



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

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

<b>Title of Proposal</b>	Modification of Evidence Retention Policy
<b>Statutory Reference, if any</b>	<b>Chapter 368a, Title 19a, Sec. 19a-112a.</b> <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.;</i> Sub-Sec. (d) <b>Public Act No. 15-207.</b> <i>An Act Concerning Evidence in Sexual Assault Cases.</i>
<b>Brief Summary and Statement of Purpose</b>	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.
<b>How does this proposal relate</b>	This proposal will allow for the continued submission of new evidence to the DSS forensic laboratory, while ensuring that



<b>to the agency's mission?</b>	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.



**BACKGROUND**

**Origin of Proposal**

New Proposal

Resubmission

*Please consider the following, if applicable:*

<b>Have there been changes in federal/state laws or regulations that make this legislation necessary?</b>	No.
<b>Has this proposal or a similar proposal been implemented in other states? If yes, to what result?</b>	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.
<b>Have certain constituencies called for this proposal?</b>	No.



**INTERAGENCY IMPACT**

*List each affected agency. Copy the table as needed.*

Check here if this proposal does NOT impact other agencies

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

**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

<b>State</b>	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.
<b>Municipal (Include any municipal mandate that can be found within legislation)</b>	Municipalities could possibly contend that this shift in the location of evidence retention will shift storage costs to them from the state.
<b>Federal</b>	N/A
<b>Additional notes</b>	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**

**ANYTHING ELSE WE SHOULD KNOW?**

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.



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**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.



## Agency Legislative Proposal – 2025 Session

**Document Name:** DESPP – Estate Transfer of Firearms

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

<b>Title of Proposal</b>	Allowing for Estate Firearm Transfers
<b>Statutory Reference, if any</b>	PA 23-53; Section 29-33(f), C.G.S.
<b>Brief Summary and Statement of Purpose</b>	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.
<b>How does this proposal relate to the agency's mission?</b>	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.



# Agency Legislative Proposal – 2025 Session

**Document Name:** DESPP – Estate Transfer of Firearms

## SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

*Summarize sections in groups where appropriate*

## BACKGROUND

**Origin of Proposal**       New Proposal                       Resubmission

*Please consider the following, if applicable:*

<b>Have there been changes in federal/state laws or regulations that make this legislation necessary?</b>	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.
<b>Has this proposal or a similar proposal been implemented in other states? If yes, to what result?</b>	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.
<b>Have certain constituencies called for this proposal?</b>	Yes, families going through the probate process regularly express their frustration at having to break down the transfer of collections into groups of 3.





**Agency Legislative Proposal – 2025 Session**

**Document Name:** DESPP – Estate Transfer of Firearms

**INTERAGENCY IMPACT**

*List each affected agency. Copy the table as needed.*

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

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

**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

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



**Agency Legislative Proposal – 2025 Session**

**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?**



## Agency Legislative Proposal – 2025 Session

**Document Name:** DESPP – Estate Transfer of Firearms

### **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.



## Agency Legislative Proposal – 2025 Session

Document Name: DESPP – NICS

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

<b>Title of Proposal</b>	Alignment with the federal Bipartisan Safer Communities Act
<b>Statutory Reference, if any</b>	Sec. 46-120(d)
<b>Brief Summary and Statement of Purpose</b>	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.
<b>How does this proposal relate to the agency's mission?</b>	This furthers our mission of complying with federal firearms law.



# Agency Legislative Proposal – 2025 Session

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:*

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



## Agency Legislative Proposal – 2025 Session

Document Name: DESPP – NICS

### INTERAGENCY IMPACT

List each affected agency. Copy the table as needed.

Check here if this proposal does NOT impact other agencies

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

### 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

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



**Agency Legislative Proposal – 2025 Session**

**Document Name: DESPP – NICS**

**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





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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.



## Agency Legislative Proposal – 2025 Session

**Document Name:** DESPP - eTrace

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

<b>Title of Proposal</b>	Gun Tracing Task Force Opt-In Requirement
<b>Statutory Reference, if any</b>	Sec. 54-36n. Identification and tracing of seized and recovered firearms and ammunition
<b>Brief Summary and Statement of Purpose</b>	<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>



## Agency Legislative Proposal – 2025 Session

**Document Name:** DESPP - eTrace

	<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>
<b>How does this proposal relate to the agency’s mission?</b>	<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*

<p>Section 1: The bill requires law enforcement agencies to enroll in the federal eTrace system</p>
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**Agency Legislative Proposal – 2025 Session**

**Document Name:** DESPP - eTrace

**BACKGROUND**

**Origin of Proposal**

New Proposal

Resubmission

*Please consider the following, if applicable:*

<b>Have there been changes in federal/state laws or regulations that make this legislation necessary?</b>	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.
<b>Has this proposal or a similar proposal been implemented in other states? If yes, to what result?</b>	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.
<b>Have certain constituencies called for this proposal?</b>	Federal law enforcement partners, including the ATF and FBI.



