Offered by:
REP. SAMPSON, 80th Dist.
SEN. MARKLEY, 16th Dist.

To: Senate Bill No. 1160

"AN ACT CONCERNING GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND CHILDREN’S SAFETY."

Strike sections 1 to 63, inclusive, in their entirety and substitute the following in lieu thereof and renumber sections and internal references accordingly:

"Section 1. Subsections (b) to (f), inclusive, of section 29-28 of the general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2013):

(b) Upon the application of any person having a bona fide permanent residence [or place of business] within the jurisdiction of any such authority, such chief of police, warden or selectman may issue a temporary state permit to such person to carry a pistol or revolver within the state, provided such authority shall find that such applicant intends to make no use of any pistol or revolver which such applicant may be permitted to carry under such permit other than a lawful use and that such person is a suitable person to receive such
permit. No state or temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver shall be issued under this subsection if the applicant (1) has failed to successfully complete a course approved by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection in the safety and use of pistols and revolvers including, but not limited to, a safety or training course in the use of pistols and revolvers available to the public offered by a law enforcement agency, a private or public educational institution or a firearms training school, utilizing instructors certified by the National Rifle Association or the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection and a safety or training course in the use of pistols or revolvers conducted by an instructor certified by the state or the National Rifle Association, (2) has been convicted of a felony or of a violation of subsection (c) of section 21a-279 or section 53a-58, 53a-61, 53a-61a, 53a-62, 53a-63, 53a-96, 53a-175, 53a-176, 53a-178 or 53a-181d, (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 [twelve] sixty months for (A) thirty or more consecutive days by order of a probate court, or (B) fifteen or more consecutive days under an emergency certificate, (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, (7) is subject to a firearms seizure order issued pursuant to subsection (d) of section 29-38c after notice and hearing, (8) is prohibited from shipping, transporting, possessing or receiving a firearm pursuant to 18 USC 922(g)(4), (9) is an alien illegally or unlawfully in the United States, or (10) is less than twenty-one years of age. Nothing in this section shall require any person who holds a valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver on October 1, 1994, to participate in any additional training in the safety and use of pistols and revolvers. Upon issuance of a temporary state permit 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. [Said] 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.

(c) No issuing authority may require any sworn member of the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or an organized local police department to furnish such sworn member's residence address in a permit application. The issuing authority shall allow each such sworn member who has a permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued by such authority to revise such member's application to include a business or post office address in lieu of the residence address. The issuing authority shall notify each such member of the right to revise such application.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 1-210 and 1-211, the name and address of a person issued a permit to sell 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, (2) the issuing authority may disclose such information to the
extent necessary to comply with a request made pursuant to section
29-33 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 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.

(e) The issuance of any permit to carry a pistol or revolver does not
thereby authorize the possession or carrying of a pistol or revolver in
any premises where the possession or carrying of a pistol or revolver is
otherwise prohibited by law or is prohibited by the person who owns
or exercises control over such premises.

(f) Any bona fide resident of the United States having no bona fide
permanent residence [or place of business] within the jurisdiction of
any local authority in the state, but who has a permit or license to carry
a pistol or revolver issued by the authority of another state or
subdivision of the United States, may apply directly to the
Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection for a
permit to carry a pistol or revolver in this state. All provisions of
subsections (b), (c), (d) and (e) of this section shall apply to
applications for a permit received by the commissioner under this
subsection.

Sec. 2. Subsection (b) of section 29-36f of the general statutes is
repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July
1, 2013):

(b) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
shall issue an eligibility certificate unless said commissioner finds that the applicant: (1) Has failed to successfully complete a course approved by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection in the safety and use of pistols and revolvers including, but not limited to, a safety or training course in the use of pistols and revolvers available to the public offered by a law enforcement agency, a private or public educational institution or a firearms training school, utilizing instructors certified by the National Rifle Association or the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection and a safety or training course in the use of pistols or revolvers conducted by an instructor certified by the state or the National Rifle Association; (2) has been convicted of a felony or of a violation of subsection (c) of section 21a-279 or section 53a-58, 53a-61, 53a-61a, 53a-62, 53a-63, 53a-96, 53a-175, 53a-176, 53a-178 or 53a-181d; (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 [twelve] sixty months for (A) thirty or more consecutive days by order of a probate court, or (B) fifteen or more consecutive days under an emergency certificate; (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; (7) is subject to a firearms seizure order issued pursuant to subsection (d) of section 29-38c after notice and hearing; (8) is prohibited from shipping, transporting, possessing or receiving a firearm pursuant to 18 USC 922(g)(4); or (9) is an alien illegally or unlawfully in the United States.

