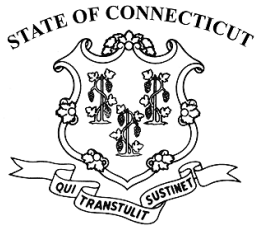

Substitute House Bill No. 7056

Public Act No. 25-18

AN ACT CONCERNING FIREARM PERMITS AND TRANSFERS.

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

Section 1. Section 29-28 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

(a) As used in this section, "local permitting authority" means the chief of police or, where there is no chief of police, the chief executive officer, as described in section 7-193, of the municipality, as defined in section 7-148, or, if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state trooper serving such municipality or a state police officer of the state police troop having jurisdiction over such municipality.

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

(2) **[**The chief of police or, where there is no chief of police, the chief executive officer, as defined in section 7-193, of the municipality, as defined in section 7-148, or, if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state trooper serving such municipality or a state police

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

(3) Any person holding a valid permit for the sale at retail of pistols or revolvers issued on or before September 30, 2023, shall be deemed to be a holder of a valid permit for the sale at retail of firearms until such permit for the sale at retail of pistols or revolvers expires or is revoked, suspended, confiscated or surrendered. The holder of such permit may renew such permit as a permit for the sale at retail of firearms pursuant to section 29-30, as amended by this act.

[(b)**]** (c) Upon the application of any person having a bona fide permanent residence within the jurisdiction of **[**any such**]** a local permitting authority, **[**such chief of police or, where there is no chief of police, such chief executive officer, as defined in section 7-193, or, if designated by such chief executive officer, a resident state trooper or state police officer, as applicable,**]** such local permitting authority may issue a temporary state permit to such person to carry a pistol or

revolver within the state, provided such local permitting authority shall find that such applicant intends to make no use of any pistol or revolver which such applicant may be permitted to carry under such permit other than a lawful use and that such person is a suitable person to receive such permit. Such applicant shall submit to a state and national criminal history records check in accordance with section 29-17a. If the applicant has a bona fide permanent residence within the jurisdiction of any federally recognized Native American tribe within the borders of the state, and such tribe has a law enforcement unit, as defined in section 7-294a, the chief of police of such law enforcement unit may issue a temporary state permit to such person pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, and any chief of police of any other law enforcement unit having jurisdiction over an area containing such person's bona fide permanent residence shall not issue such temporary state permit if such tribal law enforcement unit accepts applications for temporary state permits. Such applicant shall submit to a state and national criminal history records check in accordance with section 29-17a. No state or temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver shall be issued under this subsection if the applicant: (1) (A) For any application filed prior to July 1, 2024, has failed to successfully complete a course approved by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection in the safety and use of pistols and revolvers including, but not limited to, a safety or training course in the use of pistols and revolvers available to the public offered by a law enforcement agency, a private or public educational institution or a firearms training school, utilizing instructors certified by the National Rifle Association or the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection and a safety or training course in the use of pistols or revolvers conducted by an instructor certified by the state or the National Rifle Association, and (B) for any application filed on or after July 1, 2024, has failed to successfully complete, not earlier than two years prior to the submission of such application, a course approved by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection in the safety and use of firearms, which courses may include those certified

