



Agency Legislative Proposal – 2025 Session
Document Name: DESPP – DSS Evidence Retention

Document Name	DESPP – DSS Evidence Retention
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Legislative Liaison	Ashley Zane, Director of Gov’t Relations
Division Requesting This Proposal	Division of Scientific Services (DSS)
Drafter	Dr. Michael Rickenbach, Deputy Director, DSS

Title of Proposal	Modification of Evidence Retention Policy
Statutory Reference, if any	Chapter 368a, Title 19a, Sec. 19a-112a. <i>Commission on the Standardization of the Collection of Evidence in Sexual Assault Investigations. Protocol. Sexual assault evidence collection kit. Electronic tracking, transfer, analysis and preservation of evidence. Costs. Training and sexual assault examiner programs. Victim access to information re evidence.; Sub-Sec. (d)</i> Public Act No. 15-207. <i>An Act Concerning Evidence in Sexual Assault Cases.</i>
Brief Summary and Statement of Purpose	The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, Division of Scientific Services (DSS) proposes a modification to Sec. 19a-112a (d). The modification allows for the return of already-processed sexual assault evidence from DSS to appropriate investigating law enforcement agencies.
How does this proposal relate	This proposal will allow for the continued submission of new evidence to the DSS forensic laboratory, while ensuring that



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to the agency's mission?	post-analyzed evidence is properly preserved and its integrity maintained for the Connecticut criminal justice system, while not housed within the DSS laboratory building.
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SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

Summarize sections in groups where appropriate

FROM: ... Not later than ten days after the collection of the evidence, the law enforcement agency shall transfer the evidence, in a manner that maintains the integrity of the evidence, to the Division of Scientific Services within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or the Federal Bureau of Investigation laboratory. ... The division shall hold any evidence received and analyzed pursuant to this subsection until the conclusion of any criminal proceedings.

TO: ... Not later than ten days after the collection of the evidence, the law enforcement agency shall transfer the evidence, in a manner that maintains the integrity of the evidence, to the Division of Scientific Services within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection. ... The Division shall hold any evidence received pursuant to this subsection and upon the completion of case analysis, all evidence received in accordance with this subsection shall be returned to the investigating agency per Division policies.



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BACKGROUND

Origin of Proposal ☒ New Proposal ☐ Resubmission

Please consider the following, if applicable:

Have there been changes in federal/state laws or regulations that make this legislation necessary?	No.
Has this proposal or a similar proposal been implemented in other states? If yes, to what result?	Yes. Arizona, Idaho, Massachusetts and Oklahoma have laws requiring law enforcement agencies to retain sexual assault kits. No other states require evidence be retained at the forensic testing laboratories.
Have certain constituencies called for this proposal?	No.



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INTERAGENCY IMPACT

List each affected agency. Copy the table as needed.

[X] Check here if this proposal does NOT impact other agencies

1. Agency Name	
Agency Contact (name, title)	
Date Contacted	
Status	[] Approved [] Talks Ongoing
Open Issues, if any	

FISCAL IMPACT

Include the section number(s) responsible for the fiscal impact and the anticipated impact

[] Check here if this proposal does NOT have a fiscal impact

State	The proposal will positively impact the State's fiscal responsibilities. As written, the statute's evidence retention policy is vague. Sexual assault evidence is being retained at the Division indefinitely, as "the conclusion of any criminal proceedings" can span decades of investigation, trial, appeals, post-conviction and habeas activities. The Division is currently at near-maximum capacity for sexual assault evidence storage. This proposal will eliminate the need for the Division to procure approximately \$100,000 in funds for high-density storage equipment. This is a short-term solution
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	that will provide storage for 5-6 years' worth of evidence retention. More expensive facility enhancements will be needed in the future for long-term storage solutions.
Municipal (Include any municipal mandate that can be found within legislation)	Municipalities could possibly contend that this shift in the location of evidence retention will shift storage costs to them from the state.
Federal	N/A
Additional notes	N/A

MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

If applicable, please describe the anticipated measurable outcomes and the data that will be used to track those outcomes. Include the section number(s) responsible for those outcomes

[X] Check here if this proposal does NOT lead to any measurable outcomes

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ANYTHING ELSE WE SHOULD KNOW?