**Agency Legislative Proposal – 2025 Session**

**Document Name:** DESPP - eTrace

**INTERAGENCY IMPACT**

*List each affected agency. Copy the table as needed.*

Check here if this proposal does NOT impact other agencies

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

**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

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



## Agency Legislative Proposal – 2025 Session

Document Name: DESPP - eTrace

### 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





**Agency Legislative Proposal – 2025 Session**

**Document Name:** DESPP - eTrace

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



## Agency Legislative Proposal – 2025 Session

Document Name: DESPP – Security Guards

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

<b>Title of Proposal</b>	AAC Security Guards
<b>Statutory Reference, if any</b>	§29-161z, 29-161q, §53-206
<b>Brief Summary and Statement of Purpose</b>	<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.
<b>How does this proposal relate to the agency's mission?</b>	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*

## BACKGROUND

**Origin of Proposal**       New Proposal                       Resubmission

*Please consider the following, if applicable:*

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



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

**INTERAGENCY IMPACT**

*List each affected agency. Copy the table as needed.*

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

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



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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

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

**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



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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,



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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.



**Agency Legislative Proposal – 2025 Session**

**Document Name:** DESPP – Pistol and Long Gun Purchases

<b>Document Name</b>	DESPP – Pistol and Long Gun Purchases
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<b>Legislative Liaison</b>	Ashley Zane, Director of Gov’t Relations
<b>Division Requesting This Proposal</b>	Connecticut State Police, Office of Administrative Services
<b>Drafter</b>	Captain Josh Pattberg

<b>Title of Proposal</b>	AAC Pistol and Long gun Purchases
<b>Statutory Reference, if any</b>	Sec. 29-33 and Sec. 29-37a
<b>Brief Summary and Statement of Purpose</b>	Updating both statutes to comply with federally mandated practices and procedures for firearm purchases. Both companion statutes are updated to mirror each other, as well.
<b>How does this proposal relate to the agency’s mission?</b>	As the sole state agency tasked with overseeing firearms purchases, we are seeking to align our state statutes with federal law.

**SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY**

*Summarize sections in groups where appropriate*

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## Agency Legislative Proposal – 2025 Session

**Document Name:** DESPP – Pistol and Long Gun Purchases

### BACKGROUND

**Origin of Proposal**

New Proposal

Resubmission

*Please consider the following, if applicable:*

<b>Have there been changes in federal/state laws or regulations that make this legislation necessary?</b>	Yes, federal. This brings us into alignment.
<b>Has this proposal or a similar proposal been implemented in other states? If yes, to what result?</b>	Unknown, but likely.
<b>Have certain constituencies called for this proposal?</b>	No



**Agency Legislative Proposal – 2025 Session**

**Document Name:** DESPP – Pistol and Long Gun Purchases

**INTERAGENCY IMPACT**

*List each affected agency. Copy the table as needed.*

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

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

**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

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





**Agency Legislative Proposal – 2025 Session**

**Document Name:** DESPP – Pistol and Long Gun Purchases

**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**

**ANYTHING ELSE WE SHOULD KNOW?**



## Agency Legislative Proposal – 2025 Session

**Document Name:** DESPP – Pistol and Long Gun Purchases

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Sec. 29-33. Sale, delivery or transfer of pistols and revolvers. Procedure. Penalty. (a) No person, firm or corporation shall sell, deliver or otherwise transfer any pistol or revolver to any person who is prohibited from possessing a pistol or revolver as provided in section 53a-217c.

(b) No person may purchase or receive any pistol or revolver unless such person holds a valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-28, a valid permit to sell firearms at retail issued pursuant to subsection (a) of section 29-28 or a valid eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to section 29-36f or is a federal marshal, parole officer or peace officer.

