuing authority within two business days of any change of such person's address. The notification shall include the old address and the new address of such person.

Sec. 30. Subsection (b) of section 29-36f of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

(b) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall issue an eligibility certificate unless said commissioner finds that the applicant: (1) [Has] (A) For any application filed prior to July 1, 2024, has failed to successfully complete a course approved by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection in the safety and use of pistols and revolvers including, but not limited to, a safety or training course in the use of pistols and revolvers available to the public offered by a law enforcement agency, a private or public educational institution or a firearms

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training school, utilizing instructors certified by the National Rifle Association or the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection and a safety or training course in the use of pistols or revolvers conducted by an instructor certified by the state or the National Rifle Association, or (B) for any application filed on or after July 1, 2024, has failed to successfully complete, not earlier than two years prior to the submission of such application, a course approved by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection in the safety and use of firearms, which courses may include those certified by the National Rifle Association or other organizations, conducted by an instructor certified by the National Rifle Association or by the state, provided any such course includes instruction in state law requirements pertaining to safe storage in the home and in vehicles, lawful use of firearms and lawful carrying of firearms in public; (2) has been convicted of (A) a felony, (B) a misdemeanor violation of section 21a-279 on or after October 1, 2015, [or] (C) a misdemeanor violation of section 53a-58, 53a-61, 53a-61a, 53a-62, 53a-63, 53a-96, 53a-175, 53a-176, 53a-178 or 53a-181d during the preceding twenty years, or (D) a misdemeanor violation of any law of this state that has been designated as a family violence crime pursuant to section 46b-38h; (3) has been convicted as delinquent for the commission of a serious juvenile offense, as defined in section 46b-120; (4) has been discharged from custody within the preceding twenty years after having been found not guilty of a crime by reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to section 53a-13; (5) (A) has been confined in a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding sixty months by order of a probate court; or (B) has been voluntarily admitted on or after October 1, 2013, to a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding six months for care and treatment of a psychiatric disability and not solely for being an alcohol dependent person or a drug-dependent person as those terms are defined in section 17a-680; (6) is subject to a restraining or protective order issued by a court in a case involving the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person, including an ex parte order issued pursuant to section 46b-15 or section 46b-16a; (7) is subject to a firearms seizure order issued prior to June 1, 2022, pursuant to section 29-38c after notice and hearing, or a risk protection order or risk protection investigation order issued on or after June 1, 2022, pursuant to section 29-38c; (8) is prohibited from shipping, transporting, possessing or receiving a firearm pursuant to [18 USC 922(g)(4)] 18 USC 922(g)(2), (g)(4) or (g)(9); or (9) is an alien illegally or unlawfully in the United States.

Sec. 31. Section 53a-217 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

(a) A person is guilty of criminal possession of a firearm, ammunition or an electronic defense weapon when such person possesses a firearm, ammunition or an electronic defense weapon and (1) has been convicted of (A) a felony committed prior to, on or after October 1, 2013, (B) a misdemeanor violation of section 21a-279 on or after October 1, 2015, [or] (C) a misdemeanor violation of section 53a-58, 53a-61, 53a-61a, 53a-62, 53a-63, 53a-96, 53a-175, 53a-176, 53a-178 or 53a-181d committed on or after October 1, 2013, and during the preceding twenty years, or (D) a misdemeanor violation of any law of this state that has been designated as a family violence crime pursuant to section 46b-38h and was committed on or after October 1, 2023, (2) has been convicted as delinquent for the commission of a serious juvenile offense, as defined in section 46b-120, (3) has been discharged from custody within the preceding twenty years after having been found not guilty of a crime by reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to section 53a-13, (4)

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knows that such person is subject to (A) a restraining or protective order of a court of this state that has been issued against such person, after notice has been provided to such person, in a case involving the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person, or (B) a foreign order of protection, as defined in section 46b-15a, that has been issued against such person in a case involving the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person, (5) (A) has been confined on or after October 1, 2013, in a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding sixty months by order of a probate court, or with respect to any person who holds a valid permit or certificate that was issued or renewed under the provisions of section 29-28, as amended by this act, or 29-36f, as amended by this act, in effect prior to October 1, 2013, such person has been confined in such hospital within the preceding twelve months, or (B) has been voluntarily admitted on or after October 1, 2013, to a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding six months for care and treatment of a psychiatric disability, unless the person (i) was voluntarily admitted solely for being an alcohol-dependent person or a drug-dependent person as those terms are defined in section 17a-680, or (ii) is a police officer who was voluntarily admitted and had his or her firearm, ammunition or electronic defense weapon used in the performance of the police officer's official duties returned in accordance with section 7291d, (6) knows that such person is subject to a firearms seizure order issued prior to June 1, 2022, pursuant to section 29-38c after notice and an opportunity to be heard has been provided to such person, or a risk protection order or risk protection investigation order issued on or after June 1, 2022, pursuant to section 29-38c, or (7) is prohibited from shipping, transporting, possessing or receiving a firearm pursuant to [18 USC 922(g)(4)] 18 USC 922(g)(2), (g)(4) or (g)(9). For the purposes of this section, "convicted" means having a judgment of conviction entered by a court of competent jurisdiction, "ammunition" means a loaded cartridge, consisting of a primed case, propellant or projectile, designed for use in any firearm, and a motor vehicle violation for which a sentence to a term of imprisonment of more than one year may be imposed shall be deemed an unclassified felony.

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

Sec. 32. Section 53a-217c of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

(a) A person is guilty of criminal possession of a pistol or revolver when such person possesses a pistol or revolver, as defined in section 29-27, and (1) has been convicted of (A) a felony committed prior to, on or after October 1, 2013, (B) a misdemeanor violation of section 21a-279 committed on or after October 1, 2015, [or] (C) a misdemeanor violation of section 53a-58, 53a-61, 53a-61a, 53a-62, 53a-63, 53a-96, 53a-175, 53a-176, 53a-178 or 53a-181d committed during the preceding twenty years, or (D) a misdemeanor violation of any law of this state that has been designated as a family violence crime pursuant to section 46b-38h and was committed on or after October 1, 2023, (2) has been convicted as delinquent for the commission of a serious juvenile offense, as defined in section 46b-120, (3) has been discharged from custody within the preceding