<p>The Division is seeking to modify the statute in a manner that aligns with other violent crimes. Under laboratory policy, other evidence, such as that from a homicide, is returned to the submitting law enforcement agency upon processing. The Division will continue to retain Anonymous, untested sexual assault kits for 5 years, per statute requirements. The remaining evidence will be returned to the investigating agency.</p>



INSERT FULLY DRAFTED BILL HERE

Chap. 368a, Title 19a, Sec. 19a-112a. (d) is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2025):

Each health care facility in the state that provides for the collection of sexual assault evidence shall follow the protocol adopted under subsection (b) of this section, contact a sexual assault counselor, as defined in section 52-146k, when a person who identifies himself or herself as a victim of sexual assault arrives at such health care facility and, with the consent of the victim, shall collect sexual assault evidence. After the collection of any evidence, the health care facility shall contact a law enforcement agency to receive the evidence. Not later than ten days after the collection of the evidence, the law enforcement agency shall transfer the evidence, in a manner that maintains the integrity of the evidence, to the Division of Scientific Services within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection **[or the Federal Bureau of Investigation laboratory]**. If the evidence is transferred to the division, the division shall analyze the evidence not later than sixty days after the collection of the evidence or, if the victim chose to remain anonymous and not report the sexual assault to the law enforcement agency at the time of collection, shall hold the evidence for at least five years after the collection of the evidence. If a victim reports the sexual assault to the law enforcement agency after the collection of the evidence, such law enforcement agency shall notify the division that a report has been filed not later than five days after filing such report and the division shall analyze the evidence not later than sixty days after receiving such notification. The Division shall hold any evidence received **[and analyzed]** pursuant to this subsection and upon the completion of case analysis, all evidence received in accordance with this subsection shall be returned to the investigating agency per Division policies. **[until the conclusion of any criminal proceedings]** The failure of a law enforcement agency to transfer the evidence not later than ten days after the collection of the evidence, or the division to analyze the evidence not later than sixty days after the collection of the evidence or after receiving a notification from a law enforcement agency, shall not affect the admissibility of the evidence in any suit, action or proceeding if the evidence is otherwise admissible. The failure of any person to comply with this section or the protocol shall not affect the admissibility of the evidence in any suit, action or proceeding if the evidence is otherwise admissible.



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Document Name: DESPP – Estate Transfer of Firearms

Document Name	DESPP3 – Estate Transfer of Firearms
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Legislative Liaison	Ashley Zane, Director of Gov't Relations
Division Requesting This Proposal	Connecticut State Police, Office of Administrative Services
Drafter	Captain Josh Pattberg

Title of Proposal	Allowing for Estate Firearm Transfers
Statutory Reference, if any	PA 23-53; Section 29-33(f), C.G.S.
Brief Summary and Statement of Purpose	PA 23-53 changed 29-33(f), which now only allows for three (3) firearm transactions in a thirty (30) day period. This prohibits probate/estate transfers of more than three (3) firearms; it is cumbersome and often confusing. It also causes unnecessary additional fees to the involved parties that have to facilitate multiple transactions through the FFLs.
How does this proposal relate to the agency's mission?	As the sole agency tasked with overseeing the lawful sale and transfer of firearms, we see this as an oversight in the public act's original drafting and a way to help the public avoid an unnecessarily cumbersome process. We note that the probate process is already very taxing on families and this will streamline at least one facet.



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Document Name: DESPP – Estate Transfer of Firearms

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

Summarize sections in groups where appropriate

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BACKGROUND

Origin of Proposal ☒ New Proposal ☐ Resubmission

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Please consider the following, if applicable:

Have there been changes in federal/state laws or regulations that make this legislation necessary?	No, but once again flagging that the agency's recollection is that this was intended to be included in the original drafting of PA 29-53, and was edited out as an oversight.
Has this proposal or a similar proposal been implemented in other states? If yes, to what result?	Related, at the federal level, please note that ATF regulations carve out estate transfers from their prima facie presumption of the sale or transfer of more than 3 firearms at a time as impermissible.
Have certain constituencies called for this proposal?	Yes, families going through the probate process regularly express their frustration at having to break down the transfer of collections into groups of 3.



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Document Name: DESPP – Estate Transfer of Firearms

INTERAGENCY IMPACT

List each affected agency. Copy the table as needed.