Sec. 3. Section 29-38b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2013):

(a) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, in fulfilling his obligations under sections 29-28 to 29-38, inclusive, as amended by this act, and section 53-202d, shall verify that any person
who, on or after October 1, 1998, applies for or seeks renewal of a permit to sell 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 has not been confined in a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding twelve months for (1) thirty or more consecutive days by order of a probate court, or (2) fifteen or more consecutive days under an emergency certificate, 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 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 twelve months for (1) thirty or more consecutive days by order of a probate court, or (2) fifteen or more consecutive days under an emergency certificate, said commissioner shall report the status of such person's application for or renewal of a permit to sell 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 to the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services for the purpose of fulfilling his responsibilities under subsection (c) of section 17a-500.

Sec. 4. (NEW) (Effective January 1, 2014) (a) For the purposes of this section and sections 5 and 6 of this act:

(1) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection;

(2) "Convicted" means that a person has a judgment entered in this state against such person by a court upon a plea of guilty, a plea of
nolo contendere or a finding of guilty by a jury or the court notwithstanding any pending appeal or habeas corpus proceeding arising from such judgment;

(3) "Deadly weapon" means a deadly weapon, as defined in section 53a-3 of the general statutes;

(4) "Department" means the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection;

(5) "Identifying factors" means fingerprints, a photographic image, and a description of any other identifying characteristics as may be required by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection;

(6) "Not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect" means a finding by a court or jury of not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to section 53a-13 of the general statutes notwithstanding any pending appeal or habeas corpus proceeding arising from such finding;

(7) "Offender convicted of committing a crime with a deadly weapon" or "offender" means a person who has been convicted of an offense committed with a deadly weapon;

(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, as amended by this act, subsections (a) to (e), inclusive, or (i) of section 29-33, section 29-34, subsection (a) of section 29-35, section 29-36, 29-36k, 29-37a 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, 53-202j, 53-202k, 53-202l, 53-202aa, as amended by this act, or 53-206b, 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, or a second or subsequent violation of section 53-202g of the general statutes; or (B) a violation of any section of the general statutes...
which constitutes a felony, as defined in section 53a-25 of the general statutes, 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;

(9) "Registrant" means a person required to register under section 506 of this act;

(10) "Registry" means a central record system in this state that is established pursuant to this section and receives, maintains and disseminates to law enforcement agencies information on persons convicted or found not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect of an offense committed with a deadly weapon; and

(11) "Release into the community" means, with respect to a conviction or a finding of not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect of an offense committed with a deadly weapon, (A) any release by a court after such conviction or finding of not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect, a sentence of probation or any other sentence under section 53a-28 of the general statutes that does not result in the offender's immediate placement in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction; (B) release from a correctional facility at the discretion of the Board of Pardons and Paroles, by the Department of Correction to a program authorized by section 18-100c of the general statutes or upon completion of the maximum term or terms of the offender's sentence or sentences, or to the supervision of the Court Support Services Division in accordance with the terms of the offender's sentence; or (C) temporary leave to an approved residence by the Psychiatric Security Review Board pursuant to section 17a-587 of the general statutes, conditional release from a hospital for mental illness or a facility for persons with intellectual disability by the Psychiatric Security Review Board pursuant to section 17a-588 of the general statutes, or release upon termination of commitment to the Psychiatric Security Review Board.
(b) The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall, not later than January 1, 2014, establish and maintain a registry of all persons required to register under section 5 of this act as offenders convicted of an offense committed with a deadly weapon. The department shall, in cooperation with the Office of the Chief Court Administrator, the Department of Correction and the Psychiatric Security Review Board, develop appropriate forms for use by agencies and individuals to report registration information, including changes of address. Upon receipt of registration information, the department shall enter the information into the registry and notify the local police department or state police troop having jurisdiction where the registrant resides or plans to reside. Upon receiving notification pursuant to section 5 of this act that a registrant has changed his or her address, the department shall enter the information into the registry and notify the local police departments or state police troops having jurisdiction where the registrant previously resided and the jurisdiction where the registrant has relocated. The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall also ensure that the name and residence address of each registrant is available through the Connecticut on-line law enforcement communication teleprocessing system maintained by the department. If a registrant reports a residence in another state, the department may notify the state police agency of that state or such other agency in that state that maintains registry information, if known.