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twenty years after having been found not guilty of a crime by reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to section 53a-13, (4) (A) has been confined prior to October 1, 2013, in a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding twelve months by order of a probate court, or has been confined on or after October 1, 2013, in a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding sixty months by order of a probate court, or, with respect to any person who holds a valid permit or certificate that was issued or renewed under the provisions of section 29-28, as amended by this act, or 29-36f, as amended by this act, in effect prior to October 1, 2013, such person has been confined in such hospital within the preceding twelve months, or (B) has been voluntarily admitted on or after October 1, 2013, to a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding six months for care and treatment of a psychiatric disability, unless the person (i) was voluntarily admitted solely for being an alcohol-dependent person or a drug-dependent person as those terms are defined in section 17a-680, or (ii) is a police officer who was voluntarily admitted and had his or her firearm, ammunition or electronic defense weapon used in the performance of the police officer's official duties returned in accordance with section 7291d, (5) knows that such person is subject to (A) a restraining or protective order of a court of this state that has been issued against such person, after notice has been provided to such person, in a case involving the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person, or (B) a foreign order of protection, as defined in section 46b-15a, that has been issued against such person in a case involving the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person, (6) knows that such person is subject to a firearms seizure order issued prior to June 1, 2022, pursuant to section 29-38c after notice and an opportunity to be heard has been provided to such person, or a risk protection order or risk protection investigation order issued on or after June 1, 2022, pursuant to section 29-38c, (7) is prohibited from shipping, transporting, possessing or receiving a firearm pursuant to [18 USC 922(g)(4)] 18 USC 922(g)(2), (g)(4) or (g)(9), or (8) is an alien illegally or unlawfully in the United States. For the purposes of this section, "convicted" means having a judgment of conviction entered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(b) Criminal possession of a pistol or revolver is a class C felony, for which two years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court, and five thousand dollars of the fine imposed may not be remitted or reduced by the court unless the court states on the record its reasons for remitting or reducing such fine.

Sec. 33. Subsection (a) of section 29-37b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

(a) Each person, firm or corporation which engages in the retail sale of any [pistol or revolver] firearm, at the time of sale of any such [pistol or revolver] firearm, shall (1) equip such [pistol or revolver] firearm with a reusable trigger lock, gun lock or gun locking device appropriate for such firearm, which lock or device shall be constructed of material sufficiently strong to prevent it from being easily disabled and have a locking mechanism accessible by key or by electronic or other mechanical accessory specific to such lock or device to prevent unauthorized removal, and (2) provide to the purchaser thereof a written warning which shall state in block letters not less than one inch in height: "UNLAWFUL STORAGE OF A LOADED FIREARM MAY RESULT IN IMPRISONMENT OR FINE."

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Sec. 34. Subsection (a) of section 53-205 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2023):

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

Sec. 35. Section 53-341b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall sell or deliver body armor to another person unless the transferee (1) meets in person with the transferor to accomplish the sale or delivery, and (2) possesses a permit or certificate issued under the provisions of section 29-28, as amended by this act, 29-36f, as amended by this act, 29-37p, as amended by this act, or 29-38n.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to the sale or delivery of body armor to (1) a sworn member or authorized official of an organized local police department, the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, the Division of Criminal Justice, the Department of Correction, the Board of Pardons and Paroles or the Department of Motor Vehicles, (2) an authorized official of a municipality or the Department of Administrative Services that purchases body armor on behalf of an organized local police department, the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, the Division of Criminal Justice, the Department of Correction, the Board of Pardons and Paroles or the Department of Motor Vehicles, (3) a judicial marshal or probation officer or an authorized official of the Judicial Branch who purchases body armor on behalf of a probation officer or a judicial marshal, [or] (4) a member of the National Guard or the armed forces reserve, (5) a federal firearms licensee, or (6) an employee of an emergency medical service organization, as defined in section 53a-3, as amended by this act.

(c) As used in this section, "body armor" means any [material] item designed to provide bullet penetration resistance and to be worn on or under clothing on the body, [and to provide bullet penetration resistance] like a vest or other article of clothing.

(d) Any person, firm or corporation that violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

Sec. 36. Section 53a-3 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

Except where different meanings are expressly specified, the following terms have the following meanings when used in this title:

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- (1) "Person" means a human being, and, where appropriate, a public or private corporation, a limited liability company, an unincorporated association, a partnership, a government or a governmental instrumentality;
- (2) "Possess" means to have physical possession or otherwise to exercise dominion or control over tangible property;
- (3) "Physical injury" means impairment of physical condition or pain;
- (4) "Serious physical injury" means physical injury which creates a substantial risk of death, or which causes serious disfigurement, serious impairment of health or serious loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ;
- (5) "Deadly physical force" means physical force which can be reasonably expected to cause death or serious physical injury;
- (6) "Deadly weapon" means any weapon, whether loaded or unloaded, from which a shot may be discharged, or a switchblade knife, gravity knife, billy, blackjack, bludgeon, or metal knuckles. The definition of "deadly weapon" in this subdivision shall be deemed not to apply to section 29-38 or 53-206;
- (7) "Dangerous instrument" means any instrument, article or substance which, under the circumstances in which it is used or attempted or threatened to be used, is capable of causing death or serious physical injury, and includes a "vehicle" as that term is defined in this section and includes a dog that has been commanded to attack, except a dog owned by a law enforcement agency of the state or any political subdivision thereof or of the federal government when such dog is in the performance of its duties under the direct supervision, care and control of an assigned law enforcement officer;
- (8) "Vehicle" means a "motor vehicle" as defined in section 14-1, a snowmobile, any aircraft, or any vessel equipped for propulsion by mechanical means or sail;
- (9) "Peace officer" means a member of the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or an organized local police department, a chief inspector or inspector in the Division of Criminal Justice, a state marshal while exercising authority granted under any provision of the general statutes, a judicial marshal in the performance of the duties of a judicial marshal, a conservation officer or special conservation officer, as defined in section 26-5, a constable who performs criminal law enforcement duties, a special policeman appointed under section 29-18, 29-18a, 29-18b or 29-19, an adult probation officer, an official of the Department of Correction authorized by the Commissioner of Correction to make arrests in a correctional institution or facility, any investigator in the investigations unit of the office of the State Treasurer, an inspector of motor vehicles in the Department of Motor Vehicles, who is certified under the provisions of sections 7-294a to 7-294e, inclusive, a United States marshal or deputy marshal, any special agent of the federal government authorized to enforce the provisions of Title 21 of the United States Code, or a member of a law enforcement unit of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe or the Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut created and governed by a memorandum of agreement under section 47-65c who is certified as a police officer by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council pursuant to sections 7-294a to 7-294e, inclusive;