☒ Check here if this proposal does NOT impact other agencies

1. Agency Name	
Agency Contact (name, title)	
Date Contacted	
Status	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Talks Ongoing
Open Issues, if any	

FISCAL IMPACT

Include the section number(s) responsible for the fiscal impact and the anticipated impact

☐ Check here if this proposal does NOT have a fiscal impact

State	Potential savings to DESPP in reduced time in processing transfers.
Municipal (Include any municipal mandate that can be found within legislation)	
Federal	
Additional notes	



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Document Name: DESPP – Estate Transfer of Firearms

MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

If applicable, please describe the anticipated measurable outcomes and the data that will be used to track those outcomes. Include the section number(s) responsible for those outcomes

[] Check here if this proposal does NOT lead to any measurable outcomes

We will be able to track estate transfers and subsequently quantify how many separate transfers would have had to have happened to complete an entire collection transfer.

ANYTHING ELSE WE SHOULD KNOW?



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INSERT FULLY DRAFTED BILL HERE

C.G.S 29-33(f) of the General Statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2025*):

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

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

(3) For purposes of this section, “sale at retail” does not include any firearm transferred by bequest or intestate succession, or, upon the death of a testator or settlor: (i) To a trust, or (ii) from a trust to a beneficiary.



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Document Name: DESPP – NICS

Document Name	DESPP – NICS
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Legislative Liaison	Ashley Zane, Director of Gov't Relations
Division Requesting This Proposal	Connecticut State Police, Office of Administrative Services
Drafter	Captain Josh Pattberg

Title of Proposal	Alignment with the federal Bipartisan Safer Communities Act
Statutory Reference, if any	Sec. 46-120(d)
Brief Summary and Statement of Purpose	PA24-43 changed CT law to align with the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, allowing for the disclosure of a Serious Juvenile Offense (SJO) conviction (a felony) for the transfer of a firearm to a person under the age of 21. What the public act failed to consider is that an SJO conviction is an automatic disqualifier for a pistol permit, thus making a transfer to a person OVER 21 illegal. However, the current law only allows for the disclosure of the records for a person under 21.
How does this proposal relate to the agency's mission?	This furthers our mission of complying with federal firearms law.



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Document Name: DESPP – NICS

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

Summarize sections in groups where appropriate

See below – one technical change proposed.

BACKGROUND

Origin of Proposal

☒ New Proposal

☐ Resubmission

Please consider the following, if applicable:

Have there been changes in federal/state laws or regulations that make this legislation necessary?	PA 24-43 was initially amended to align CT Law with the federal Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, but this proposed change was missed.
Has this proposal or a similar proposal been implemented in other states? If yes, to what result?	Unknown
Have certain constituencies called for this proposal?	Yes, we have received inquiries about this from OTG (Patrick Hulin) and Rep. Steve Stafstrom, Co-Chair of the Judiciary Committee.



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INTERAGENCY IMPACT

List each affected agency. Copy the table as needed.

[X] Check here if this proposal does NOT impact other agencies

1. Agency Name	
Agency Contact (name, title)	
Date Contacted	
Status	[] Approved [] Talks Ongoing
Open Issues, if any	

FISCAL IMPACT

Include the section number(s) responsible for the fiscal impact and the anticipated impact

[X] Check here if this proposal does NOT have a fiscal impact

State	
Municipal (Include any municipal mandate that can be found within legislation)	
Federal	
Additional notes	



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MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

If applicable, please describe the anticipated measurable outcomes and the data that will be used to track those outcomes. Include the section number(s) responsible for those outcomes

[] Check here if this proposal does NOT lead to any measurable outcomes

This change would not allow a transfer of a firearm to someone who has an SJO (felony) conviction.

ANYTHING ELSE WE SHOULD KNOW?

We believe this is an urgent change that needs to be made.



INSERT FULLY DRAFTED BILL HERE

Sec. 46b-124. (Formerly Sec. 51-305). Is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2025*):

(a) For the purposes of this section, “records of cases of juvenile matters” includes, but is not limited to, court records, records regarding juveniles maintained by the Court Support Services Division, records regarding juveniles maintained by an organization or agency that has contracted with the Judicial Branch to provide services to juveniles, records of law enforcement agencies including fingerprints, photographs and physical descriptions, and medical, psychological, psychiatric and social welfare studies and reports by juvenile probation officers, public or private institutions, social agencies and clinics.