(c) The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection may suspend the registration of any person registered under section 5 of this act while such person is incarcerated, under civil commitment or residing outside this state. During the period that such registration is under suspension, the department may withdraw the registration information from access to law enforcement agencies. Upon the release of the registrant from incarceration or civil commitment or resumption of residency in this state by the registrant, the department shall reinstate the registration and redistribute the registration information in accordance with subsection (b) of this section. Suspension of
registration shall not affect the date of expiration of the registration
obligation of the registrant under section 5 of this act.

(d) The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection
shall include in the registry the most recent photographic image of
each registrant taken by the department, the Department of Correction,
a law enforcement agency or the Court Support Services Division of
the Judicial Department.

(e) Whenever the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
Protection receives notice from a superior court pursuant to section 52-
11 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or a probate court
pursuant to section 45a-99 of the general statutes, as amended by this
act, that such court has ordered the change of name of a person, and
the department determines that such person is listed in the registry,
the department shall revise such person's registration information
accordingly.

(f) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection
shall develop a protocol for the notification of other state agencies, the
Judicial Department and local police departments whenever a person
listed in the registry changes such person's name and notifies the
commissioner of the new name pursuant to section 5 of this act or
whenever the commissioner determines pursuant to subsection (e) of
this section that a person listed in the registry has changed such
person's name.

(g) The information in the registry shall not be a public record or file
for the purposes of section 1-200 of the general statutes. Any
information disclosed pursuant to sections 4 to 6, inclusive, of this act,
shall not be further disclosed unless such disclosure is permitted under
sections 4 to 6, inclusive, of this act.

Sec. 5. (NEW) (Effective January 1, 2014) (a) (1) Any person who has
been convicted or found not guilty by reason of mental disease or
defect of an offense committed with a deadly weapon and is released
into the community on or after January 1, 2014, shall, within fourteen
calendar days following such release or, if such person is in the
custody of the Commissioner of Correction, at such time prior to
release as the Commissioner of Correction shall direct, and whether or
not such person's place of residence is in this state, register such
person's name, identifying factors, criminal history record, residence
address and electronic mail address with the Commissioner of
Emergency Services and Public Protection, on such forms and in such
locations as the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public
Protection shall direct, and shall maintain such registration for five
years.

(2) Prior to accepting a plea of guilty or nolo contendere from a
person with respect to an offense committed with a deadly weapon,
the court shall (A) inform the person that the entry of a finding of
guilty after acceptance of the plea will subject the person to the
registration requirements of this section, and (B) determine that the
person fully understands the consequences of the plea.

(3) If any person who is subject to
registration under this section
changes such person's name, such person shall, within two days, notify
the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection in
writing of the new name. If any person who is subject to registration
under this section changes such person's address, such person shall,
within two days, notify the Commissioner of Emergency Services and
Public Protection in writing of the new address. During such period of
registration, each registrant shall complete and return any forms
mailed to such registrant to verify such registrant's residence address
and shall submit to the retaking of a photographic image upon request
of the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection.