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- (10) "Firefighter" means any agent of a municipality whose duty it is to protect life and property therein as a member of a duly constituted fire department whether professional or volunteer;
- (11) A person acts "intentionally" with respect to a result or to conduct described by a statute defining an offense when his conscious objective is to cause such result or to engage in such conduct;
- (12) A person acts "knowingly" with respect to conduct or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense when he is aware that his conduct is of such nature or that such circumstance exists;
- (13) A person acts "recklessly" with respect to a result or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense when he is aware of and consciously disregards a substantial and unjustifiable risk that such result will occur or that such circumstance exists. The risk must be of such nature and degree that disregarding it constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of conduct that a reasonable person would observe in the situation;
- (14) A person acts with "criminal negligence" with respect to a result or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense when he fails to perceive a substantial and unjustifiable risk that such result will occur or that such circumstance exists. The risk must be of such nature and degree that the failure to perceive it constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of care that a reasonable person would observe in the situation;
- (15) "Machine gun" means a weapon of any description, irrespective of size, by whatever name known, loaded or unloaded, from which a number of shots or bullets may be rapidly or automatically discharged from a magazine with one continuous pull of the trigger and includes a submachine gun;
- (16) "Rifle" means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed metallic cartridge to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger;
- (17) "Shotgun" means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger;
- (18) "Pistol" or "revolver" means any firearm having a barrel less than twelve inches;
- (19) "Firearm" means any sawed-off shotgun, machine gun, rifle, shotgun, pistol, revolver or other weapon, whether loaded or unloaded from which a shot may be discharged;
- (20) "Electronic defense weapon" means a weapon which by electronic impulse or current is capable of immobilizing a person temporarily, including a stun gun or other conductive energy device;
- (21) "Martial arts weapon" means a nunchaku, Kama, kasari-fundo, octagon sai, tonfa or Chinese star.

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(22) "Employee of an emergency medical service organization" means an ambulance driver, emergency medical technician or paramedic as defined in section 19a-175.

(23) "Railroad property" means all tangible property owned, leased or operated by a railroad carrier including, but not limited to, a right-of way, track, roadbed, bridge, yard, shop, station, tunnel, viaduct, trestle, depot, warehouse, terminal or any other structure or appurtenance or equipment owned, leased or used in the operation of a railroad carrier including a train, locomotive, engine, railroad car, signals or safety device or work equipment or rolling stock;

(24) "Serious firearm offense" means a violation of section 29-36, 2936a, as amended by this act, or 53-202w, as amended by this act, possession of a stolen firearm or a firearm that is altered in a manner that renders the firearm unlawful, or any crime of which an essential element is that the person discharged, used or was armed with and threatened the use of a firearm; and

(25) "Serious firearm offender" means a person who has (A) two convictions for a serious firearm offense, (B) a conviction for a serious firearm offense and was previously convicted of a violation of section 29-36, 29-36a, as amended by this act, subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 53a-217, as amended by this act, or subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 53a-217c, as amended by this act, or (C) a conviction for a serious firearm offense and was previously convicted of two or more additional felony offenses.

Sec. 37. Section 53a-32 of the general statutes is repealed, and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

(a) At any time during the period of probation or conditional discharge, the court or any judge thereof may issue a warrant for the arrest of a defendant for violation of any of the conditions of probation or conditional discharge or may issue a notice to appear to answer to a charge of such violation, which notice shall be personally served upon the defendant. Whenever a probation officer has probable cause to believe that a person on probation who is a serious firearm offender has violated a condition of probation, or knows that a person on probation for a felony conviction has been arrested for the commission of a serious firearm offense, such probation officer shall apply to the court or any judge thereof for a warrant for the arrest of such person for violation of a condition or conditions of probation or conditional discharge. Any such warrant shall authorize all officers named therein to return the defendant to the custody of the court or to any suitable detention facility designated by the court. Whenever a probation officer has probable cause to believe that a person has violated a condition of such person's probation, such probation officer (1) may notify any police officer that such person has, in such officer's judgment, violated the conditions of such person's probation, and [such] (2) shall notify such police officer if such person is a serious firearm offender or is on probation for a felony conviction and has been arrested for the commission of a serious firearm offense. Such notice shall be sufficient warrant for the police officer to arrest such person and return such person to the custody of the court or to any suitable detention facility designated by the court. Whenever a probation officer so notifies a police officer, the probation officer shall notify the victim of the offense for which such person is on probation, and any victim advocate assigned to assist the victim, provided the probation officer has been provided with the name and contact information for such victim or victim advocate. Any probation officer may arrest any defendant on probation without a warrant or may deputize any other officer

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with power to arrest to do so by giving such other officer a written statement setting forth that the defendant has, in the judgment of the probation officer, violated the conditions of the defendant's probation. Such written statement, delivered with the defendant by the arresting officer to the official in charge of any correctional center or other place of detention, shall be sufficient warrant for the detention of the defendant. After making such an arrest, such probation officer shall present to the detaining authorities a similar statement of the circumstances of violation. [Provisions] Except as provided in subsection (e) of this section, provisions regarding release on bail of persons charged with a crime shall be applicable to any defendant arrested under the provisions of this section. Upon such arrest and detention, the probation officer shall immediately notify the court or any judge thereof.

(b) When the defendant is presented for arraignment on the charge

of violation of any of the conditions of probation or conditional discharge, the court shall review any conditions previously imposed on the defendant and may order, as a condition of the pretrial release of the defendant, that the defendant comply with any or all of such conditions in addition to any conditions imposed pursuant to section 54-64a, as amended by this act. Unless the court, pursuant to subsection (c) of section 54-64a, as amended by this act, orders that the defendant remain under the supervision of a probation officer or other designated person or organization, the defendant shall be supervised by the Court Support Services Division of the Judicial Branch in accordance with subsection (a) of section 54-63b.

