General Assembly

Raised Bill No. 6817

January Session, 2023

LCO No. **5127**

Referred to Committee on JUDICIARY

Introduced by:
(JUD)

AN ACT CONCERNING AN INDIVIDUAL'S RIGHTS TO OWN, POSSESS OR CARRY A FIREARM.

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

Section 1. Subsection (b) of section 29-28 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

(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**]** shall 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**]** unless any such authority finds the applicant (1) has failed to successfully complete a course approved by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection in the safety and use of pistols and revolvers including, but not limited to, a safety or training course in the use of pistols and revolvers available to the public offered by a law enforcement agency, a private or public educational institution or a firearms training school, utilizing instructors certified by the National Rifle Association or the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection and a safety or training course in the use of pistols or revolvers conducted by an instructor certified by the state or the National Rifle Association, (2) has been convicted of (A) a felony, 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, (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 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), (9) is an alien illegally or unlawfully in the United States, or (10) is less than twenty-one years of age. Nothing in this section shall require any person who holds a valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver on October 1, 1994, to participate in any additional training in the safety and use of pistols and revolvers. No person may apply for a temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver more than once within any twelve-month period, and no temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver shall be issued to any person who has applied for such permit more than once within the preceding twelve months. Any person who applies for a temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver shall indicate in writing on the application, under penalty of false statement in such manner as the issuing authority prescribes, that such person has not applied for a temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver within the past twelve months. Upon issuance of a temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver to the applicant, the local authority shall forward the original application to the commissioner. Not later than sixty days after receiving a temporary state permit, (A) an applicant shall appear at a location designated by the commissioner to receive the state permit, **[**. The commissioner may**]** and (B) the commissioner shall 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. 2. 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) 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. 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. **[**The**]** If the local authority has failed to expressly deny the application during the eight-week period following the submission of such application, the commissioner shall **[**, not later than eight weeks after receiving an application indicating approval from the local authority,**]** issue to the applicant a state permit or inform the applicant in 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 their review of an application for a temporary state permit shall not be grounds for the commissioner to deny issuance of a state permit.

Sec. 3. Section 29-30 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2023*):

(a) The fee for each permit originally issued under the provisions of subsection (a) of section 29-28 for the sale at retail of pistols and revolvers 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 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**]** equal to the cost 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 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.**]**

(b) A local permit originally issued before October 1, 2001, whether for the sale at retail of pistols and revolvers or for the carrying of pistols and revolvers, shall expire five years after the date it becomes effective and each renewal of such permit shall expire five years after the expiration date of the permit being renewed. On and after October 1, 2001, no local permit for the carrying of pistols and revolvers shall be renewed.

(c) A state permit originally issued under the provisions of section 29-28, as amended by this act, for the carrying of pistols and revolvers shall expire five years after the date such permit becomes effective and each renewal of such permit shall expire five years after the expiration date of the state permit being renewed and such renewal shall not be contingent on the renewal or issuance of a local permit. A temporary

state permit issued for the carrying of pistols and revolvers shall expire sixty days after the date it becomes effective, and may not be renewed.

[(d) The renewal fee required pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall apply for each renewal which is requested not earlier than thirty-one days before, and not later than thirty-one days after, the expiration date of the state permit being renewed.

(e) No fee or portion of any fee paid under the provisions of this section for issuance or renewal of a state permit shall be refundable except if such permit for which the fee or portion was paid was not issued or renewed. The portion of the fee expended on the national criminal history records check for any such permit that was not issued or renewed shall not be refunded.**]**

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

Sec. 4. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2023*) (a) Not later than October 1, 2023,

the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall (1) identify semiautomatic pistols that are defined as assault weapons in any provision of subparagraphs (B) to (F), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of section 53-202a of the general statutes and are designed for use in target shooting that are sanctioned by a United States or international target shooting organization or for use in the Olympic Games, and (2) post a list of such pistols on the Internet web site of the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection. Such list shall be used for the purposes of identifying semiautomatic pistols that may be sold pursuant to subdivision (4) of subsection (b) of section 53-202b of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or that may be possessed pursuant to subsection (f) of section 53-202c of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or subparagraph (A) of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) or subdivision (7) of subsection (f) of section 53-202d of the general statutes, as amended by this act.

(b) The commissioner shall review the list posted pursuant to subsection (a) of this section not less frequently than annually and make any revisions to such list as the commissioner deems necessary.