by the National Rifle Association or other organizations, conducted by an instructor certified by the National Rifle Association or by the state, provided any such course includes instruction in state law requirements pertaining to safe storage in the home and in vehicles, lawful use of firearms and lawful carrying of firearms in public. Any person wishing to provide such course, may apply in the form and manner prescribed by the commissioner. The commissioner shall approve or deny any application for provision of such a course not later than July 1, 2024, in the case of an application submitted before October 1, 2023; (2) has been convicted of (A) a felony, (B) a misdemeanor violation of section 21a-279 on or after October 1, 2015, or (C) a misdemeanor violation of section 53a-58, 53a-61, 53a-61a, 53a-62, 53a-63, 53a-96, 53a-175, 53a-176, 53a-178 or 53a-181d during the preceding twenty years or a misdemeanor violation of any law of this state that has been designated as a family violence crime pursuant to section 46b-38h; (3) has been convicted as delinquent for the commission of a serious juvenile offense, as defined in section 46b-120; (4) has been discharged from custody within the preceding twenty years after having been found not guilty of a crime by reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to section 53a-13; (5) (A) has been confined in a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding sixty months by order of a probate court, or (B) has been voluntarily admitted on or after October 1, 2013, or has been committed under an emergency certificate pursuant to section 17a-502 on or after October 1, 2023, to a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, as defined in section 17a-495, within the preceding six months for care and treatment of a psychiatric disability and not solely for being an alcohol-dependent person or a drug-dependent person, as those terms are defined in section 17a-680; (6) is subject to a restraining or protective order issued by a court in a case involving the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person, including an ex parte order issued pursuant to section 46b-15 or 46b-16a; (7) is subject to a firearms seizure order issued prior to June 1, 2022, pursuant to section 29-38c<u>, as amended by this act,</u>

after notice and hearing, or a risk protection order or risk protection investigation order issued on or after June 1, 2022, pursuant to section 29-38c, as amended by this act; (8) is prohibited from shipping, transporting, possessing or receiving a firearm pursuant to 18 USC 922(g)(2), (g)(4) or (g)(9); (9) is an alien illegally or unlawfully in the United States; or (10) is less than twenty-one years of age. Nothing in this section shall require any person who holds a valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver on July 1, 2024, to participate in any additional training in the safety and use of pistols and revolvers. No person may apply for a temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver more than once within any twelve-month period, and no temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver shall be issued to any person who has applied for such permit more than once within the preceding twelve months. Any person who applies for a temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver shall indicate in writing on the application, under penalty of false statement in such manner as the **[**issuing**]** local permitting authority prescribes, that such person has not applied for a temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver within the past twelve months. Upon issuance of a temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver to the applicant, the local permitting authority **[**,**]** 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 this subsection, shall forward the original application to the commissioner. Not later than sixty days after receiving a temporary state permit, an applicant shall appear at a location designated by the commissioner to receive the state permit. The commissioner may then issue, to any holder of any temporary state permit, a state permit to carry a pistol or revolver within the state. Upon issuance of the state permit, the commissioner shall make available to the permit holder a copy of the law regarding the permit holder's responsibility to report the loss or theft of a firearm and the penalties associated with the failure to comply with such law. Upon issuance of the state permit, the commissioner shall forward a record of such state permit to the local permitting authority,

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 this subsection, **[**issuing**]** that issued the temporary state permit. The commissioner shall retain records of all applications, whether approved or denied. The copy of the state permit delivered to the permittee shall be laminated and shall contain a full-face photograph of such permittee. A person holding a state permit issued pursuant to this subsection shall notify the issuing authority within two business days of any change of such person's address. The notification shall include the old address and the new address of such person.

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

[(d)**]** (e) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 1-210 and 1-211, the name and address of a person issued a permit to sell firearms at retail pursuant to subsection **[**(a)**]** (b) of this section or a state or a temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver pursuant to subsection **[**(b)**]** (c) of this section, or a local permit to carry pistols and revolvers issued by local permitting authorities prior to October 1, 2001, shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed, except (1) such information may be disclosed to law enforcement officials acting in the performance of their duties, including, but not limited to, employees of the United States Probation Office acting in the performance of their duties and parole officers within the Department of Correction acting in the performance of their duties, (2) the issuing authority may disclose such information to the

extent necessary to comply with a request made pursuant to section 29-33, as amended by this act, 29-37a, as amended by this act, or 29-38m, as amended by this act, for verification that such state or temporary state permit is still valid and has not been suspended or revoked, and the local permitting authority may disclose such information to the extent necessary to comply with a request made pursuant to section 29-33, as amended by this act, 29-37a, as amended by this act, or 29-38m, as amended by this act, for verification that a local permit is still valid and has not been suspended or revoked, and (3) such information may be disclosed to the Commissioner of Mental Health and Addiction Services to carry out the provisions of subsection (c) of section 17a-500.