(c) Upon notification by the probation officer of the arrest of the defendant or upon an arrest by warrant as herein provided, the court shall cause the defendant to be brought before it without unnecessary delay for a hearing on the violation charges. At such hearing the defendant shall be informed of the manner in which such defendant is alleged to have violated the conditions of such defendant's probation or conditional discharge, shall be advised by the court that such defendant has the right to retain counsel and, if indigent, shall be entitled to the services of the public defender, and shall have the right to cross-examine witnesses and to present evidence in such defendant's own behalf. Unless good cause is shown, a charge of violation of any of the conditions of probation or conditional discharge shall be disposed of or scheduled for a hearing not later than one hundred twenty days after the defendant is arraigned on such charge, except, if the defendant is a serious firearm offender, or is on probation for a felony conviction and has been arrested for the commission of a serious firearm offense, such charge shall be disposed of or scheduled for a hearing not later than sixty days after the defendant is arraigned on such charge.

(d) If such violation is established and the violation consisted of the commission of a serious firearm offense or the defendant is a serious firearm offender, the court shall revoke the sentence of probation or conditional discharge, otherwise, the court may: (1) Continue the sentence of probation or conditional discharge; (2) modify or enlarge the conditions of probation or conditional discharge; (3) extend the period of probation or conditional discharge, provided the original period with any extensions shall not exceed the periods authorized by section 53a-29; or (4) revoke the sentence of probation or conditional discharge. If such a sentence is revoked, the court shall require the defendant to serve the sentence imposed or impose any lesser sentence. Any such lesser sentence may include a term of imprisonment, all or a portion of which may be suspended entirely or after a period set by the court, followed by a period of probation with such conditions as

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the court may establish. No such revocation shall be ordered, except upon consideration of the whole record and unless such violation is established by the introduction of reliable and probative evidence and by a preponderance of the evidence.

(e) Provisions regarding release on bail of any serious firearm offender arrested pursuant to this section who is charged with a crime, or any felony offender arrested pursuant to this section for a serious firearm offense, shall be applicable to such serious firearm offender provided that, for the purpose of applying such provisions, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that such serious firearm offender poses a danger to the safety of other persons.

Sec. 38. Section 54-64a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

(a) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection and subsection (b) or (c) of this section, when any arrested person is presented before the Superior Court, said court shall, in bailable offenses, promptly order the release of such person upon the first of the following conditions of release found sufficient to reasonably ensure the appearance of the arrested person in court: (A) Upon execution of a written promise to appear without special conditions, (B) upon execution of a written promise to appear with nonfinancial conditions, (C) upon execution of a bond without surety in no greater amount than necessary, or (D) upon execution of a bond with surety in no greater amount than necessary, but in no event shall a judge prohibit a bond from being posted by surety. In addition to or in conjunction with any of the conditions enumerated in subparagraphs (A) to (D), inclusive, of this subdivision the court may, when it has reason to believe that the person is drug-dependent and where necessary, reasonable and appropriate, order the person to submit to a urinalysis drug test and to participate in a program of periodic drug testing and treatment. The results of any such drug test shall not be admissible in any criminal proceeding concerning such person.

(2) If the arrested person is charged with no offense other than a misdemeanor, the court shall not impose financial conditions of release on the person unless (A) the person is charged with a family violence crime, as defined in section 46b-38a, or (B) the person requests such financial conditions, or (C) the court makes a finding on the record that there is a likely risk that (i) the arrested person will fail to appear in court, as required, or (ii) the arrested person will obstruct or attempt to obstruct justice, or threaten, injure or intimidate or attempt to threaten, injure or intimidate a prospective witness or juror, or (iii) the arrested person will engage in conduct that threatens the safety of himself or herself or another person. In making a finding described in this subsection, the court may consider past criminal history, including any prior record of failing to appear as required in court that resulted in any conviction for a violation of section 53a-172 or any conviction during the previous ten years for a violation of section 53a-173 and any other pending criminal cases of the person charged with a misdemeanor.

(3) The court may, in determining what conditions of release will reasonably ensure the appearance of the arrested person in court, consider the following factors: (A) The nature and circumstances of the offense, (B) such person's record of previous convictions, (C) such person's past record of appearance in court, (D) such person's family ties, (E) such person's employment record, (F) such person's financial resources, character and mental condition, (G) such person's

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community ties, and (H) in the case of a violation of section 53a-222a, as amended by this act, when the condition of release was issued for a family violence crime, as defined in section 46b-38a, the heightened risk posed to victims of family violence by violations of conditions of release.

(b) (1) [When] Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, any arrested person charged with the commission of a class A felony, a class B felony, except a violation of section 53a-86 or 53a-122, a class C felony, except a violation of section 53a-87, 53a-152 or 53a-153, or a class D felony under sections 53a-60 to 53a-60c, inclusive, section 53a-72a, 53a-95, 53a-103, 53a-103a, 53a-114, 53a-136 or 53a-216, or a family violence crime, as defined in section 46b-38a, is presented before the Superior Court, said court shall, in bailable offenses, promptly order the release of such person upon the first of the following conditions of release found sufficient to reasonably ensure the appearance of the arrested person in court and that the safety of any other person will not be endangered: (A) Upon such person's execution of a written promise to appear without special conditions, (B) upon such person's execution of a written promise to appear with nonfinancial conditions, (C) upon such person's execution of a bond without surety in no greater amount than necessary, or (D) upon such person's execution of a bond with surety in no greater amount than necessary, but in no event shall a judge prohibit a bond from being posted by surety. In addition to or in conjunction with any of the conditions enumerated in subparagraphs (A) to (D), inclusive, of this subdivision, the court may, when it has reason to believe that the person is drug-dependent and where necessary, reasonable and appropriate, order the person to submit to a urinalysis drug test and to participate in a program of periodic drug testing and treatment. The results of any such drug test shall not be admissible in any criminal proceeding concerning such person.

(2) The court may, in determining what conditions of release will reasonably ensure the appearance of the arrested person in court and that the safety of any other person will not be endangered, consider the following factors: (A) The nature and circumstances of the offense, (B) such person's record of previous convictions, (C) such person's past record of appearance in court after being admitted to bail, (D) such person's family ties, (E) such person's employment record, (F) such person's financial resources, character and mental condition, (G) such person's community ties, (H) the number and seriousness of charges pending against the arrested person, (I) the weight of the evidence against the arrested person, (J) the arrested person's history of violence, (K) whether the arrested person has previously been convicted of similar offenses while released on bond, (L) the likelihood based upon the expressed intention of the arrested person that such person will commit another crime while released, and (M) the heightened risk posed to victims of family violence by violations of conditions of release and court orders of protection.