(b) Any offender convicted of committing a crime with a deadly
weapon who is required to register under this section shall, not later
than twenty days after each anniversary date of such initial
registration, until the date such registration requirement expires under
subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section, personally appear at
the local police department or state police troop having jurisdiction
where the registrant resides to verify and update, as appropriate, the contents of his or her registration. The local police department or state police troop, as the case may be, may defer such requirement to personally appear to a later date for good cause shown. Not later than thirty calendar days prior to such anniversary date, the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall mail written notice of the personal appearance requirement of this subsection to the registrant and the local police department or state police troop having jurisdiction where the registrant resides. Not later than thirty calendar days after the anniversary date of each registrant, the local police department or state police troop having jurisdiction where the registrant resides shall notify the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, on such form as the commissioner may prescribe, (1) whether the registrant complied with the personal appearance requirement of this subsection or whether such personal appearance requirement was deferred to a later date for good cause shown, and (2) if the personal appearance requirement was deferred to a later date for good cause shown, the local police department or state police troop shall indicate the later date established for such personal appearance and describe the good cause shown.

(c) Any person who is subject to registration under this section who violates any provisions of subsection (a) or (b) of this section shall be guilty of a class D felony, except that, if such person violates the provisions of this section by failing to notify the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection within two days of a change of name, address or status or another reportable event, such person shall be subject to such penalty if such failure continues for five business days.

Sec. 6. (NEW) (Effective January 1, 2014) (a) The registration information for each registrant shall include:

(1) The offender's name, including any other name by which the offender has been legally known, and any aliases used by the offender;
(2) Identifying information, including a physical description of the offender;

(3) The current residence address of the offender;

(4) The date of conviction of the offense;

(5) A description of the offense; and

(6) If the offender was sentenced to a term of incarceration for such offense, a portion of which was not suspended, the date the offender was released from such incarceration.

(b) The offender shall sign and date the registration.

(c) At the time that the offender appears for the purpose of registering, the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall photograph the offender and arrange for the fingerprinting of the offender and include such photograph and a complete set of fingerprints in the registry. If the offender is required to submit to the taking of a blood or other biological sample of sufficient quality for DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) analysis pursuant to section 54-102g of the general statutes, and has not submitted to the taking of such sample, the commissioner shall also require such sample to be taken for analysis pursuant to section 54-102g of the general statutes.

(d) The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection may require the offender to provide documentation to verify the contents of his or her registration.

Sec. 7. Section 45a-99 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective January 1, 2014):

(a) The courts of probate shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Superior Court, as provided in section 52-11, as amended by this act, to grant a change of name, except a change of name granted in accordance with subsection (a) of section 46b-63, except that no court
of probate may issue an order or otherwise allow for the change of name of a person who is required to register with the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection as a sexual offender or as an offender convicted of committing a crime with a deadly weapon unless such person complies with the requirements of subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of this section.

(b) (1) Any person who is required to register with the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection as a sexual offender or as an offender convicted of committing a crime with a deadly weapon who files an application with the Court of Probate for a change of name shall (A) prior to filing such application, notify the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, on such form as the commissioner may prescribe, that the person intends to file an application for a change of name, indicating the change of name sought, and (B) include with such application a sworn statement that such change of name is not being sought for the purpose of avoiding the legal consequences of a criminal conviction, including, but not limited to, a criminal conviction that requires such person to register as a sexual offender or as an offender convicted of committing a crime with a deadly weapon.

(2) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall have standing to challenge such person's application for a change of name in the court of probate where such change of name is sought. The commissioner shall challenge the change of name through the Attorney General. The court of probate may deny such person's application for a change of name if the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the person is applying for such change of name for the purpose of avoiding the legal consequences of a criminal conviction.

(c) Whenever the court, pursuant to this section, orders a change of name of a person, the court shall notify the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection of the issuance of such order if the court finds that such person is listed in the registry established...
and maintained pursuant to section 54-257 or in the registry established and maintained pursuant to section 4 of this act.

Sec. 8. Section 52-11 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective January 1, 2014):

(a) The superior court in each judicial district shall have jurisdiction of complaints praying for a change of name, brought by any person residing in the judicial district, and may change the name of the complainant, who shall thereafter be known by the name prescribed by said court in its decree, except that no superior court may issue an order or otherwise allow for the change of name of a person who is required to register with the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection as a sexual offender or as an offender convicted of committing a crime with a deadly weapon unless such person complies with the requirements of subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of this section.