(b) All records of cases of juvenile matters, as provided in section 46b-121, except delinquency proceedings, or any part thereof, and all records of appeals from probate brought to the superior court for juvenile matters pursuant to section 45a-186, shall be confidential and for the use of the court in juvenile matters, and open to inspection or disclosure to any third party, including bona fide researchers commissioned by a state agency, only upon order of the Superior Court, except that: (1) Such records shall be available to (A) the attorney representing the child, including the Division of Public Defender Services, in any proceeding in which such records are relevant, (B) the parents or guardian of the child until such time as the child reaches the age of majority or becomes emancipated, (C) an adult adopted person in accordance with the provisions of sections 45a-736, 45a-737 and 45a-743 to 45a-757, inclusive, (D) employees of the Division of Criminal Justice who, in the performance of their duties, require access to such records, (E) employees of the Judicial Branch who, in the performance of their duties, require access to such records, (F) another court under the provisions of subsection (d) of section 46b-115j, (G) the subject of the record, upon submission of satisfactory proof of the subject's identity, pursuant to guidelines prescribed by the Office of the Chief Court Administrator, provided the subject has reached the age of majority or has been emancipated, (H) the Department of Children and Families, (I) the employees of the Division of Public Defender Services who, in the performance of their duties related to Division of Public Defender Services assigned counsel, require access to such records, (J) judges and employees of the Probate Court who, in the performance of their duties, require access to such records, and (K) members and employees of the Judicial Review Council who, in the performance of their duties related to said council, require access to such records; and (2) all or part of the records concerning a youth in crisis with respect to whom a court order was issued prior to January 1, 2010, may be made available to the Department of Motor Vehicles, provided



such records are relevant to such order. Any records of cases of juvenile matters, or any part thereof, provided to any persons, governmental or private agencies, or institutions pursuant to this section shall not be disclosed, directly or indirectly, to any third party not specified in subsection (d) of this section, except as provided by court order, in the report required under section 54-76d or 54-91a or as otherwise provided by law.

(c) All records of cases of juvenile matters involving delinquency proceedings, or any part thereof, shall be confidential and for the use of the court in juvenile matters and shall not be disclosed except as provided in this section and section 46b-124a.

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



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



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Document Name: DESPP – eTrace

Document Name	DESPP – eTrace
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Legislative Liaison	Ashley Zane, Director of Gov’t Relations
Division Requesting This Proposal	Connecticut State Police, Bureau of Special Investigations
Drafter	Lt. Anthony Guiliano, BSI Executive Officer

Title of Proposal	Gun Tracing Task Force Opt-In Requirement
Statutory Reference, if any	Sec. 54-36n. Identification and tracing of seized and recovered firearms and ammunition
Brief Summary and Statement of Purpose	<p>In an effort to stop firearms from being illegally trafficked all law enforcement agencies who participate in the ATF’s eTrace system will be mandated to “Opt-in” and share the data with other law enforcement agencies. The Connecticut State Police Bureau of Special Investigations: Statewide Firearms Trafficking/Gun Tracing Task Force, is tasked with identifying firearms traffickers, straw purchasers of firearms, and other firearms related crimes. A major source of information used to identify individuals in violation of these firearms related crimes is the United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) eTrace database. Most police departments within the State of Connecticut have the ability to perform eTrace queries when a firearm is recovered at a scene, or otherwise taken into custody by law enforcement. As part of the eTrace account held by the police departments, there is an option to “Opt-in” to sharing the eTrace information which includes the results</p>



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	<p>when they are acquired by another law enforcement agency searching for the same firearm or person within the system. Unfortunately, not all law enforcement agencies do in fact “Opt-in” to share results, which creates voids in the information available to the user of the eTrace system. This information could be valuable for any investigation involving a firearm, including but not limited to violent offenses such as homicides, robberies, and shootings. The purpose of this proposal is to ensure that all law enforcement agencies within the State of Connecticut that are operating the eTrace system, “Opt-in” to the collective data sharing of eTrace results to help reduce gun crime within the State of Connecticut.</p>
How does this proposal relate to the agency’s mission?	<p>This proposal, if passed, will assist the CT State Police in their efforts to serve and protect the people of the State of Connecticut, particularly with respect to violent crime.</p>

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

Summarize sections in groups where appropriate

Section 1:

The bill requires law enforcement agencies to enroll in the federal eTrace system



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BACKGROUND

Origin of Proposal

☒ New Proposal

☐ Resubmission

Please consider the following, if applicable:

Have there been changes in federal/state laws or regulations that make this legislation necessary?	Yes, with the implementation of the Firearms Tracing Task Force and the strengthening of Connecticut laws regarding firearms (e.g. P.A. 23-24), it's necessary for firearms tracing data to be shared between Connecticut law enforcement agencies to help reduce violent gun crime and firearms trafficking within the State of Connecticut.
Has this proposal or a similar proposal been implemented in other states? If yes, to what result?	Yes. The State of New Jersey has implemented similar legislation which included an "Attorney General Law Enforcement Directive (No. 2018-4)", which increased the amount of ATF eTrace data being shared amongst the law enforcement agencies within the State of New Jersey.
Have certain constituencies called for this proposal?	Federal law enforcement partners, including the ATF and FBI.



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INTERAGENCY IMPACT

List each affected agency. Copy the table as needed.

☐ Check here if this proposal does NOT impact other agencies

1. Agency Name	All law enforcement agencies within the State of Connecticut that operate an ATF eTrace account.
Agency Contact (name, title)	
Date Contacted	Given the breadth, not possible to contact all.
Status	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Talks Ongoing
Open Issues, if any	

FISCAL IMPACT

Include the section number(s) responsible for the fiscal impact and the anticipated impact

☒ Check here if this proposal does NOT have a fiscal impact

State	
Municipal (Include any municipal mandate that can be found within legislation)	
Federal	
Additional notes	



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MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

If applicable, please describe the anticipated measurable outcomes and the data that will be used to track those outcomes. Include the section number(s) responsible for those outcomes

[] Check here if this proposal does NOT lead to any measurable outcomes

The measurable outcomes could be statistical and captured by determining how many leads are acquired when any law enforcement agency queries the ATF eTrace system and that agency has the ability to read the results of the original query, which will ultimately provide beneficial data to that agency's investigation. As the situation is currently, without all law enforcement agencies opting in to share the data retrieved from a query in the ATF eTrace system, actionable intelligence is potentially being lost and by opting in, there is no possibility for another agency's investigation to be compromised by sharing the information gleaned from the ATF eTrace system since it could easily be adjusted by contacting the ATF National Tracing Center (NTC).

ANYTHING ELSE WE SHOULD KNOW?

This proposal is akin to the requirement that all law enforcement agencies opt-in to NIBIN, a national ballistics network, which is putting Connecticut on the map. See: [nibin-press-release-0801.pdf \(ct.gov\)](#)



INSERT FULLY DRAFTED BILL HERE

Section 1. Section 54-36n of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

Sec. 54-36n. Identification and tracing of seized and recovered firearms and ammunition. (a) Whenever a law enforcement agency seizes a firearm in connection with a criminal arrest or pursuant to a search warrant without an arrest or otherwise recovers a firearm, such agency shall forthwith take all appropriate steps to identify and trace the history of such firearm.

(b) In complying with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, a law enforcement agency shall ~~[use]~~ submit all available firearms identifying information to the National Tracing Center of the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms and Explosives via its Electronic Tracing System (eTrace). ~~[Such law enforcement agency shall immediately transmit to the National Tracing Center, by facsimile or by entering such information on the Connecticut On-Line Law Enforcement Communications Teleprocessing (COLLECT) System when said system becomes available for transmitting such information directly to the National Tracing Center, all information necessary to comply with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section.]~~ A law enforcement agency shall agree to share information via the eTrace “opt-in” process for all firearms recovered pursuant to subsection (a) of this section. A law enforcement agency shall also enter information regarding stolen or missing firearms into the Connecticut On-Line Law Enforcement Communications Teleprocessing (COLLECT) System.

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

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

(d) For purposes of this section, “law enforcement agency” means the Division of State Police



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within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or any municipal or university police department.