(3) When imposing conditions of release under this subsection, the court shall state for the record any factors under subdivision (2) of this subsection that it considered and the findings that it made as to the danger, if any, that the arrested person might pose to the safety of any other person upon the arrested person's release that caused the court to impose the specific conditions of release that it imposed.

(c) (1) When any arrested person charged with the commission of a serious firearm offense, as defined in section 53a-3, as amended by this act, is (A) a serious firearm offender, (B) has two previous convictions for a violation of section 29-36, 29-36a, as amended by this act, 53-202, 53-202a, as amended by this act, 53-202b, 53-202c, as amended by this act, 53-202w, as amended by

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this act, 53-202aa, 53-206i, 53a-54a, 53a-54b, 53a-54c, 53a-54d, 53a-55, 53a-55a, 53a-56, 53a-56a, 53a-59, 53a-60, 53a60a, 53a-134, 53a-212, 53a-216, 53a-217, as amended by this act, 53a-217b or 53a-217c, as amended by this act, (C) a previous conviction for a violation of section 29-35, as amended by this act, in addition to a prior conviction for a violation of section 29-36, 29-36a, as amended by this act, 53-202, 53-202a, as amended by this act, 53-202b, 53-202c, as amended by this act, 53-202w, as amended by this act, 53-202aa, 53-206i, 53a-54a, 53a-54b, 53a-54c, 53a-54d, 53a-55, 53a-55a, 53a-56, 53a-56a, 53a59, 53a-60, 53a-60a, 53a-134, 53a-212, 53a-216, 53a-217, as amended by this act, 53a-217b or 53a-217c, as amended by this act, or (D) two or more convictions during the five-year period immediately prior to the current arrest for a violation of section 21a-277, 21a-278, 53a-122 or 53a-123, is presented before the Superior Court, the court shall, in bailable offenses, promptly order the release of such person after establishing a bond amount found sufficient to reasonably ensure the appearance of the arrested person in court, and that the safety of any other person will not be endangered and upon such person's execution of a bond with or without surety in no greater amount than necessary. The prosecutorial official shall petition for the arrested person to deposit at least thirty per cent of the bond amount directly with the court, and there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the safety of other persons will be endangered without the granting of such petition. Additionally, the court may, when it has reason to believe that the person is drug dependent and where necessary, reasonable and appropriate, order the person to submit to a urinalysis drug test and to participate in a program of periodic drug testing and treatment. The results of any such drug test shall not be admissible in any criminal proceeding concerning such person.

(2) When any arrested person charged with the commission of a serious firearm offense, as defined in section 53a-3, as amended by this act, other than a person described in subdivision (1) of this subsection, is presented before the Superior Court, the court shall, in bailable offenses, promptly order the release of such person upon the first of the following conditions of release found sufficient to reasonably ensure the appearance of the arrested person in court and that the safety of any other person will not be endangered: (A) Upon such person's execution of a written promise to appear without special conditions, (B) upon such person's execution of a written promise to appear with nonfinancial conditions, (C) upon such person's execution of a bond without surety in no greater amount than necessary, or (D) upon such person's execution of a bond with surety in no greater amount than necessary, but in no event shall a judge prohibit a bond from being posted by surety. The prosecutorial official may petition the court to deem such a person a serious risk to the safety of another person or persons. The prosecutorial official may present any information developed by federal, state and local law enforcement agencies in the course of a criminal investigation or enforcement action, including, but not limited to, social media posts, pictures or videos threatening violence, claiming responsibility for violence or suggesting possession of a firearm. If the court finds that the arrested person poses a serious risk to the safety of another person or persons, the arrested person may only be released pursuant to subparagraph (C) or (D) of this subdivision and the arrested person shall be required to deposit at least thirty per cent of any bond amount directly with the court. Additionally, the court may, when it has reason to believe that the person is drug-dependent and where necessary, reasonable and appropriate, order the person to submit to a urinalysis drug test and to participate in a program of periodic drug testing and

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treatment. The results of any such drug test shall not be admissible in any criminal proceeding concerning such person.

(3) The court may, in determining what conditions of release will reasonably ensure the appearance of the arrested person in court and that the safety of any other person will not be endangered, consider the following factors: (A) The nature and circumstances of the offense, (B) such person's record of previous convictions, (C) such person's past record of appearances in court after being admitted to bail, (D) such person's family ties, (E) such person's employment record, (F) such person's financial resources, character and mental condition, (G) such person's community ties, (H) the number and seriousness of charges pending against the arrested person, (I) the weight of the evidence against the arrested person, (J) the arrested person's history of violence, (K) whether the arrested person has previously been convicted of similar offenses while released on bond, and (L) the likelihood based upon the expressed intention of the arrested person that such person will commit another crime while released.

(4) When imposing conditions of release under this subsection, the court shall state for the record any factors under subdivision (3) of this subsection that it considered and the findings that it made as to the danger, if any, that the arrested person might pose to the safety of any other person upon the arrested person's release that caused the court to impose the specific conditions of release that the court imposed.

[(c)] (d) If the court determines that a nonfinancial condition of release should be imposed pursuant to subparagraph (B) of subdivision (1) of subsection (a) or (b) of this section, the court shall order the pretrial release of the person subject to the least restrictive condition or combination of conditions that the court determines will reasonably ensure the appearance of the arrested person in court and, with respect to the release of the person pursuant to subsection (b) or (c) of this section, that the safety of any other person will not be endangered, which conditions may include an order that the arrested person do one or more of the following: (1) Remain under the supervision of a designated person or organization; (2) comply with specified restrictions on such person's travel, association or place of abode; (3) not engage in specified activities, including the use or possession of a dangerous weapon, an intoxicant or a controlled substance; (4) provide sureties of the peace pursuant to section 54-56f under supervision of a designated bail commissioner or intake, assessment and referral specialist employed by the Judicial Branch; (5) avoid all contact with an alleged victim of the crime and with a potential witness who may testify concerning the offense; (6) maintain employment or, if unemployed, actively seek employment; (7) maintain or commence an educational program; (8) be subject to electronic monitoring; or (9) satisfy any other condition that is reasonably necessary to ensure the appearance of the person in court and that the safety of any other person will not be endangered. The court shall state on the record its reasons for imposing any such nonfinancial condition.

[(d)] (e) If the arrested person is not released, the court shall order him committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Correction until he is released or discharged in due course of law.