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

[(f)**]** (g) Any bona fide resident of the United States having no bona fide permanent residence within the jurisdiction of any local permitting authority in the state, but who has a permit or license to carry a pistol or revolver issued by the authority of another state or subdivision of the United States, may apply directly to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection for a permit to carry a pistol or revolver in this state. All provisions of subsections **[**(b), (c), (d) and (e)**]** (c), (d), (e) and (f) of this section shall apply to applications for a permit received by the commissioner under this subsection. Such applicant shall submit to a state and national criminal history records check in accordance with section 29-17a.

Sec. 2. Section 29-28a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

(a) Requests for temporary state permits under section 29-28, as

amended by this act, shall be submitted to the **[**chief of police,**]** local permitting authority, as defined in section 29-28, as amended by this act, 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, **[**or, where there is no chief of police, to the chief executive officer, as defined in section 7-193, of the municipality, as defined in section 7-148, or, if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state trooper serving such municipality or a state police officer of the state police troop having jurisdiction over such municipality,**]** on application forms prescribed by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection. Upon written request by any person for a temporary state permit not on a prescribed application form, or upon request by any person for such application form, the local permitting authority **[**,**]** 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, shall supply such forms. When any such request is made in person at the office of the local permitting authority or law enforcement unit of any federally recognized Native American tribe within the borders of the state, as referenced in subsection (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, the local permitting authority **[**,**]** or the chief of police of **[**a**]** such 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,**]** shall supply such application form immediately. When any such request is made in any other manner, the local permitting authority, 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, shall supply such application form not later than one week after receiving such request. If such application form is not supplied within the time limits required by this section, the request therefor shall constitute a sufficient application. If any local permitting authority, 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, fails to supply an application form upon the request of any person, such person may request an application form from the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection or any barracks of the Division of State Police, and the time limits and procedures set forth in this section for handling requests for such forms shall be applicable.

(b) (1) The local permitting authority, 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, shall, not later than eight weeks after a sufficient application for a temporary state permit has been made, inform the applicant that such applicant's request for a temporary state permit has been approved or denied, and if denied, supply to the applicant a detailed written reason for such denial. The local permitting authority, 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, shall forward a copy of the application indicating approval or denial of the temporary state permit to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection. If the local permitting authority, 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, **[**has denied**]** denies the application for a temporary state permit, no state permit may be issued. If the local permitting authority **[**has failed**]** fails to expressly deny the application or issue a temporary state permit during the eight-week period following the submission of such application, upon presentation by the applicant of an affidavit attesting to such failure to expressly deny the application at least (A) thirty-two weeks, in the case of an application filed on or before March

30, 2024, and (B) sixteen weeks, in the case of an application filed on or after April 1, 2024, after submission of such application, the commissioner shall accept such affidavit in lieu of a temporary state permit and notify the local permitting authority immediately of the receipt of such affidavit. The commissioner shall, not later than eight weeks after receiving an application indicating approval from the local permitting authority, 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, or an affidavit attesting to a failure to expressly deny the application, inform the applicant in detailed writing that the applicant's application for a state permit has been approved or denied, or that the results of the national criminal history records check have not been received. If grounds for denial become known after a temporary state permit has been obtained, the temporary state permit shall be immediately revoked pursuant to section 29-32, as amended by this act. The failure of the issuing authority to complete the review of an application for a temporary state permit shall not be grounds for the commissioner to deny issuance of a state permit.