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Document Name: DESPP – Security Guards

Document Name	DESPP – Security Guards
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Legislative Liaison	Ashley Zane, Director of Gov't Relations
Division Requesting This Proposal	Connecticut State Police, Office of Administrative Services
Drafter	Captain Josh Pattberg and Staff Attorney Jennifer Miller

Title of Proposal	AAC Security Guards
Statutory Reference, if any	§29-161z, 29-161q, §53-206
Brief Summary and Statement of Purpose	<p>Security guards are currently carrying less lethal weapons without any required training. This change to 29-161q requires training on the use of such weapons, if a security guard intends to carry them.</p> <p>Under §29-161z, security guards with a blue card are currently permitted to carry a weapon, but not an electronic defense weapon, commonly known as a taser. This change will permit a security guard to carry an electronic defense weapon, but must be properly trained to do so.</p> <p>The proposal would also clarify that applicants must submit <u>complete</u> applications in order to qualify for the ninety-day processing period during which they can work.</p> <p>§53-206 will need to be updated to reflect the carrying of “less lethal weapons” by security guards.</p> <p>This proposal also modifies §29-161q to align the labor and material costs associated with the issuance of security guard</p>



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	cards with the issuance of pistol permits. The pistol permit statute returns \$10 for every pistol permit issuance to cover the agency costs. The two processes are nearly identical, but currently no agency costs are reimbursed for security guard card issuance.
How does this proposal relate to the agency's mission?	By creating a training requirement for those equipped with electronic defense weapons, public safety for the people of the State of Connecticut will be furthered. The returned de minimis fee to the agency helps support the work of the agency and offsets personnel and material expenses.

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

Summarize sections in groups where appropriate

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BACKGROUND

Origin of Proposal ☒ New Proposal ☐ Resubmission

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Please consider the following, if applicable:

Have there been changes in federal/state laws or regulations that make this legislation necessary?	No.
Has this proposal or a similar proposal been	Unknown



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implemented in other states? If yes, to what result?	
Have certain constituencies called for this proposal?	Unknown

INTERAGENCY IMPACT

List each affected agency. Copy the table as needed.

[X] Check here if this proposal does NOT impact other agencies

1. Agency Name	
Agency Contact (name, title)	
Date Contacted	
Status	[] Approved [] Talks Ongoing
Open Issues, if any	



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FISCAL IMPACT

Include the section number(s) responsible for the fiscal impact and the anticipated impact

[] Check here if this proposal does NOT have a fiscal impact

State	Impact to General Fund; Savings to DESPP.
Municipal (Include any municipal mandate that can be found within legislation)	
Federal	
Additional notes	

MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

If applicable, please describe the anticipated measurable outcomes and the data that will be used to track those outcomes. Include the section number(s) responsible for those outcomes

[] Check here if this proposal does NOT lead to any measurable outcomes

In the same way that we track training for pistol permit holders, we will be able to track training for security guards.

ANYTHING ELSE WE SHOULD KNOW?

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INSERT FULLY DRAFTED BILL HERE

Sec. 29-161z. (Formerly Sec. 29-161b). is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

(a) No employee of a licensed security service and no employee hired by a firm or corporation to perform work as a security officer may carry a pistol, revolver or other firearm or electronic defense weapon, as defined in section 53a-3, while on duty or directly en route to or from such employment unless such employee obtains a special permit from the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of this section. No licensed security service and no firm or corporation may permit any employee to carry a pistol, revolver, ~~[or]~~ other firearm, or electronic defense weapon while on duty or directly en route to or from such employment unless it obtains proof that such employee has obtained such permit from the commissioner. The permit required under this section shall be in addition to the permit requirement imposed under section 29-28.

(b) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection may grant to any suitable employee of a licensed security service, or to an employee hired by a firm or corporation to perform work as a uniformed or nonuniformed security officer, a special permit to carry a pistol or revolver or other firearm while actually on duty on the premises of the employer, or, while directly en route to or from such employment, provided that such employee has proven to the satisfaction of the commissioner that such employee has successfully completed a course, approved by the commissioner, of training in the safety and use of firearms. The commissioner may grant to such employee a temporary permit pending issuance of the permit, provided such employee has submitted an application and successfully completed such training course immediately following employment. All armed security officers shall complete such safety course and yearly complete a refresher safety course approved by the commissioner. The commissioner shall adopt regulations in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 concerning the approval of schools, institutions or organizations offering such courses, requirements for instructors and the required number of hours and content of such courses.