[(e)] (f) The court may require that the person subject to electronic monitoring pursuant to subsection [(c)] (d) of this section pay directly to the electronic monitoring service provider a fee for the cost of such electronic monitoring services. If the court finds that the person subject to

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electronic monitoring is indigent and unable to pay the costs of electronic monitoring services, the court shall waive such costs. Any contract entered into by the Judicial Branch and the electronic monitoring service provider shall include a provision stating that the total cost for electronic monitoring services shall not exceed five dollars per day. Such an amount shall be indexed annually to reflect the rate of inflation.

Sec. 39. Section 54-64f of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

- (a) Upon application by the prosecuting authority alleging that a defendant has violated the conditions of the defendant's release, the court may, if probable cause is found, order that the defendant appear in court for an evidentiary hearing upon such allegations. An order to appear shall be served upon the defendant by any law enforcement officer delivering a copy to the defendant personally, or by leaving it at the defendant's usual place of abode with a person of suitable age and discretion then residing therein or mailing it by registered or certified mail to the last-known address of the defendant.
- (b) [If] Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, if the court, after an evidentiary hearing at which hearsay or secondary evidence shall be admissible, finds by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant has violated reasonable conditions imposed on the defendant's release it may impose different or additional conditions upon the defendant's release. If the defendant is on release with respect to an offense for which a term of imprisonment of ten or more years may be imposed and the court, after an evidentiary hearing at which hearsay or secondary evidence shall be admissible, finds by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant has violated reasonable conditions of the defendant's release and that the safety of any other person is endangered while the defendant is on release, it may revoke such release. The revocation of a defendant's release pursuant to this subsection shall cause any bond posted in the criminal proceeding to be automatically terminated and the surety to be released.
- (c) [If] Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, if the defendant is a serious firearm offender or is on release with respect to a serious firearm offense as defined in section 53a-3, as amended by this act, or the defendant is on release with respect to an offense for which a term of imprisonment of ten or more years may be imposed and the court, after an evidentiary hearing at which hearsay or secondary evidence shall be admissible, finds by clear and convincing evidence that the safety of any other person is endangered while the defendant is on release and that there is probable cause to believe that the defendant has committed a federal, state or local crime while on release, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the defendant's release should be revoked.
- (d) If the defendant is a serious firearm offender as defined in section 53a-3, as amended by this act, and is on release with respect to any offense and the court, after an evidentiary hearing at which hearsay or secondary evidence shall be admissible, finds by the preponderance of the evidence that there is probable cause to believe that the defendant has committed a serious firearm offense, as defined in section 53a-3, as amended by this act, while on release, or if the defendant is on release with respect to any offense referenced in subsection (c) of section 54-64a, as amended by this act, and the court, after an evidentiary hearing at which hearsay or secondary evidence shall be admissible, finds by the preponderance of evidence that there is probable cause

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to believe that the defendant has committed a serious firearm offense, the defendant's release shall be revoked.

[(d)] (e) The revocation of a defendant's release pursuant to this section shall cause any bond posted in the criminal proceeding to be automatically terminated and the surety to be released.

(f) If the defendant commits a serious firearm offense while on pretrial release and is subsequently convicted of any offense for which the defendant was on pretrial release and a serious firearm offense committed while on pretrial release, any bond posted in the criminal proceeding for the offense for which the defendant was on pretrial release shall be forfeited.

Sec. 40. Section 54-127 of the general statutes is repealed, and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

The request of the Commissioner of Correction or any officer of the Department of Correction so designated by the commissioner, or of the Board of Pardons and Paroles or its chairman shall be sufficient warrant to authorize any officer of the Department of Correction or any officer authorized by law to serve criminal process within this state, to return any [convict or inmate] parolee on parole into actual custody; and any such officer, police officer, constable or state marshal shall arrest and hold any parolee [or inmate] when so requested, without any written warrant, and the commissioner shall make such request if the parolee is a serious firearm offender, as defined in section 53a-3, as amended by this act, and is arrested while on parole for a felony offense, or if the parolee is arrested for a serious firearm offense as defined in section 53a3, as amended by this act.

Sec. 41. (NEW) (Effective from passage) (a) For the purposes of this section, "firearm-related crime docket" means a docket in a geographical area separate and apart from other criminal matters for the hearing of firearm-related matters.

(b) Not later than December 31, 2023, the Chief Court Administrator shall establish a firearm-related crime docket to serve the geographical area courts in Fairfield, Hartford, New Haven and Waterbury. The Chief Court Administrator shall establish policies and procedures to implement such firearm-related crime docket.

Sec. 42. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2023) Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes, any peace officer who is a sworn member of a law enforcement agency or any prosecutorial official who is aware of any person released on parole or serving probation who poses a serious threat to public safety, may file an emergency petition with the supervisory staff of the probation or parole office, as applicable, and a copy of such petition with the office of the Chief State's Attorney. Such petition shall cite risk factors pointing to the person released on parole or serving probation as a serious threat to public safety and may present any information developed by federal, state and local law enforcement agencies in the course of a criminal investigation or enforcement action, including, but not limited to, social media posts, pictures or videos threatening violence, claiming responsibility for violence or suggesting possession of a firearm. Not later than forty-eight hours after receiving such petition, the supervisory staff of the probation or parole office, as applicable, shall (1) seek a warrant for such person serving probation for a violation of such probation, as applicable, or (2) provide the rationale for not taking an action described in subdivision (1) of this section.

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Sec. 43. Subsection (a) of section 53a-222 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

(a) A person is guilty of violation of conditions of release in the first degree when, while charged with the commission of a felony, such person is released pursuant to subsection (b) of section 54-63c, subsection (c) of section 54-63d or subsection [(c)] (d) of section 54-64a, as amended by this act, and intentionally violates one or more of the imposed conditions of release.

Sec. 44. Subsection (a) of section 53a-222a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

(a) A person is guilty of violation of conditions of release in the second degree when, while charged with the commission of a misdemeanor or motor vehicle violation for which a sentence to a term of imprisonment may be imposed, such person is released pursuant to subsection (b) of section 54-63c, subsection (c) of section 54-63d or subsection [(c)] (d) of section 54-64a, as amended by this act, and intentionally violates one or more of the imposed conditions of release.