(b) (1) Any person who is required to register with the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection as a sexual offender or as an offender convicted of committing a crime with a deadly weapon who files an application with the Superior Court for a change of name shall (A) prior to filing such application, notify the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, on such form as the commissioner may prescribe, that the person intends to file an application for a change of name, indicating the change of name sought, and (B) include with such application a sworn statement that such change of name is not being sought for the purpose of avoiding the legal consequences of a criminal conviction, including, but not limited to, a criminal conviction that requires such person to register as a sexual offender or as an offender convicted of committing a crime with a deadly weapon.

(2) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall have standing to challenge such person's application for a change of name in the superior court where such change of name is sought.
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The commissioner shall challenge the change of name through the Attorney General. The superior court may deny such person's application for a change of name if the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the person is applying for such change of name for the purpose of avoiding the legal consequences of a criminal conviction.

(c) Whenever the court, pursuant to this section, orders a change of name of a person, the clerk of the court shall notify the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection of the issuance of such order if the clerk finds that such person is listed in the registry established and maintained pursuant to section 54-257 or in the registry established and maintained pursuant to section 4 of this act.

Sec. 9. Section 29-37i of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2013):

No person shall store or keep any loaded firearm on any premises under [his] such person's control if [he] 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, or (2) a resident of the premises is ineligible to possess a firearm under state or federal law, unless such person [(1)] (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 [(2)] (B) carries the firearm on his or her person or within such close proximity thereto that [he] such person can readily retrieve and use [it] the firearm as if [he] such person carried [it] the firearm on his or her person. For the purposes of this section, "minor" means any person under the age of sixteen years.

Sec. 10. Section 52-571g of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2013):

Any person whose act or omission constitutes a violation of section 29-37i, as amended by this act, shall be strictly liable for damages when a minor or a resident of the premises who is ineligible to possess a
firearm under state or federal law, obtains a firearm, as defined in section 53a-3, 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.

Sec. 11. Section 53a-217a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective July 1, 2013):

(a) 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, 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.

Sec. 12. (NEW) (Effective from passage) Any person who earned risk reduction credit toward a reduction in such person's sentence under the provisions of section 18-98e of the general statutes, revision of 1958, revised to 2013, prior to the effective date of this section shall forfeit such credit, except that nothing in this section shall invalidate the release or parole release of an inmate pursuant to such credit that occurred prior to the effective date of this section.

Sec. 13. Section 18-100c of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective from passage):

A person convicted of a crime who is incarcerated on or after July 1, 1993, who received a definite sentence of two years or less, and who has been confined under such sentence for not less than one-half of the sentence imposed by the court, less such time as may have been earned
under the provisions of section 18-7, 18-7a, 18-98a, 18-98b or 18-98d, or
less any risk reduction credit earned under the provisions of section
18-98e,] may be released pursuant to subsection (e) of section 18-100 or
to any other community correction program approved by the
Commissioner of Correction.

Sec. 14. Section 18-100d of the general statutes is repealed and the
following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective from passage):

Notwithstanding any other provision of the general statutes, any
person convicted of a crime committed on or after October 1, 1994,
shall be subject to supervision by personnel of the Department of
Correction until the expiration of the maximum term or terms for
which such person was sentenced, [less any risk reduction credit
earned under the provisions of section 18-98e.]

Sec. 15. Section 54-125a of the general statutes is repealed and the
following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective from passage):

(a) A person convicted of one or more crimes who is incarcerated on
or after October 1, 1990, who received a definite sentence or aggregate
sentence of more than two years, and who has been confined under
such sentence or sentences for not less than one-half of the aggregate
sentence [less any risk reduction credit earned under the provisions of
section 18-98e] or one-half of the most recent sentence imposed by the
court [less any risk reduction credit earned under the provisions of
section 18-98e,] whichever is greater, may be allowed to go at large on
parole in the discretion of the panel of the Board of Pardons and
Paroles for the institution in which the person is confined, if (1) it
appears from all available information, including any reports from the
Commissioner of Correction that the panel may require, that there is
reasonable probability that such inmate will live and remain at liberty
without violating the law, and (2) such release is not incompatible with
the welfare of society. At the discretion of the panel, and under the
terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the panel including
requiring the parolee to submit personal reports, the parolee shall be
allowed to return to the parolee's home or to reside in a residential community center, or to go elsewhere. The parolee shall, while on parole, remain under the jurisdiction of the board until the expiration of the maximum term or terms for which the parolee was sentenced. [less any risk reduction credit earned under the provisions of section 18-98e.] Any parolee released on the condition that the parolee reside in a residential community center may be required to contribute to the cost incidental to such residence. Each order of parole shall fix the limits of the parolee's residence, which may be changed in the discretion of the board and the Commissioner of Correction. Within three weeks after the commitment of each person sentenced to more than two years, the state's attorney for the judicial district shall send to the Board of Pardons and Paroles the record, if any, of such person.