(c) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection may grant to any suitable employee of a licensed security service, or to an employee hired by a firm or corporation to perform work as a uniformed or nonuniformed security officer, a special permit to carry an



electronic defense weapon while actually on duty on the premises of the employer, or, while directly en route to or from such employment, provided that such employee possesses a special permit, as identified in subsection (b) above, and has proven to the satisfaction of the commissioner that such employee has successfully completed a course, approved by the commissioner, of training in the safety and use of electronic defense weapons. The commissioner may grant to such employee a temporary permit pending issuance of the permit, provided such employee has submitted an application and successfully completed such training course immediately following employment. All security officers carrying electronic defense weapons shall complete such safety course and yearly complete a refresher safety course approved by the commissioner. The commissioner shall adopt regulations in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 concerning the approval of schools, institutions or organizations offering such courses, requirements for instructors and the required number of hours and content of such courses.

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

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



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

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

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

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

[(g)](h) The commissioner may suspend or revoke a security service license, a special permit issued to a security officer or instructor approval upon a finding by the commissioner that such licensee, permit holder or instructor has violated any provision of this section, provided notice shall have been given to such licensee, permit holder or instructor to appear before the commissioner to show cause why the license, permit or approval should not be suspended or revoked. Any party aggrieved by an order of the commissioner may appeal therefrom in accordance with the provisions of section [4-183](#), except the venue for such appeal shall be the judicial district of New Britain.

Sec. 29-161q. is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

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



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(b) No person hired or otherwise engaged to perform work as a security officer, as defined in section 29-152u, shall perform the duties of a security officer prior to being licensed as a security officer by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, except as provided in subsection (h) of this section. Each applicant for a license shall complete a minimum of eight hours training in the following areas: Basic first aid, search and seizure laws and regulations, use of force, basic criminal justice and public safety issues. To the extent that an applicant for a license intends to carry less lethal weapons while on duty as a security officer, such applicant shall also complete training on the lawful use of such less lethal weapons in accordance with manufacturer recommendations. The commissioner shall waive such training for any person who, while serving in the armed forces or the National Guard, or if such person is a veteran, within two years of such person's discharge from the armed forces, presents proof that such person has completed military training that is equivalent to the training required by this subsection, and, if applicable, such person's military discharge document or a certified copy thereof. For the purposes of this subsection, “veteran” and “armed forces” have the same meanings as provided in section 27-103, and “military discharge document” has the same meaning as provided in section 1-219. The training shall be approved by the commissioner in accordance with regulations adopted pursuant to section 29-161x. The commissioner may not grant a license to any person who has been decertified as a police officer or otherwise had his or her certification canceled, revoked or refused renewal pursuant to subsection (c) of section 7-294d or under the laws of any other jurisdiction.

(1) On and after October 1, 2008, no person or employee of an association, corporation or partnership shall conduct such training without the approval of the commissioner except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection. Application for such approval shall be submitted on forms prescribed by the commissioner and accompanied by a fee of forty dollars. Such application shall be made under oath and shall contain the applicant's name, address, date and place of birth, employment for the previous five years, education or training in the subjects required to be taught under this subsection, any convictions for violations of the law and such other information as the commissioner may require by regulation adopted pursuant to section 29-161x to properly investigate the character, competency and integrity of the applicant. No person shall be approved as an instructor for such training who has been convicted of a felony, a sexual offense or a crime of moral turpitude or who has been denied approval as a security service licensee, a security officer or instructor in the security industry by any licensing authority, or whose approval has been revoked or suspended. The term for such approval shall not exceed two years. Not later than two business days after a change of address, any person



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approved as an instructor in accordance with this section shall notify the commissioner of such change and such notification shall include both the old and new addresses.

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

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

(c) Not later than two years after successful completion of the training required pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, or the waiver of such training, the applicant may submit an application for a license as a security officer on forms furnished by the commissioner and, under oath, shall give the applicant's name, address, date and place of birth, employment for the previous five years, experience in the position applied for, including military training and weapons qualifications, any convictions for violations of the law and such other information as the commissioner may require, by regulation, to properly investigate the character, competency and integrity of the applicant. The commissioner shall require any applicant for a license under this section to submit to state and national criminal history records checks conducted in accordance with section 29-17a. Each applicant shall submit with the application two sets of his or her fingerprints on forms specified and furnished by the commissioner, two full-face photographs, two inches wide by two inches high, taken not earlier than six months prior to the date of application, and a one-hundred-dollar licensing fee, made payable to the state. Any applicant who received a waiver as provided in subsection (b) of this section shall be exempt from payment of such licensing fee. Subject to the provisions of section 46a-80, no person shall be approved for a license who has been convicted of a felony, any sexual offense or any crime involving moral turpitude, or who has been refused a license under the provisions of sections 29-161g to 29-161x, inclusive, for any reason except minimum experience, or whose license, having been granted, has been revoked or is under suspension. Upon being satisfied of the suitability of the applicant for licensure, the commissioner may license the applicant as a security officer. Such license shall be renewed every five years for a one-hundred-dollar fee. The