Sec. 45. Section 53-202g of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

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

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

Sec. 46. Subsection (b) of section 29-28a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2023):

(b) (1) The local authority shall, not later than eight weeks after a sufficient application for a temporary state permit has been made, inform the applicant that such applicant's request for a temporary state permit has been approved or denied, and if denied, supply to the applicant a detailed written reason for such denial. The local authority shall forward a copy of the application indicating approval or denial of the temporary state permit to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection. If the local authority has denied the application for a temporary state permit, no state permit may be issued. If the local authority has failed to expressly deny the

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application or issue a temporary state permit during the eight-week period following the submission of such application, upon presentation by the applicant of an affidavit attesting to such failure to expressly deny the application at least (A) thirty-two weeks, in the case of an application filed on or before March 30, 2024, and (B) sixteen weeks, in the case of an application filed on or after April 1, 2024, after submission of such application, the commissioner shall accept such affidavit in lieu of a temporary state permit and notify the local authority immediately of the receipt of such affidavit. The commissioner shall, not later than eight weeks after receiving an application indicating approval from the local authority, or an affidavit attesting to a failure to expressly deny the application, inform the applicant in detailed writing that the applicant's application for a state permit has been approved or denied, or that the results of the national criminal history records check have not been received. If grounds for denial become known after a temporary state permit has been obtained, the temporary state permit shall be immediately revoked pursuant to section 29-32. The failure of the issuing authority to complete the review of an application for a temporary state permit shall not be grounds for the commissioner to deny issuance of a state permit.

(2) Notwithstanding subparagraph (B) of subdivision (1) of this subsection, during a major disaster or an emergency declaration by the President of the United States, or an emergency declaration issued by the Governor due to any disease epidemic, public health emergency or natural disaster impacting a local authority, the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall not accept any affidavit filed under subdivision (1) of this subsection until thirty-two weeks have passed since submission of the application for a temporary state permit.

Sec. 47. (NEW) (Effective from passage) (a) Any comprehensive plan and program developed by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection pursuant to subsection (b) of section 28-5 of the general statutes shall include a response plan for a mass shooting event. A mass shooting event is deemed to occur when, within a period of twenty-four hours, four or more individuals are shot within a three-mile radius.

(b) In any response plan for a mass shooting event, the commissioner shall include provisions directing the coordination of a meeting with the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, the local police department, community leaders, including religious leaders and representatives of the Project Longevity Initiative, established under section 4-68bb of the general statutes, for the purpose of determining (1) why the shooting event occurred, (2) what circumstances led to the shooting event, (3) whether there were warning signs that such shooting event would occur, (4) preventative measures the community can enact to prevent further shooting events, and (5) if there are resources available to assist the community in its response to the shooting event. At the conclusion of such meeting, the meeting participants shall report their findings to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection. The commissioner shall review and report the findings and any other information the commissioner deems pertinent, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the Governor, majority and minority leaders of the House of

Representatives and the Senate and the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to public safety and security. Such report shall include recommendations, if any, for legislative action to reduce mass shooting events.

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(c) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall coordinate with the Commissioner of Public Health for the deployment of grief counselors and mental health professionals to provide mental health services to the family members or other individuals with a close association with any victim of a mass shooting. Such deployments shall be made to local community outreach groups in and around the impacted geographical location and to any school or institution of higher education where any victim or perpetrator of a mass shooting event was enrolled.

(d) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall coordinate an investigation into each mass shooting event with the office of the Chief State's Attorney. Each such investigation shall consider: (1) How the perpetrator acquired any firearm used in the event, (2) whether the firearm that was used was legally acquired, (3) if the magazine used in the shooting was a large capacity magazine, as defined in section 53-202w of the general statutes, as amended by this act, and (4) the backgrounds of the perpetrator and the victims. The commissioner and Chief State's Attorney shall report, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, a summary of each such investigation, all findings of such investigation, including any determination of cause of the mass shooting event and any recommendations to prevent future mass shooting events to the Governor, majority and minority leaders of the House of

Representatives and the Senate and the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to public safety and security and to the chief elected officer and legislative body, each as described in section 7-193 of the general statutes of the municipality where the mass shooting event occurred.

Sec. 48. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2023) The administrative head of each law enforcement unit, as defined in section 7-291e of the general statutes, shall ensure that each police station, headquarters or barracks under such administrative head's jurisdiction posts in a conspicuous place that is readily available for viewing by the public a statement informing individuals of (1) their right to request and obtain an application to apply for a permit to carry a pistol or revolver, their right to submit an application for a permit to carry a pistol or revolver no more than one week after their request to do so, their right to be informed in writing of the result of their application within eight weeks from its submittal, their right to file an appeal in the event of a denial of a permit for the carrying of a pistol or revolver and an individual's state and federal constitutional right to own, possess and carry a firearm for the protection of the individual's home or family as the individual so lawfully chooses, and (2) the application process for a risk protection order pursuant to section 29-38c of the general statutes, including the process by which a family member or medical professional can apply.

Sec. 49. Section 53-202m of the general statutes is repealed. (Effective from passage)

Approved June 6, 2023

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Guide to Preventing Firearm Suicide

SUICIDE IS NOT INEVITABLE... IT CAN BE PREVENTED Suicide Lethal Means 6% 4% 3% 36% 22%
29%

Hanging, Suffocation Sharp Instrument

Firearm Fall

Poisoning Other

In Connecticut, firearms are the second leading cause of suicide death¹.

You can make a difference!

WHAT LEADS TO SUICIDE?

There's no single cause. Suicide most often occurs when stressors, life changes and health issues converge to create a feeling of hopelessness and despair. Conditions like depression, anxiety, and substance misuse, especially when unaddressed, increase risk for suicide.

The good news is that people who get mental health treatment from professionals and support from family and friends can significantly reduce their risk of suicide.

KNOW THE WARNING SIGNS

Anyone can be in a suicidal crisis. These are a few things you may notice when someone is considering suicide.

BEHAVIOR

Isolation: withdraws from people and stops doing activities

Gives away prized possessions

Increase in substance use

Agitated/Reckless

SPEECH

Says they want to die or kill themselves

Talks about no sense of purpose or no reason for living

Talks about being a burden to others

Talks about feeling trapped

EMOTION

Hopeless/No reason to live

Experiencing significant loss

Depression

Anxiety

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LIMIT ACCESS TO FIREARMS AND OTHER LETHAL MEANS TO HELP SAVE LIVES

Always store firearms securely. There are a variety of options available and often gun locks are available at no cost. In CT, effective October 1, 2023, all firearms must be securely stored unless the owner carries the firearm on their person, or it is under their immediate control.