(b) (1) No person convicted of any of the following offenses, which was committed on or after July 1, 1981, shall be eligible for parole under subsection (a) of this section: (A) Capital felony, as provided under the provisions of section 53a-54b in effect prior to April 25, 2012, (B) murder with special circumstances, as provided under the provisions of section 53a-54b in effect on or after April 25, 2012, (C) felony murder, as provided in section 53a-54c, (D) arson murder, as provided in section 53a-54d, (E) murder, as provided in section 53a-54a, or (F) aggravated sexual assault in the first degree, as provided in section 53a-70a. (2) A person convicted of (A) a violation of section 53a-100aa or 53a-102, or (B) an offense, other than an offense specified in subdivision (1) of this subsection, where the underlying facts and circumstances of the offense involve the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person shall be ineligible for parole under subsection (a) of this section until such person has served not less than eighty-five per cent of the definite sentence imposed. [less any risk reduction credit earned under the provisions of section 18-98e.]

(c) The Board of Pardons and Paroles shall, not later than July 1, 1996, adopt regulations in accordance with chapter 54 to ensure that a person convicted of an offense described in subdivision (2) of...
subsection (b) of this section is not released on parole until such person has served eighty-five per cent of the definite sentence imposed by the court. [less any risk reduction credit earned under the provisions of section 18-98e.] Such regulations shall include guidelines and procedures for classifying a person as a violent offender that are not limited to a consideration of the elements of the offense or offenses for which such person was convicted.

(d) The Board of Pardons and Paroles shall hold a hearing to determine the suitability for parole release of any person whose eligibility for parole release is not subject to the provisions of subsection (b) of this section upon completion by such person of seventy-five per cent of such person's definite or aggregate sentence. [less any risk reduction credit earned under the provisions of section 18-98e.] An employee of the board or, if deemed necessary by the chairperson, a panel of the board shall reassess the suitability for parole release of such person based on the following standards: (1) Whether there is reasonable probability that such person will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and (2) whether the benefits to such person and society that would result from such person's release to community supervision substantially outweigh the benefits to such person and society that would result from such person's continued incarceration. After hearing, if the board determines that continued confinement is necessary, it shall articulate for the record the specific reasons why such person and the public would not benefit from such person serving a period of parole supervision while transitioning from incarceration to the community. The decision of the board under this subsection shall not be subject to appeal.

(e) The Board of Pardons and Paroles shall hold a hearing to determine the suitability for parole release of any person whose eligibility for parole release is subject to the provisions of subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of this section upon completion by such person of eighty-five per cent of such person's definite or aggregate sentence. [less any risk reduction credit earned under the provisions of section
An employee of the board or, if deemed necessary by the chairperson, a panel of the board shall assess the suitability for parole release of such person based on the following standards: (1) Whether there is reasonable probability that such person will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and (2) whether the benefits to such person and society that would result from such person's release to community supervision substantially outweigh the benefits to such person and society that would result from such person's continued incarceration. After hearing, if the board determines that continued confinement is necessary, it shall articulate for the record the specific reasons why such person and the public would not benefit from such person serving a period of parole supervision while transitioning from incarceration to the community. The decision of the board under this subsection shall not be subject to appeal.

(f) Any person released on parole under this section shall remain in the custody of the Commissioner of Correction and be subject to supervision by personnel of the Department of Correction during such person's period of parole.

Sec. 16. Section 53-202aa of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2013):

(a) A person is guilty of firearms trafficking if such person, knowingly and intentionally, directly or indirectly, causes one or more firearms that such person owns, is in possession of or is in control of to come into the possession of or control of another person who such person knows or has reason to believe is prohibited from owning or possessing any firearm under state or federal law.