(c) No person, firm or corporation shall sell, deliver or otherwise transfer any pistol or revolver **[except upon written application on a form prescribed and furnished by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection. Such person, firm or corporation shall ensure that all questions on the application are answered properly prior to releasing the pistol or revolver and shall retain the application, which shall be attached to the federal sale or transfer document, for at least twenty years or until such vendor goes out of business. Such application shall be available for inspection during normal business hours by law enforcement officials. No sale, delivery or other transfer of any pistol or revolver shall be made]** unless the person making the purchase or to whom the same is sold, delivered or transferred is personally known to the person selling such pistol or revolver or making delivery or transfer thereof or provides evidence of his identity in the form of a motor vehicle operator's license, identity card issued pursuant to section 1-1h or valid passport. No sale, delivery or other transfer of any pistol or revolver shall be made until the person, firm or corporation applying for such sale, delivery or transfer (1) completes a transfer document on a form prescribed and furnished by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Protection, and (2) [making such transfer] obtains an authorization number from **[the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection]** said commissioner. Such transfer document shall contain the name and address of the transferor and transferee, the date of sale, the caliber, make, model and manufacturer's number and a general description of such pistol or revolver, the identification number of the transferor and transferee's permit to carry pistols or revolvers, issued pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-28, permit to sell at retail, issued pursuant to subsection (a) of said section, or eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver, issued pursuant to section 29-36f, if any, and the authorization number designated for the transfer by the Department of Emergency Services and Public



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**Document Name:** DESPP – Pistol and Long Gun Purchases

Protection. Said commissioner shall perform the national instant criminal background check and make a reasonable effort to determine whether there is any reason that would prohibit such applicant from possessing a pistol or revolver as provided in section 53a-217c. If the commissioner determines the existence of such a reason, the commissioner shall (1) deny the sale, delivery or transfer and no pistol or revolver shall be sold, delivered or otherwise transferred by such person, firm or corporation to such applicant, and (2) inform the chief of police of the town in which the applicant resides, or, where there is no chief of police, the warden of the borough or the first selectman of the town, or the chief of police of a law enforcement unit of any federally recognized Native American tribe within the borders of the state as referenced in subsection (b) of section 29-28, if the applicant has a bona fide permanent residence within the jurisdiction of such tribe, as the case may be, that there exists a reason that would prohibit such applicant from possessing a pistol or revolver.

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

(e) Upon the sale, delivery or other transfer of any pistol or revolver **[, the person making the purchase or to whom the same is delivered or transferred shall sign a receipt for such pistol or revolver, which shall contain the name and address of such person, the date of sale, the caliber, make, model and manufacturer's number and a general description of such pistol or revolver, the identification number of such person's permit to carry pistols or revolvers, issued pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-28, permit to sell firearms at retail, issued pursuant to subsection (a) of said section, or eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver, issued pursuant to section 29-36f, if any, and the authorization number designated for the transfer by the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection. The]** The person, firm or corporation selling such pistol or revolver or making delivery or transfer thereof shall (1) give one copy of the **[receipt]** transfer document to the person making the purchase of such pistol or revolver or to whom the same is delivered or transferred, (2) retain one copy of the **[receipt]** transfer document for **not less than [at least]** five years, and (3) send, by first class mail, or electronically transmit, within forty-eight hours of such sale, delivery or other transfer, (A) one copy of the **[receipt]** transfer



## Agency Legislative Proposal – 2025 Session

**Document Name:** DESPP – Pistol and Long Gun Purchases

[document](#) to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, and (B) one copy of the **[receipt]** [transfer document](#) to the chief of police of the municipality in which the transferee resides or, where there is no chief of police, the chief executive officer of the municipality, as defined in section 7-148, in which the transferee resides or, if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state trooper serving such municipality or a state police officer of the state police troop having jurisdiction over such municipality, or the chief of police of a law enforcement unit of any federally recognized Native American tribe within the borders of the state as referenced in subsection (b) of section 29-28, if the transferee has a bona fide permanent residence within the jurisdiction of such tribe. [If the transferor or transferee is a federally licensed firearms dealer, such transfer document shall be retained for not less than twenty years or until such vendor goes out of business, and such transfer document shall be available for inspection during normal business hours by law enforcement officials.](#)

(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 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.

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



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

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

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



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sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court, and ten thousand dollars of the fine imposed may not be remitted or reduced by the court unless the court states on the record its reasons for remitting or reducing such fine, and any pistol or revolver found in the possession of any person in violation of any provision of this section shall be forfeited.