Sec. 5. Section 53-202b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

(a) (1) Any person who, within this state, distributes, transports or imports into the state, keeps for sale, or offers or exposes for sale, or who gives any assault weapon, except as provided by sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, shall be guilty of a class C felony and shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which two years may not be suspended or reduced by the court.

(2) Any person who transfers, sells or gives any assault weapon to a person under eighteen years of age in violation of subdivision (1) of this subsection shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of six years, which shall not be suspended or reduced by the court and shall be in addition and consecutive to the term of imprisonment imposed under subdivision (1) of this subsection.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to:

(1) The sale of assault weapons 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 assault weapon 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 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) A person who is the executor or administrator of an estate that includes an assault weapon for which a certificate of possession has been issued under section 53-202d, as amended by this act, which is disposed of as authorized by the Probate Court, if the disposition is

otherwise permitted by sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive;

(3) The transfer of an assault weapon for which a certificate of possession has been issued under section 53-202d, as amended by this act, 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;

(4) The sale 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 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 this subdivision**]** identifies on a list posted on the Internet web site of the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection pursuant to section 4 of this act, and for which the purchaser signs a form prescribed by the commissioner and provided by the seller that indicates that the pistol will be used by the purchaser primarily for target shooting practice and events. **[**The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall adopt regulations, in accordance with chapter 54, to designate semiautomatic pistols that are defined as assault weapons in any provision of subparagraphs (B) to (F), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of section 53-202a that may be sold pursuant to this subdivision, provided the use of such pistols is sanctioned by the International Olympic Committee and USA Shooting, or any subsequent corresponding governing board for international shooting competition in the United States.**]**

Sec. 6. Section 53-202c of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

(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, 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, or (B) on April 4, 2013, under the provisions of sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, 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, and (2) the person has otherwise possessed the assault weapon in compliance with subsection (f) of section 53-202d, as amended by this act.

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

purpose of providing security services at such facility.

(c) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to the possession of an assault weapon described in subparagraph (A) of subdivision (1) of section 53-202a 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, 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.

(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 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, 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, in effect on January 1, 2013; and

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

(e) 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, as amended by this act, or as authorized by the Probate Court.

(f) 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 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**]** identifies on a list posted on the Internet web site of the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection pursuant to section 4 of this act, that is (1) possessed and transported in accordance with subsection (f) of section 53-202d, as amended by this act, 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. 7. Section 53-202d of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

(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, prior to October 1, 1993, shall apply by October 1, 1994, or, if such person is a member of the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States and is unable to apply by October 1, 1994, because such member is or was on official duty outside of this state, shall apply within ninety days of returning to the state to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, for a certificate of possession with respect to such assault weapon.

(B) No person who lawfully possesses an assault weapon pursuant to subdivision (1), (2) or (4) of subsection (b) of section 53-202c, as amended by this act, shall be required to obtain a certificate of possession pursuant to this subdivision with respect to an assault weapon used for official duties, except that any person described in subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of section 53-202c, as amended by this act, who purchases an assault weapon, as defined in subparagraph (A) of subdivision (1) of section 53-202a, 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, on April 4, 2013, under the provisions of sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, 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 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**]** identifies on a list posted on the Internet web site of the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection pursuant to section 4 of this act, 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 for use in the discharge of official duties who retires or is otherwise separated from service shall apply within ninety days of such retirement or separation from service to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection for a certificate of possession with respect to such assault weapon.

(3) Any person who obtained a certificate of possession for an assault weapon, as defined in subparagraph (A) of subdivision (1) of section 53-202a, 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 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, and shall not be required to obtain a subsequent certificate of possession for such assault weapon.

(4) 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) 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, 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, or as provided in section 53-202e, or as provided in subsection (g) of section 53-202f, as amended by this act, 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, 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, or as provided in section 53-202e or subsection (g) of section 53-202f, as amended by this act, 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.

(c) Any person who obtains title to an assault weapon for which a certificate of possession has been issued under this section by (1)

transfer pursuant to subsection (g) of section 53-202f, as amended by this act, or (2) bequest or intestate succession shall, within ninety days of obtaining title, apply to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection for a certificate of possession as provided in subsection (a) of this section, render the assault weapon permanently inoperable, sell the assault weapon to a licensed gun dealer or remove the assault weapon from the state.