(b) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a class C felony if such person, on or after October 1, 2007, but prior to October 1, 2013, sells, delivers or otherwise transfers five or fewer firearms, and a class B felony if such person, on or after October 1, 2007, but prior to October 1, 2013, sells, delivers or otherwise transfers more than five firearms. Any person who violates any
provision of this section on or after October 1, 2013, 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.

(c) For the purposes of this section, "firearm" means "firearm" as
defined in section 53a-3, but does not include [a rifle or shotgun or] an
antique firearm as defined in subsection (b) of section 29-37a, as
amended by this act.

Sec. 17. Section 53a-212 of the general statutes is repealed and the
following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2013):

(a) A person is guilty of stealing a firearm when, with intent to
deprive another person of [his] such other person's firearm or to
appropriate the [same] firearm to [himself] such person or a third
party, [he] such person wrongfully takes, obtains or withholds a
firearm, as defined in subdivision (19) of section 53a-3.

(b) Stealing a firearm is a class [D] 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. 18. Section 29-32 of the general statutes is repealed and the
following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2013):

(a) For the purposes of this section, "conviction" means the entry of a
judgment of conviction by any court of competent jurisdiction.

(b) Any state permit or temporary state permit for the carrying of
any pistol or revolver may be revoked by the Commissioner of
Emergency Services and Public Protection for cause and shall be
revoked by said commissioner upon conviction of the holder of such
permit of a felony or of any misdemeanor specified in subsection (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, or upon the occurrence of any event which would have disqualified the holder from being issued the state permit or temporary state permit pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act. Upon the revocation of any state permit or temporary state permit, the person whose state permit or temporary state permit is revoked shall be notified in writing and such state permit or temporary state permit shall be forthwith delivered to the commissioner. Any law enforcement authority shall confiscate and immediately forward to the commissioner any state permit or temporary state permit that is illegally possessed by any person. The commissioner may revoke the state permit or temporary state permit based upon the commissioner's own investigation or upon the request of any law enforcement agency. Any person who fails to surrender any permit within five days of notification in writing of revocation thereof shall be guilty of a class [C] A misdemeanor.

(c) Any local permit for the carrying of a pistol or revolver issued prior to October 1, 2001, may be revoked by the authority issuing the same for cause, and shall be revoked by the authority issuing the same upon conviction of the holder of such permit of a felony or of any misdemeanor specified in subsection (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, or upon the occurrence of any event which would have disqualified the holder from being issued such local permit. Upon the revocation of any local permit, the person whose local permit is revoked shall be notified in writing and such permit shall be forthwith delivered to the authority issuing the same. Upon the revocation of any local permit, the authority issuing the same shall forthwith notify the commissioner. Upon the revocation of any permit issued by the commissioner, the commissioner shall forthwith notify any local authority which the records of the commissioner show as having issued a currently valid local permit to the holder of the permit revoked by the commissioner. Any person who fails to surrender such permit within five days of notification in writing or revocation thereof shall be guilty of a class [C] A misdemeanor.
Sec. 19. Subsections (h) and (i) of section 29-33 of the general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2013):

(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, [it] 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 custody of the Court Support Services Division for such period, not exceeding two years, and under such conditions as the court shall order. If the person refuses to accept, or, having accepted, violates such conditions, the court shall terminate the suspension of prosecution and the case shall be brought to trial. If such person satisfactorily completes 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.

(i) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be
guilty of a class [D] C felony, 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. 20. Section 29-34 of the general statutes is repealed and the
following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2013):

(a) No person shall make any false statement or give any false
information connected with any purchase, sale, delivery or other
transfer of any pistol or revolver. Any person violating any provision
of this subsection shall be guilty of a class [D] C felony for which three
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.

(b) No person shall sell, barter, hire, lend, give, deliver or otherwise
transfer to any person under the age of twenty-one years any pistol or
revolver, except that a pistol or revolver may be temporarily
transferred to any person only for the use by such person in target
shooting or on a firing or shooting range, provided such use is
otherwise permitted by law and is under the immediate supervision of
a person eligible to possess a pistol or revolver. Any person violating
any provision of this subsection shall be guilty of a class D felony for
which one year of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or
reduced by the court.