Sec. 29-37a. Sale, delivery or transfer of long guns. Procedure. Penalty. (a) For the purposes of this section, “long gun” means a firearm, as defined in section 53a-3, other than a pistol or revolver.

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

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

(c) No person may purchase or receive any long gun unless such person holds a valid long gun eligibility certificate issued pursuant to section 29-37p, a valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-28, a valid permit to sell firearms at retail issued pursuant to subsection (a) of section 29-28 or a valid eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to section 29-36f.

(d) No person, firm or corporation may sell, deliver or otherwise transfer **[ at retail, any long gun to any person unless such person makes application on a form prescribed and furnished by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, which shall be attached by the transferor to the federal sale or transfer document and filed and retained by the transferor for at least twenty years or until such transferor goes out of business. Such application shall be available for inspection during normal business hours by law enforcement officials.] any long gun unless the person making the purchase or to whom the same is sold, delivered or transferred is personally known to the person selling such long gun or making delivery or transfer thereof**



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or provides evidence of his identity in the form of a motor vehicle operator's license, identity card issued pursuant to section 1-1h or valid passport. No such sale, delivery or other transfer of any long gun shall be made until the person, firm or corporation applying for such sale, delivery or transfer (1) completes a transfer document on a form prescribed and furnished by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Protection, and (2) obtains [making such sale, delivery or transfer has ensured that such application has been completed properly and has obtained] an authorization number from [the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection] said commissioner. [for such sale, delivery or transfer]. Such transfer document shall contain the name and address of the transferor and transferee, the date of sale, the caliber, make, model and manufacturer's number and a general description of such long gun, the identification number of the transferor and transferee's permit to carry pistols and revolvers, issued pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-28, permit to sell at retail, issued pursuant to subsection (a) of said section, or eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver, issued pursuant to section 29-36f or eligibility certificate for a long gun, issued pursuant to section 29-37p, if any, and the authorization number designated for the transfer by the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection. [The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection] Said commissioner shall perform the national instant criminal background check and make a reasonable effort to determine whether there is any reason that would prohibit such applicant from purchasing a long gun. [make every effort, including performing the national instant criminal background check, to determine if the applicant is eligible to receive such long gun.] If the commissioner determines the existence of such a reason, the commissioner shall [it is determined that the applicant is ineligible to receive such long gun, the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall immediately notify the] (1) deny the sale, delivery or transfer and no long gun shall be sold, delivered or otherwise transferred by such person, firm or corporation to such applicant [, person, firm or corporation to whom such application was made and no such long gun shall be sold, delivered or otherwise transferred to such applicant by such person, firm or corporation], and (2) inform the chief of police of the town in which the applicant resides, or, where there is no chief of police, the warden of the borough or the first selectman of the town, or the chief of police of a law enforcement unit of any federally recognized Native American tribe within the borders of the state as referenced in subsection (b) of section 29-28, if the applicant has a bona fide permanent residence within the jurisdiction of such tribe, as the case may be, that the applicant is not eligible to receive a long gun. When any long gun is delivered in connection with any sale or purchase, such long gun shall be enclosed in a package, the paper or wrapping of which shall be securely fastened, and no such long gun when delivered on any sale or purchase shall be loaded or contain any



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gunpowder or other explosive or any bullet, ball or shell. Upon the sale, delivery or other transfer of the long gun, the person, firm or corporation selling such long gun or making delivery or transfer thereof shall (1) give one copy of the transfer document to the person making the purchase of such long gun or to whom the same is delivered or transferred, (2) retain one copy of the transfer document for not less than five years, and (3) send, by first class mail, or electronically transmit, within forty-eight hours of such sale, delivery or other transfer, (A) one copy of the transfer document to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, and (B) one copy of the transfer document to the chief of police of the municipality in which the transferee resides or, where there is no chief of police, the chief executive officer of the municipality, as defined in section 7-148, in which the transferee resides or, if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state trooper serving such municipality or a state police officer of the state police troop having jurisdiction over such municipality, or the chief of police of a law enforcement unit of any federally recognized Native American tribe within the borders of the state as referenced in subsection (b) of section 29-28, if the transferee has a bona fide permanent residence within the jurisdiction of such tribe. If the transferor or transferee is a federally licensed firearms dealer, such transfer document shall be retained for not less than twenty years or until such vendor goes out of business, and such transfer document shall be available for inspection during normal business hours by law enforcement officials. [sign in triplicate a receipt for such long gun, which shall contain the name, address and date and place of birth of such transferee, the date of such sale, delivery or transfer and the caliber, make, model and manufacturer's number and a general description thereof. Not later than twenty-four hours after such sale, delivery or transfer, the transferor shall send by first class mail or electronically transfer one receipt to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection and one receipt to the chief of police of the municipality in which the transferee resides or, where there is no chief of police, the chief executive officer of the municipality, as defined in section 7-148, in which the transferee resides or, if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state trooper serving such municipality or a state police officer of the state police troop having jurisdiction over such municipality, or the chief of police of a law enforcement unit of any federally recognized Native American tribe within the borders of the state as referenced in subsection (b) of section 29-28, if the transferee has a bona fide permanent residence within the jurisdiction of such tribe, and shall retain one receipt, together with the original application, for at least five years.