(d) Any person who moves into the state in lawful possession of an assault weapon, shall, within ninety days, either render the assault weapon permanently inoperable, sell the assault weapon to a licensed gun dealer or remove the assault weapon from this 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 an assault weapon and has been transferred into the state after October 1, 1994, may, within ninety days of arriving in the state, apply to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection for a certificate of possession with respect to such assault weapon.

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

commissioner's central office.

(f) Any person who has been issued a certificate of possession for an assault weapon under this section may possess the assault weapon only under the following conditions:

(1) At that person's residence, place of business or other property owned by that person, or on property owned by another person with the owner's express permission;

(2) While on the premises of a target range of a public or private club or organization organized for the purpose of practicing shooting at targets;

(3) While on a target range which holds a regulatory or business license for the purpose of practicing shooting at that target range;

(4) While on the premises of a licensed shooting club;

(5) While attending any exhibition, display or educational project which is about firearms and 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;

(6) While transporting the assault weapon between any of the places set forth in this subsection, or to any licensed gun dealer, as defined in subsection (f) of section 53-202f, for servicing or repair pursuant to subsection (c) of section 53-202f, as amended by this act, or for purposes of a transfer pursuant to subsection (g) of section 53-202f, as amended by this act, provided the assault weapon is transported as required by section 53-202f, as amended by this act;

(7) With respect to a nonresident of this state, while transporting 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 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**]** identifies on a list posted on the Internet web site of the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection pursuant to section 4 of this act, into or through this state in order to attend any exhibition, display or educational project described in subdivision (5) of this subsection, or to participate in 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 (A) such pistol is transported into or through this state not more than forty-eight hours prior to or after such exhibition, display, project or competition, (B) such pistol is unloaded and carried in a locked carrying case and the ammunition for such pistol is carried in a separate locked container, (C) such nonresident has not been convicted of a felony in this state or of an offense in another state that would constitute a felony if committed in this state, and (D) such nonresident has in his or her possession a pistol permit or firearms registration card if such permit or card is required for possession of such pistol under the laws of his or her state of residence.

Sec. 8. (*Effective October 1, 2023*) Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes, sections 53-202b-1 to 53-202b-5, inclusive, of the regulations of Connecticut state agencies are repealed.

Sec. 9. (*Effective October 1, 2023*) Not later than January 1, 2024, the Secretary of the State shall update the official compilation of the regulations of Connecticut state agencies posted on the eRegulations System to comply with the provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes and section 8 of this act.

Sec. 10. (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 lead to the shooting event, (3) were there 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 and Senate, and joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to public safety. Such report shall include recommendations, if any, for legislative action to reduce mass shooting events.

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

Sec. 11. Section 53a-217b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

(a) A person is guilty of possession of a weapon on school grounds when, knowing that such person is not licensed or privileged to do so, such person possesses a firearm or deadly weapon, as defined in section 53a-3, (1) in or on the real property comprising a public or private elementary or secondary school, or (2) at a school-sponsored activity as defined in subsection (h) of section 10-233a.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to the otherwise lawful possession of a firearm (1) by a person for use in a program approved by school officials in or on such school property or at such school-sponsored activity, (2) by a person in accordance with an agreement entered into between school officials and such person or such person's employer, (3) by a peace officer, as defined in subdivision (9) of section 53a-3, **[**while engaged in the performance of such peace officer's

official duties,**]** or (4) by a person while traversing such school property for the purpose of gaining access to public or private lands open to hunting or for other lawful purposes, provided such firearm is not loaded and the entry on such school property is permitted by the local or regional board of education.

(c) Possession of a weapon on school grounds is a class D felony.

Sec. 12. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2023*) The Department of Energy and Environmental Protection shall permit any person who holds a valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-28 of the general statutes to carry a pistol or revolver covered by such permit in any state park or state forest.

Sec. 13. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall pursue, and may enter into, reciprocal agreements on behalf of the state of Connecticut with the appropriate authorities of any state of the United States, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, granting reciprocity to individuals in possession of a valid license or permit to carry a pistol or revolver. Any such reciprocal agreement may include a provision allowing for full reciprocity in exchange for equivalent reciprocity for individuals in possession of a valid Connecticut permit to carry a pistol or revolver.

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

(d) The provisions of subsection (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; or (6) any person eighteen years of age or older purchasing ammunition from a shooting range when such ammunition is used at the shooting range immediately after such purchase.