(c) Any pistol or revolver found in the possession of any person in
violation of any provision of this section shall be forfeited.

Sec. 21. Section 29-36 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2013):

(a) No person shall remove, deface, alter or obliterate the name of any maker or model or any maker's number or other mark of identification on any firearm as defined in section 53a-3. The possession of any firearm upon which any identifying mark, number or name has been removed, defaced, altered or obliterated shall be prima facie evidence that the person owning or in possession of such firearm has removed, defaced, altered or obliterated the same.

(b) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be [fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than five years or both] guilty of a class C felony for which 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 said provision shall be forfeited.

Sec. 22. Section 29-36i of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2013):

(a) Any eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver shall be revoked by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection upon the occurrence of any event which would have disqualified the holder from being issued the certificate pursuant to section 29-36f, as amended by this act.

(b) Upon the revocation of any eligibility certificate, the person whose eligibility certificate is revoked shall be notified in writing and such certificate shall be forthwith delivered to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection. Any person who fails to surrender such certificate within five days of notification in writing of revocation thereof shall be guilty of a class [C] A misdemeanor.
Sec. 23. Section 29-37j of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2013):

(a) Any person who purchases a firearm, as defined in section 53a-3, pursuant to section 29-33, as amended by this act, or 29-37a, as amended by this act, with the intent to transfer such firearm to any other person who the transferor knows or has reason to believe is prohibited from purchasing or otherwise receiving such a firearm pursuant to section 29-33, as amended by this act, or 29-37a, as amended by this act, shall be [fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than five years or both] guilty of a class C felony for which 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.

(b) Any person prohibited from purchasing or otherwise receiving or possessing a firearm and who solicits, employs or assists any person in violating the provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall be guilty of a class [B misdemeanor. If the] D felony, except that if such violation of subsection (a) of this section involves a transfer of more than one firearm, such person shall be guilty of a class [A misdemeanor] C felony for which five thousand dollars of the fine imposed may not be remitted or reduced by the court if any of such firearms is actually transferred unless the court states on the record its reasons for remitting or reducing such fine. Each transfer shall constitute a separate offense.

(c) Any person convicted of violating the provisions of subsection (a) or (b) of this section and who was convicted of a felony within the prior five-year period shall be guilty of a class [D] B felony for which 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.

Sec. 24. (Effective July 1, 2013) The state-wide firearms trafficking task force established in section 29-38e of the general statutes shall
conduct a pilot program, within available appropriations, during a one-year period in one geographic area of the state, to implement the review, identification, tracking and coordination activities described in subsection (f) of section 29-38e of the general statutes. Not later than January 15, 2014, the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall submit a report, in accordance with section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to appropriations, judiciary and public safety, describing the review, identification, tracking and coordination activities engaged in under the pilot program and the results of the pilot program.

Sec. 25. (Effective July 1, 2013) The sum of one million dollars is appropriated to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, from the General Fund, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, for the purpose of funding the pilot program established in section 24 of this act.

Sec. 26. (NEW) (Effective from passage and applicable to taxable years commencing on or after January 1, 2013) (a) Any resident of this state, as defined in subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 12-701 of the general statutes, who is subject to the tax imposed under chapter 229 of the general statutes for any taxable year shall be allowed a credit against the tax otherwise due under said chapter in an amount equal to the price paid by such taxpayer for a new safe that (1) is specifically manufactured to store firearms, (2) is constructed of steel or a material of equal or greater strength, (3) has a combination or key lock listed by Underwriters Laboratories, and (4) is for the personal, noncommercial use of the taxpayer, provided such credit shall not exceed three hundred dollars.

(b) If the amount of the credit allowed pursuant to this section exceeds the taxpayer's liability for the tax imposed under chapter 229 of the general statutes, the excess shall expire and shall not be refundable.
Sec. 27. Section 18-98e of the general statutes is repealed. (Effective from passage)."

In line 3759, strike "and"

In line 3763, after "training" insert the following "; and (3) the hiring of school resource officers"