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





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licensed firearm manufacturer, importer or dealer unless:

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

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

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

(2) The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall make every effort, including performing the national instant criminal background check, to determine if the prospective transferee is eligible to receive such long gun. The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall immediately notify the dealer of the department's determination and the dealer shall immediately notify the prospective transferor or prospective transferee of such determination. If the department determines the prospective transferee is



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ineligible to receive such long gun, no long gun shall be sold, delivered or otherwise transferred by the prospective transferor to the prospective transferee. If the department determines the prospective transferee is eligible to receive such long gun and provides an authorization number for such sale, delivery or transfer, the prospective transferor may proceed to sell, deliver or otherwise transfer the long gun to the prospective transferee.

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

(g) No sale, delivery or other transfer of any long gun shall be made until the expiration of two weeks from the date of the application, except that such waiting period shall not apply to any federal marshal, parole officer or peace officer, or to the sale, delivery or other transfer of (1) any long gun to a holder of a valid state permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued under the provisions of section 29-28, a valid eligibility certificate issued under the provisions of section 29-36f, or a valid long gun eligibility certificate issued under the provisions of section 29-37p, (2) any long gun to an active member of the armed forces of the United States or of any reserve component thereof, (3) any long gun to a holder of a valid hunting license issued pursuant to chapter 490, or (4) antique firearms. For the purposes of this subsection, "antique firearm" means any firearm which was manufactured in or before 1898 and any replica of such firearm, provided such replica is not designed or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed



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ammunition except rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition which is no longer manufactured in the United States and not readily available in the ordinary channel of commercial trade.]

[(h)](e) The provisions of subsections (c) [to] and [(g)](d), inclusive, of this section shall not apply to the sale, delivery or transfer of (1) long guns to (A) the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, police departments, the Department of Correction, the Division of Criminal Justice, the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection or the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States, (B) a sworn and duly certified member of an organized police department, the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or the Department of Correction, a chief inspector or inspector in the Division of Criminal Justice, a salaried inspector of motor vehicles designated by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, a conservation officer or special conservation officer appointed by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection pursuant to section 26-5, or a constable who is certified by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council and appointed by the chief executive authority of a town, city or borough to perform criminal law enforcement duties, pursuant to a letter on the letterhead of such department, division, commissioner or authority authorizing the purchase and stating that the sworn member, inspector, officer or constable will use the long gun in the discharge of official duties, and that a records check indicates that the sworn member, inspector, officer or constable has not been convicted of a crime of family violence, for use by such sworn member, inspector, officer or constable in the discharge of such sworn member's, inspector's, officer's or constable's official duties or when off duty, (C) a member of the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States, or (D) a nuclear facility licensed by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the purpose of providing security services at such facility, or any contractor or subcontractor of such facility for the purpose of providing security services at such facility; (2) long guns to or between federally licensed firearm manufacturers, importers or dealers; (3) curios or relics, as defined in 27 CFR 478.11, to or between federally licensed firearm collectors; or (4) antique firearms [as defined in subsection (g) of this section]. For the purposes of this subsection, "antique firearm" means any firearm which was manufactured in or before 1898 and any replica of such firearm, provided such replica is not designed or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition except rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition which is no longer manufactured in the United States and not readily available in the ordinary channel of commercial trade.