Sec. 15. (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, headquarter or barrack under its jurisdiction posts in a conspicuous place that is readily available for viewing by the public a statement informing individuals of 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 protection of their home or family as they so lawfully choose.

Sec. 16. Subsection (e) of section 29-1c of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

(e) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall publish an annual report concerning the extent, fluctuation, distribution and nature of crime in Connecticut. The annual report shall include (1) a specific analysis of the nature, extent and pattern of sex crimes in the state, and (2) statistics regarding crimes and fatalities involving firearms, including, but not limited to, crimes committed by individuals with prior convictions who were prohibited from possessing a firearm and crimes committed with illegally possessed or unregistered firearms.

Sec. 17. Section 53a-19 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

(a) **[**Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) of this section, a**]** A person is justified in using reasonable physical force upon another person to defend **[**himself**]** such person's self or a third person from what **[**he**]** such person reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of physical force, and **[**he**]** such person may use such degree of force which **[**he**]** such person reasonably believes to be necessary for such purpose. **[**; except that deadly**]** Deadly physical force may **[**not**]** be used **[**unless**]** if the actor reasonably believes that such other person is (1) using or about to use deadly physical force, or (2) inflicting or about to inflict great bodily harm.

(b) **[**Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, a person is not justified in using deadly physical force upon another person if he or she knows that he or she can avoid the necessity of using such force with complete safety (1) by retreating, except that the actor**]** No person shall **[**not**]** be required to retreat if he or she is in his or her dwelling, as defined in section 53a-100, or place of work and was not the initial aggressor, or if he or she is a peace officer or a private person assisting such peace officer at his or her direction **[**,**]** and acting pursuant

to section 53a-22. **[**, or (2) by surrendering possession of property to a person asserting a claim of right thereto, or (3) by complying with a demand that he or she abstain from performing an act which he or she is not obliged to perform.**]**

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, a person is not justified in using physical force when (1) with intent to cause physical injury or death to another person, **[**he**]** such person provokes the use of physical force by such other person, or (2) **[**he**]** such person is the initial aggressor, except that **[**his**]** such person's use of physical force upon another person under such circumstances is justifiable if **[**he**]** such person withdraws from the encounter and effectively communicates to such other person **[**his**]** such person's intent to do so, but such other person notwithstanding continues or threatens the use of physical force, or (3) the physical force involved was the product of a combat by agreement not specifically authorized by law.

Sec. 18. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2023, and applicable to taxable years commencing on or after January 1, 2023*) There shall be allowed a credit against the tax imposed under chapter 229 of the general statutes, other than the liability imposed by section 12-707 of the general statutes, for the purchase of a gun 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. Such credit shall not exceed one hundred fifty dollars and shall be claimed for the taxable year in which such safe was purchased. If the amount of such credit exceeds the taxpayer's liability for the tax imposed under chapter 229 of the general statutes, the excess shall not be refundable.

Sec. 19. Section 53-202f of the general statutes is amended by adding subsection (g) as follows (*Effective October 1, 2023*):

(NEW) (g) (1) Any licensed gun dealer, as defined in subsection (f) of this section, may take possession of any assault weapon or large

capacity magazine from any person to whom has been issued a certificate of possession for such weapon or magazine pursuant to sections 53-202a to 53-202x, inclusive, for purposes of transferring such assault weapon or large capacity magazine to another person pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection.

(2) Any licensed gun dealer may transfer possession of any assault weapon or large capacity magazine received pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection to a person who lawfully possesses another assault weapon or large capacity magazine and to whom has previously been issued a certificate of possession for such weapon or magazine pursuant to sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive.

Sec. 20. 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, as amended by this act.

(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 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.

(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.

(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; or

(5) The transfer of a large capacity magazine pursuant to subsection (g) of this section, the possession of which has been declared to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection pursuant to section 53-202x.

(g) (1) Any person may transfer 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 to a licensed gun dealer.

(2) A licensed gun dealer who takes possession of a large capacity magazine pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection, may transfer ownership of such large capacity magazine to a person who lawfully possesses another large capacity magazine, the possession of which has been declared to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection pursuant to section 53-202x.

[(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, it may order suspension of prosecution in accordance with the provisions

of subsection (h) of section 29-33.