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

Sec. 3. Section 29-28b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

(a) In addition to any other duty required by this chapter, a person

who possesses a permit to sell firearms at retail issued pursuant to subsection **[**(a)**]** (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, shall not:

(1) Furnish false or fraudulent information in any application to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or fail to comply with representations made in any application;

(2) Fail to maintain a permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to subsection **[**(b)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, or a valid eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to section 29-36f;

(3) Fail to maintain a permit to sell firearms at retail issued pursuant to subsection **[**(a)**]** (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act;

(4) Fail to maintain effective controls against theft of firearms, including, but not limited to, installation or maintenance of the burglar alarm system required under section 29-37d;

(5) Fail to acquire an authorization number for a firearm transfer pursuant to sections 29-36*l*, as amended by this act, and 29-37a, as amended by this act;

(6) Transfer a firearm to a person ineligible to receive such firearm, unless the permittee relied in good faith on information provided to such permittee by the department in verifying the eligibility of such ineligible person;

(7) Sell, deliver or otherwise transfer an assault weapon in violation of sections 53-202a to 53-202k, inclusive, or fail to maintain accurate records of any such sale, delivery or transfer;

(8) Sell, deliver or otherwise transfer a large capacity magazine in violation of sections 53-202w and 53-202x or fail to maintain accurate records of any such sale, delivery or transfer;

(9) Fail to maintain current and proper acquisition and disposition records required by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives;

(10) Fail to post placards or furnish written warnings pursuant to section 29-37b;

(11) Fail to provide a trigger lock, gun lock or gun locking device with each purchase pursuant to section 29-37b;

(12) Fail to verify the age and criminal background of employees pursuant to section 29-37f;

(13) Fail to report any firearm stolen in compliance with section 53-202g and 18 USC 923(g)(6), as amended from time to time; or

(14) Fail to conduct an annual physical inventory reconciliation as required by subsection (b) of this section.

(b) Any person who possesses a permit to sell firearms at retail shall, not later than the fifth business day of October of each year, cause a physical inventory reconciliation to be performed that includes comparing the physical inventory of firearms with acquisition and disposition records required to be maintained pursuant to this chapter and 27 CFR 478.125 (e), as amended from time to time. A permittee shall, within five business days of performing this inventory reconciliation, attest to the commissioner, in a form and manner specified by the commissioner, that the required inventory reconciliation was performed and any firearms determined to be missing from the inventory were reported to the Attorney General and appropriate local authorities as required by section 53-202g and 18 USC 923 (g)(6), as amended from time to time.

(c) (1) If there is probable cause to believe that a person has failed to comply with the duties specified in subsection (a) of this section, the

commissioner or the **[**chief of police or, where there is no chief of police, the chief executive officer of the municipality or if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state trooper serving such municipality or a state police officer of the state police troop having jurisdiction over such**]** local permitting authority, as defined in section 29-28, as amended by this act, for the municipality in which such person resides may issue notice of a violation. Such notice shall detail the reasons for issuing such notice and provide a date, not earlier than thirty days following the date of service of the notice, by which such person must cure the violation.

(2) If the period for cure described in subdivision (1) of this subsection has expired and the commissioner or **[**chief**]** local permitting authority determines that the violation is not cured, the commissioner or **[**chief or, where there is no chief of police, the chief executive officer of the municipality or if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state trooper**]** local permitting authority may temporarily prohibit further sale of firearms at the permitted premises by issuing a stop sales order. Such order shall be effective when served upon the person in violation or posted by the commissioner or **[**chief or, where there is no chief of police, the chief executive officer of the municipality or if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state trooper**]** local permitting authority at the permitted premises. The commissioner or **[**chief or, where there is no chief of police, the chief executive officer of the municipality or if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state trooper**]** local permitting authority may assess a civil penalty against of not more than one hundred dollars per day during which the violation continues. Any person who sells, delivers or otherwise transfers a firearm in violation of a stop sales order shall be guilty of a class C felony for which two years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court, and five thousand dollars of the fine imposed may not be remitted or reduced by the court unless the court states on the record its reasons for remitting or reducing

such fine.