[(i)](f) If the court finds that a violation of this section is not of a serious nature and that the



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

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



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<b>Legislative Liaison</b>	Ashley Zane, Director of Gov’t Relations
<b>Division Requesting This Proposal</b>	Division of Emergency Services and Homeland Security
<b>Drafter</b>	Deputy Commissioner Brenda Bergeron; Nicole Velardi, DEMHS Program Manager

<b>Title of Proposal</b>	Technical Changes to the School Security Program
<b>Statutory Reference, if any</b>	One of the challenges with regard to these proposed technical changes is that the school security grant program is described and amended in a series of public acts but was never codified. <u>See note to Conn. Gen. Stat. Section 10-292r(b):</u> “Section 84 of public act 13-3 is special in nature and has not been codified but remains in full force and effect according to its terms.”
<b>Brief Summary and Statement of Purpose</b>	To improve the school safety program and administration thereof.
<b>How does this proposal relate to the agency’s mission?</b>	School safety falls squarely within the public safety mission of DESPP and the pre-planning component here relates to emergency management planning, per the mission of DEMHS.

## SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

*Summarize sections in groups where appropriate*

<p>Section 1</p> <p>The NCEF Checklist has been used in accordance with PA 13-3 to provide a uniform assessment of schools’ security infrastructure; however, the NCEF checklist has not been updated since 2013. The section would update the checklist to align with current national and state recommendations and best practices (i.e., recommendations by the School Security Infrastructure Council, CISA, etc.,).</p> <p>Section 2:</p>
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The legislature created a sub-category of school security grants called multi-media school security grants (MMSSGP) to fund direct communications systems between schools and law enforcement. A specific percentage (10%) is set aside for nonpublic schools, which have not taken full advantage of the program. We are looking for a legislative change that would allow us the ability to transfer unallocated nonpublic MMSSGP funding to nonpublic SSGP program – in both 2021 and 2023, there was more funding allocated to nonpublic MMSSGP than was applied for (approximately \$500,000 between both rounds). As we currently do not have the ability to reallocate the unused MMSSGP funds, the money is returned to the state. In the future, we would like to be able to reallocate the unused funding to the regular nonpublic SSGP program, as this program typically receives more applications than the funding can support.

## BACKGROUND

**Origin of Proposal**       New Proposal                       Resubmission

*Please consider the following, if applicable:*

<b>Have there been changes in federal/state laws or regulations that make this legislation necessary?</b>	The NCEF Checklist is out of date and does not accurately collect information relevant to the changing threat landscape schools face. Additionally, as the checklist is over ten years old, it has not adapted to changing recommendation and standards in school security practices and infrastructure.
<b>Has this proposal or a similar proposal been implemented in other states? If yes, to what result?</b>	



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<b>Have certain constituencies called for this proposal?</b>	
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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

<b>1. Agency Name</b>	
<b>Agency Contact (name, title)</b>	
<b>Date Contacted</b>	
<b>Status</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Approved</b> <span style="margin-left: 100px;"><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Talks Ongoing</b></span>
<b>Open Issues, if any</b>	

**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

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



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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**

### **ANYTHING ELSE WE SHOULD KNOW?**





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**INSERT FULLY DRAFTED BILL HERE**

PA 13-3 Sec. 84 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective upon passage*):

(a) For the fiscal years ending June 30, 2013, to June 30, 2015, inclusive, the Departments of Emergency Services and Public Protection, Construction Services and Education shall jointly administer a school security infrastructure competitive grant program to reimburse towns for certain expenses for schools under the jurisdiction of the town's school district incurred on or after the effective date of this section for: (1) The development or improvement of the security infrastructure of schools, based on the results of school building security assessments pursuant to subsection

(b) of this section, including, but not limited to, the installation of surveillance cameras, penetration resistant vestibules, ballistic glass, solid core doors, double door access, computer-controlled electronic locks, entry door buzzer systems, scan card systems, panic alarms or other systems; and (2) (A) the training of school personnel in the operation and maintenance of the security infrastructure of school buildings, or (B) the purchase of portable entrance security devices, including, but not limited to, metal detector wands and screening machines and related training. (b) On and after the effective date of this section, each local and regional board of education may, on behalf of its town or its member towns, apply, at such time and in such manner as the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection prescribes, to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection for a grant. Prior to the date that the School Safety Infrastructure Council makes its initial submission of the school safety infrastructure standards, pursuant to subsection (c) of section 80 of this act, the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, in consultation with the Commissioners of Construction Services and Education, shall determine which expenses are eligible for reimbursement under the program. On and after the date that the School Safety Infrastructure Council submits the school safety infrastructure standards, the decision to approve or deny an application and the determination of which expenses are eligible for reimbursement under the program shall be in accordance with the most recent submission of the school safety infrastructure standards, pursuant to subsection (c) of section 80 of this act.