Sec. 21. Subsection (b) of section 53-206h of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2023*):

(b) Commencing thirty days after May 31, 2018, but prior to July 1, 2023, the commissioner shall include a written notification of the provisions of section 53-206g, as amended by this act, with: (1) (A) A permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, (B) an eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to section 29-36f, (C) a long gun eligibility certificate issued pursuant to section 29-37p, and (D) an ammunition certificate issued or renewed pursuant to section 29-38n; **[**or section 29-38o;**]** and (2) a notice of expiration mailed to a holder of such permit or certificate pursuant to **[**(A)**]** subsection **[**(f)**]** (d) of section 29-30, as amended by this act. **[**(B) subsection (e) of section 29-36h, or (C) subsection (e) of section 29-37r.**]**

Sec. 22. Subsection (d) of section 53-206g of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2023*):

(d) Except as provided in subsection (e) of this section, any person who 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 eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to section 29-36f, a valid long gun eligibility certificate issued pursuant to section 29-37p or an ammunition certificate issued or renewed pursuant to section 29-38n **[**or section 29-38o**]** and possesses a rate of fire enhancement prior to July 1, 2019, shall be guilty of a class D misdemeanor for a first offense and shall be guilty of a class D felony for any subsequent offense.

Sec. 23. Sections 29-36h, 29-37r and 29-38o of the general statutes are repealed. (*Effective July 1, 2023*)

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	*from passage*	29-28(b)
Sec. 2	*October 1, 2023*	29-28a(b)
Sec. 3	*July 1, 2023*	29-30
Sec. 4	*July 1, 2023*	New section
Sec. 5	*October 1, 2023*	53-202b
Sec. 6	*October 1, 2023*	53-202c
Sec. 7	*October 1, 2023*	53-202d
Sec. 8	*October 1, 2023*	New section
Sec. 9	*October 1, 2023*	New section
Sec. 10	*from passage*	New section
Sec. 11	*October 1, 2023*	53a-217b
Sec. 12	*October 1, 2023*	New section
Sec. 13	*from passage*	New section
Sec. 14	*October 1, 2023*	29-38m(d)
Sec. 15	*October 1, 2023*	New section
Sec. 16	*October 1, 2023*	29-1c(e)
Sec. 17	*October 1, 2023*	53a-19
Sec. 18	*July 1, 2023, and applicable to taxable years commencing on or after January 1, 2023*	New section
Sec. 19	*October 1, 2023*	53-202f(g)
Sec. 20	*October 1, 2023*	53-202w
Sec. 21	*July 1, 2023*	53-206h(b)
Sec. 22	*July 1, 2023*	53-206g(d)
Sec. 23	*July 1, 2023*	Repealer section

Statement of Purpose:

To: (1) Clarify language concerning the suitability of an applicant for a temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver; (2) require a state permit to carry a pistol or revolver be granted to an individual if a period of eight weeks passes and the permit has not been expressly denied by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection; (3) eliminate local and state fees for the acquiring and renewal of a permit to carry a handgun or revolver, a handgun eligibility certificate, a long gun eligibility certificate and an ammunition certificate; (4) require the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection to publish a list excluding certain target shooting

pistols from the provisions on assault weapons, and repeal existing regulations regarding such pistols; (5) require a mass shooting event response plan and investigations and recommendations concerning any such event; (6) allow a peace officer to carry a firearm on school grounds whether or not in the performance of official duties; (7) allow persons to carry handguns in state parks and state forests for the purpose of self-defense; (8) require the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection to pursue reciprocity agreements of out-of-state firearms licenses for locations that have a permitting system; (9) enable the purchase of ammunition without a permit from a range or club, if using such ammunition at the range or club; (10) require the posting at police stations of an individual's rights to apply for a permit to carry a pistol or revolver, the statutory time involved, the right of an applicant to file an appeal in the event of a denial of such permit and an individual's right to own, possess and carry a firearm; (11) require the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection to publish information and statistics regarding crimes and fatalities involving firearms, including, but not limited to, crimes committed by individuals with prior convictions who were prohibited from possessing a firearm and crimes committed with illegally possessed or unregistered firearms; (12) establish the castle doctrine; (13) institute a tax credit on the filing of an individual's personal income tax for the purchase of a gun safe; and (14) allow the legal transfer of an assault weapon possessed under a certificate of possession and large capacity magazines possessed under a declaration of possession between people who already legally possess such weapons or magazines.

[Proposed deletions are enclosed in brackets. Proposed additions are indicated by underline, except that when the entire text of a bill or resolution or a section of a bill or resolution is new, it is not underlined.]