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

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

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

Sec. 4. Section 29-29 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

(a) No temporary state permit for carrying any pistol or revolver shall be issued under the provisions of section 29-28, as amended by this act, unless the applicant for such permit gives to the local permitting authority, as defined in section 29-28, as amended by this act, 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, upon its request, full information concerning the applicant's criminal record. The local permitting authority, 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, shall require the applicant to submit to state and national criminal history records checks. The local permitting authority,

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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, shall take a full description of such applicant and make an investigation concerning the applicant's suitability to carry any such weapons.

(b) The local permitting authority, 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, or the commissioner in the case of an application pursuant to subsection **[**(f)**]** (g) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, shall take the fingerprints of such applicant or conduct any other method of positive identification required by the State Police Bureau of Identification or the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The local permitting authority, 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, or the commissioner shall record the date the fingerprints were taken in the applicant's file and, within five business days of such date, shall forward such fingerprints and other positive identifying information to the State Police Bureau of Identification which shall conduct criminal history records checks in accordance with section 29-17a.

(c) The local permitting authority, 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, may, in its discretion, issue a temporary state permit before a national criminal history records check relative to such applicant's record has been received. Upon receipt of the results of such national criminal history records check, the commissioner shall send a copy of the results of such national criminal history records check to the local permitting authority, 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, which shall inform the applicant and render a decision on the application within one week of the receipt of such results. If such results have not been received within eight weeks after a sufficient application for a permit has been made, the local permitting authority, 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, shall inform the applicant of such delay, in writing. No temporary state permit shall be issued if the local permitting authority, 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, has reason to believe the applicant has ever been convicted of a felony, or that any other condition exists for which the issuance of a permit for possession of a pistol or revolver is prohibited under state or federal law.

(d) The commissioner may investigate any applicant for a state permit and shall investigate each applicant for renewal of a state permit to ensure that such applicant is eligible under state law for such permit or for renewal of such permit.

(e) No state permit may be issued unless either the local permitting authority, 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, or the commissioner has received the results of the national criminal history records check.

Sec. 5. Section 29-30 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

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

(b) A local permit originally issued before October 1, 2001, whether

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

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

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

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

(f) The issuing authority shall send a notice of the expiration of a state permit to carry a pistol or revolver, issued pursuant to section 29-28, as amended by this act, to the holder of such permit, by first class mail or electronic mail, not less than ninety days before such expiration, and shall include with such notice a form for the renewal of said state permit. The holder of such permit may elect to receive such notice by first class

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

Sec. 6. Section 29-32 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

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

(b) Any state permit or temporary state permit for the carrying of any pistol or revolver may be revoked by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection for cause and shall be revoked by said commissioner upon conviction of the holder of such permit of a felony or of any misdemeanor specified in subsection **[**(b)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, or upon the occurrence of any event which would have disqualified the holder from being issued the state permit or temporary state permit pursuant to subsection **[**(b)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act. Upon the revocation of any state permit or temporary state permit, the person whose state permit or temporary state permit is revoked shall be notified in writing and such state permit or temporary state permit shall be forthwith delivered to the

commissioner. Any law enforcement authority shall confiscate and immediately forward to the commissioner any state permit or temporary state permit that is illegally possessed by any person. The commissioner may revoke the state permit or temporary state permit based upon the commissioner's own investigation or upon the request of any law enforcement agency. Any person who fails to surrender any permit within five days of notification in writing of revocation thereof shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

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

(d) If a state permit or temporary state permit for the carrying of any pistol or revolver is revoked because the person holding such permit is subject to an ex parte order issued pursuant to section 46b-15 or 46b-16a, upon expiration of such order, such person may notify the Department

of Emergency Services and Public Protection that such order has expired. Upon verification of such expiration and provided such person is not otherwise disqualified from holding such permit pursuant to subsection **[**(b)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, the department shall reinstate such permit.