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(c) A town may receive a grant equal to a percentage of its eligible expenses. The percentage shall be determined as follows: (1) Each town shall be ranked in descending order from one to one hundred sixty-nine according to town wealth, as defined in subdivision (26) of section 10-262f of the general statutes, (2) based upon such ranking, a percentage of not less than twenty or more than eighty shall be assigned to each town on a continuous scale, and (3) the town ranked first shall be assigned a percentage of twenty and the town ranked last shall be assigned a percentage of eighty. If there are not sufficient funds to provide grants to all towns based on the percentage determined pursuant to this subsection, the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, in consultation with the Commissioners of Construction Services and Education, shall give priority to applicants on behalf of schools with the greatest need for security infrastructure, as determined by said commissioners based on school building security assessments of the schools under the jurisdiction of the town's school district conducted pursuant to this subsection. Of the applicants on behalf of such schools with the greatest need for security infrastructure, said commissioners shall give first priority to applicants on behalf of schools that have no security infrastructure at the time of such school building security assessment and succeeding priority to applicants on behalf of schools located in priority school districts pursuant to section 10-266p of the general statutes. To be eligible for reimbursement pursuant to this section, an applicant board of education shall (A) demonstrate that it has developed and periodically practices an emergency plan at the schools under its jurisdiction and that such plan has been developed in concert with applicable state or local first-responders, and (B) ~~[provide for a uniform assessment of the schools under its jurisdiction, including any security infrastructure, using the National Clearinghouse for Educational Facilities' Safe Schools Facilities Check List.]~~ provide for a uniform assessment of the schools under their jurisdiction, including any security infrastructure, using the recommendations set forth by the Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security. Such recommendations shall be based on state and federal best practices. The assessment shall be conducted under the supervision of the local law enforcement agency.

Subsection (a) of section 85 of public act 13-3, as amended by section 74 of public act 14-98, section 67 of public act 15-1 of the June special session, section 26 of public act 18-178, section 74 of public act 20-1 ~~[and]~~, section 62 of public act 21-111, and section 68 of public act 23-205 is amended to read as follows

For the purposes described in subsection (b) of this section, the State Bond Commission shall have the power from time to time to authorize the issuance of bonds of the state in one or more series and in principal amounts not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred seven million



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dollars, provided ten million dollars of said authorization shall be effective July 1, 2024.

(b) The proceeds of the sale of said bonds, to the extent of the amount stated in subsection (a) of this section, shall be used by the Department of Education for the purpose of the school security infrastructure competitive grant program, established pursuant to section 84 of public act 13-3, as amended by section 15 of public act 13-122, section 191 of public act 13-247, section 73 of public act 14-98, section 1 of public act 15-5, section 1 of public act 16-171, section 1 of public act 17-68, section 490 of public act 17-2 of the June special session, [and] section 73 of public act 20-1, [and section 68 of public act 23-205](#), provided not less than five million dollars shall be used by the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection for school security projects that involve multimedia interoperable communications systems. [Any multimedia interoperable communications system funds where no eligible applications are pending may be reallocated to the school security infrastructure competitive grant program.](#)

(c) All provisions of section 3-20 of the general statutes, or the exercise of any right or power granted thereby, which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this section are hereby adopted and shall apply to all bonds authorized by the State Bond Commission pursuant to this section, and temporary notes in anticipation of the money to be derived from the sale of any such bonds so authorized may be issued in accordance with said section 3-20 and from time to time renewed. Such bonds shall mature at such time or times not exceeding twenty years from their respective dates as may be provided in or pursuant to the resolution or resolutions of the State Bond Commission authorizing such bonds. None of said bonds shall be authorized except upon a finding by the State Bond Commission that there has been filed with it a request for such authorization which is signed by or on behalf of the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management and states such terms and conditions as said commission, in its discretion, may require. Said bonds issued pursuant to this section shall be general obligations of the state and the full faith and credit of the state of Connecticut are pledged for the payment of the principal of and interest on said bonds as the same become due, and accordingly and as part of the contract of the state with the holders of said bonds, appropriation of all amounts necessary for punctual payment of such principal and interest is hereby made, and the State Treasurer shall pay such principal and interest as the same become due.