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commissioner shall send a notice of the expiration date of such license to the holder of such license, by first class mail, not less than ninety days before such expiration, and shall enclose with such notice an application for renewal. The security officer license shall be valid for a period of ninety days after its expiration date unless the license has been revoked or is under suspension pursuant to section 29-161v. An application for renewal filed with the commissioner after the expiration date shall be accompanied by a late fee of twenty-five dollars. The commissioner shall not renew any license that has been expired for more than ninety days.

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

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

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

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

(h) During the time that a [complete](#) application for a license as a security officer is pending with the commissioner, the applicant may perform the duties of security officer, provided, [within ninety \(90\) days of submittal of such application](#) (1) the security service employing the applicant conducts, or has a consumer reporting agency regulated under the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act conduct, a state and national criminal history records check and determines the applicant meets the requirements of subsection (c) of this section to be a security officer, (2) the applicant successfully completed the training required pursuant to subsection (b) of this section,



or obtained a waiver of such training, and (3) the applicant has not been decertified as a police officer or otherwise had his or her certification canceled, revoked or refused renewal pursuant to subsection (c) of section 7-294d or under the laws of any other jurisdiction. The applicant shall not perform such duties at a public or private preschool, elementary or secondary school or at a facility licensed and used exclusively as a child care center, as described in subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 19a-77. The applicant shall cease to perform such duties pursuant to this subsection when the commissioner grants or denies the pending application for a security license under this section.

(g) For purposes of this section, “less lethal weapons” mean a baton or oleoresin capsicum spray, commonly referred to as “O.C. spray” or “pepper spray.”

Sec. 53-206. Is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

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

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to (1) any officer charged with the preservation of the public peace while engaged in the pursuit of such officer's official duties; (2) the carrying of a ~~baton or nightstick~~ less lethal weapon by a licensed security guard while engaged in the pursuit of such guard's official duties; (3) the carrying of a knife, the edged portion of the blade of which is four inches or more in length, by (A) any member of the armed forces of the United States, as defined in section 27-103, or any reserve component thereof, or of the armed forces of the state, as defined in section 27-2, when on duty or going to or from duty, (B) any member of any military organization when on parade or when going to or from any



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place of assembly, (C) any person while transporting such knife as merchandise or for display at an authorized gun or knife show, (D) any person who is found with any such knife concealed upon one's person while lawfully removing such person's household goods or effects from one place to another, or from one residence to another, (E) any person while actually and peaceably engaged in carrying any such knife from such person's place of abode or business to a place or person where or by whom such knife is to be repaired, or while actually and peaceably returning to such person's place of abode or business with such knife after the same has been repaired, (F) any person holding a valid hunting, fishing or trapping license issued pursuant to chapter 490 or any saltwater fisherman carrying such knife for lawful hunting, fishing or trapping activities, or (G) any person while participating in an authorized historic reenactment; (4) the carrying by any person enrolled in or currently attending, or an instructor at, a martial arts school of a martial arts weapon while in a class or at an authorized event or competition or while transporting such weapon to or from such class, event or competition; (5) the carrying of a BB. gun by any person taking part in a supervised event or competition of the Boy Scouts of America or the Girl Scouts of America or in any other authorized event or competition while taking part in such event or competition or while transporting such weapon to or from such event or competition; (6) the carrying of an electronic defense weapon, as defined in section 53a-3, by any person who is twenty-one years of age or older and possesses a permit or certificate issued under the provisions of section 29-28, 29-36f, 29-37p or 29-38n; and (7) the carrying of a BB. gun by any person upon such person's own property or the property of another person provided such other person has authorized the carrying of such weapon on such property, and the transporting of such weapon to or from such property.