Sec. 7. Subsection (b) of section 29-32b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

(b) Any person aggrieved by any refusal to issue or renew a permit or certificate under the provisions of section 29-28, as amended by this act, 29-36f, 29-37p or 29-38n, or by any limitation or revocation of a permit or certificate issued under any of said sections, or by a refusal or failure of any issuing authority to furnish an application as provided in section 29-28a, as amended by this act, may, within ninety days after receipt of notice of such refusal, limitation or revocation, or refusal or failure to supply an application as provided in section 29-28a, as amended by this act, and without prejudice to any other course of action open to such person in law or in equity, appeal to the board. On such appeal the board shall inquire into and determine the facts, de novo, and unless it finds that such a refusal, limitation or revocation, or such refusal or failure to supply an application, as the case may be, would be for just and proper cause, it shall order such permit or certificate to be issued, renewed or restored, or the limitation removed or modified, as the case may be. If the refusal was for failure to document compliance with local zoning requirements, under subsection **[**(a)**]** (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, the board shall not issue a permit.

Sec. 8. Subsections (b) to (f), inclusive, of section 29-33 of the general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

(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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, a valid permit to sell firearms at retail issued pursuant to subsection **[**(a)**]** (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, or a valid eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to section 29-36f or is a federal marshal, parole officer or peace officer.

(c) No person, firm or corporation shall sell, deliver or otherwise transfer any pistol or revolver except upon written application on a form prescribed and furnished by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection. Such person, firm or corporation shall ensure that all questions on the application are answered properly prior to releasing the pistol or revolver and shall retain the application, which shall be attached to the federal sale or transfer document, for at least twenty years or until such vendor goes out of business. Such application shall be available for inspection during normal business hours by law enforcement officials. No sale, delivery or other transfer of any pistol or revolver shall be made unless the person making the purchase or to whom the same is delivered or transferred is personally known to the person selling such pistol or revolver or making delivery or transfer thereof or provides evidence of his identity in the form of a motor vehicle operator's license, identity card issued pursuant to section 1-1h or valid passport. No sale, delivery or other transfer of any pistol or revolver shall be made until the person, firm or corporation making such transfer obtains an authorization number from the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection. Said commissioner shall perform the national instant criminal background check and make a reasonable effort to determine whether there is any reason that would prohibit such applicant from possessing a pistol or revolver as provided in section 53a-217c. If the commissioner determines the existence of such a reason, the commissioner shall (1) deny the sale and no pistol or revolver shall be sold, delivered or otherwise transferred by such person, firm or corporation to such applicant, and (2) inform the **[**chief

of police of the town in which the applicant resides, or, where there is no chief of police, the warden of the borough or the first selectman of the town**]** local permitting authority, as defined in section 29-28, as amended by this act, 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, permit to sell firearms at retail, issued pursuant to subsection **[**(a)**]** (b) 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 person, firm or corporation selling such pistol or revolver or making delivery or transfer thereof shall (1) give one copy of the receipt to the person making the purchase of such pistol or revolver or to whom the same is delivered or transferred, (2) retain one copy of the receipt for at least five years, and (3) send, by first class mail, or electronically transmit, within forty-eight hours of such sale, delivery or other transfer, (A) one copy of the receipt to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, and (B) one copy of the receipt to the **[**chief of police of the municipality in which the transferee resides or, where there is no chief of police, the chief executive officer of the municipality, as defined in section 7-148, in which the transferee resides or, if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state trooper serving such municipality or a state police officer of the state police troop having jurisdiction over such municipality,**]** local permitting authority 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, if the transferee has a bona fide permanent residence within the jurisdiction of such tribe.

(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, or (E) any firearm transferred to a defense contractor, as defined in section 31-362g, manufacturer of nuclear-powered submarines, aerospace company or nuclear power generating facility pursuant to an agreement with a federal agency or applicable federal regulations for the purpose of training armed security force personnel or providing or maintaining an armed security force.