Removing access to lethal means from someone in suicidal crisis greatly reduces the likelihood of that person dying by suicide. Measures as simple as turning over the keys to a locking device, changing the combination to a gun safe, or temporarily storing firearms offsite are options that may save a life.

There are state-mandated procedures for how a firearm owner can temporarily give the firearm to another person. Know and understand Connecticut state law to avoid violations when temporarily transferring firearms. Contact CT Special Licensing and Firearms Unit (860.685.8400) for details.

As a means of last resort, if an individual shows warning signs of suicide and won't voluntarily agree to prevent access to his or her firearms, Connecticut has an Extreme Risk Protection Order (ERPO) process that allows for the temporary removal of firearms when a person poses a risk of imminent danger to themselves or others. Contact your local police if there is no other means to keep the individual safe.

(Laws are subject to change, check with local law enforcement, legal consult or other experts for more information.)

ASK THE QUESTION *Have a Brave Conversation*

Be direct and nonjudgmental. Ask "Are you thinking about suicide?" Research shows this does not give the person the idea. It opens communication and may provide relief. Stay with the person and get them help. If you would like training or more information, go to the resources listed below.

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MAKE A CALL (*24 Hours a day, 7 days a week*)
988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline

Call 988 or chat online at 988lifeline.org

Crisis Text Line

Text CT to 741741

LEARN MORE ABOUT SUICIDE PREVENTION
preventsuicide.org

nssf.org/safety

afsp.org

keepitsecure.net

211ct.org

Call 211 or chat online at 211ct.org

ctclearinghouse.org

24/7, free and confidential support for people in distress, prevention and crisis resources for the person in crisis or anyone supporting that person (for veteran-specific services dial 988 then Press 1)

Crisis Text Line provides free, confidential 24/7 mental health support via text messaging.

Connecticut Suicide Advisory Board: the single state-level advisory board addressing suicide prevention, intervention and response across the lifespan.

National Shooting Sports Foundation: Suicide Prevention Program for Retailers and Ranges including videos and a toolkit.

American Foundation for Suicide Prevention.

US Department of Veteran Affairs videos and information on suicide prevention and safe storage.

A free, confidential information and referral service that connects people to essential health and human services 24/7.

A statewide library and resource center for information on suicide, mental health disorders, substance misuse, prevention and health promotion, wellness and other related topics.

Firearms Hunting

The holder of a firearms hunting license may use rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, handguns, and high-velocity air guns subject to certain restrictions.

500 Foot Zone - It is prohibited to hunt with, shoot, or carry a loaded firearm within 500 feet of any building occupied by people or domestic animals, or used for storage of flammable material, or within 250 feet of such buildings when waterfowl hunting in tidal areas from land shooting positions or from floating blinds anchored adjacent to land or from rock positions, unless written permission for lesser distances is obtained from the owner and carried. Landowners, their spouse, and lineal descendants are exempt from this restriction, providing any building involved is their own. The 500-foot zone does not apply to bowhunting.

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Firearms in Vehicles - It is prohibited to carry a loaded firearm in a vehicle. This does not apply to persons with handguns who have a valid Connecticut permit to carry pistols or revolvers.

Rifles and Handguns - Rifles or handguns using ammunition larger than .22 caliber rimfire are prohibited on state-owned land. Rifles or handguns of any caliber are prohibited on State-leased and Permit-Required Hunting Areas (see Permit-Required and State-Leased Hunting Area sections for exceptions). The use of rifles or handguns to hunt turkeys, waterfowl, or any other federally regulated migratory game bird (except crows) is prohibited. Hunting on private land with ammunition larger than .22 caliber rimfire long rifle during the private land shotgun/rifle deer season is prohibited unless the user has a valid private land deer season permit and landowner consent form. The use of rifles or revolvers to hunt deer is subject to additional restrictions (see Private Land Shotgun/Rifle Season). The use of ammunition larger than .22 caliber rimfire to hunt raccoon or opossum at night is prohibited. A person using a handgun for hunting must possess any required state/town permits to carry. Note: It is legal to use .17 caliber rimfire firearms in all situations where it is legal to use .22 caliber rimfire firearms.

Shotguns - The possession of shotgun ammunition larger or heavier than #2 shot is prohibited on state-owned lands, state-leased lands, and Permit-Required Hunting Areas, at all times, and is prohibited on private lands during the Private Land Shotgun/Rifle Deer Season (see Permit-Required and State-Leased Hunting Area sections for exceptions). However, on any lands, waterfowling from a boat, blind, or stationary position may use up to and including size BB steel shot. The possession of lead shot while hunting waterfowl, rails, and coot is prohibited. The use of shotguns larger than 10-gauge for hunting waterfowl is prohibited. Shotguns must not be capable of holding more than 3 shells (2 in the magazine, 1 in the chamber) when hunting waterfowl, other migratory birds (except crows), deer on state lands, and turkey. The exception is that unplugged shotguns are legal to use during the September Canada goose season. The use of shotguns to hunt deer or turkey is subject to additional restrictions (see Deer Hunting and Turkey Hunting).

Muzzleloaders - During Muzzleloader Deer Seasons, a muzzleloader means a rifle or shotgun, .45 caliber minimum, incapable of firing a self-contained cartridge, using powder and a single projectile loaded separately at the muzzle end. Shotgun converters and telescopic sights are legal. Restrictions on the use of smoothbore muzzleloaders for hunting small game and waterfowl are the same as those for shotguns. Restrictions on the use of muzzle loading rifles for hunting small game are the same as those for rifles, except that on state-owned land, up to a .36 caliber muzzle loading rifle using round ball ammunition only may be used. A percussion/in-line muzzleloader with a cap or primer installed, an electronic muzzleloader with a battery connected, or a flintlock muzzleloader having powder in the pan are considered loaded firearms.

High-Velocity Air Guns - Are restricted to those that use a single ball or pellet-like projectile. Additional restrictions on the use of air guns are the same as those for rifles and handguns.

References:

1. Concealed Carry and Home Defense Fundamentals, United States Concealed Carry Association, 2015, Michael Martin.
2. Tactical Pistol Shooting, 2nd Edition, 2009, Erik Lawrence and Mike Pannone
3. NRA Guide: Basics of Pistol Shooting, National Rifle Association, 3rd Edition, 2015, NRA

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