Sec. 9. Subsection (f) of section 29-36g of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

(f) An eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver shall not authorize the holder thereof to carry a pistol or revolver upon his person in circumstances for which a permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to subsection **[**(b)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, is required under section 29-35.

Sec. 10. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 29-36*l* of the general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

(a) The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall establish a state database that any person, firm or corporation who sells or otherwise transfers firearms may access, by telephone or other electronic means in addition to the telephone, for information to be

supplied immediately, on whether a permit to carry a pistol or revolver, issued pursuant to subsection **[**(b)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, a permit to sell firearms at retail, issued pursuant to subsection **[**(a)**]** (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, an eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver, issued pursuant to section 29-36f, or a long gun eligibility certificate, issued pursuant to section 29-37p, is valid and has not been revoked or suspended.

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

Sec. 11. Subsections (c) to (f), inclusive, of section 29-37a of the general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

(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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, a valid permit to sell firearms at retail issued pursuant to subsection **[**(a)**]** (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, or a valid eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to section 29-36f.

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

No such sale, delivery or other transfer of any long gun shall be made until the person, firm or corporation making such sale, delivery or transfer has ensured that such application has been completed properly and has obtained an authorization number from the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection for such sale, delivery or transfer. The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall make every effort, including performing the national instant criminal background check, to determine if the applicant is eligible to receive such long gun. If it is determined that the applicant is ineligible to receive such long gun, the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall immediately notify the (1) person, firm or corporation to whom such application was made and no such long gun shall be sold, delivered or otherwise transferred to such applicant by such person, firm or corporation, and (2) **[**chief of police of the town in which the applicant resides, or, where there is no chief of police, the warden of the borough or the first selectman of the town**]** local permitting authority, as defined in section 29-28, as amended by this act, 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, 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 gunpowder or other explosive or any bullet, ball or shell. Upon the sale, delivery or other transfer of the long gun, the transferee shall sign in triplicate a receipt for such long gun, which shall contain the name, address and date and place of birth of such transferee, the date of such sale, delivery or transfer and the caliber, make, model and manufacturer's number and a general description thereof. Not later than twenty-four hours after such sale, delivery or transfer, the

transferor shall send by first class mail or electronically transfer one receipt to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection and one receipt to the **[**chief of police of the municipality in which the transferee resides or, where there is no chief of police, the chief executive officer of the municipality, as defined in section 7-148, in which the transferee resides or, if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state trooper serving such municipality or a state police officer of the state police troop having jurisdiction over such municipality,**]** local permitting authority 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, 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 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, valid permit to sell firearms at retail issued pursuant to subsection **[**(a)**]** (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, 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 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**]** local permitting authority for 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, 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.

Sec. 12. Subsection (b) of section 29-37g of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*

1, 2025):

(b) Not later than thirty days before commencement of a gun show, the gun show promoter shall provide notice of the date, time, duration and location of the gun show to **[**(1) the chief of police of the municipality in which the gun show is to take place, or (2) where there is no chief of police, the chief executive officer of**]** the local permitting authority, as defined in section 29-28, as amended by this act, for the municipality, as defined in section 7-148, in which the gun show is to take place. **[**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.**]**

Sec. 13. Subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of section 29-38c of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

(b) (1) Any family or household member or medical professional who has a good faith belief that a person who is at least eighteen years of age poses a risk of imminent personal injury to such person's self or to another person may make an application for a risk protection order investigation with the clerk of the court for any geographical area. The application and accompanying affidavit shall be made under oath and indicate: (A) The factual basis for the applicant's belief that such person poses a risk of imminent personal injury to such person's self or to another person; (B) whether such person holds a permit under subsection **[**(b)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, or an eligibility certificate issued under section 29-36f, 29-37p or 29-38n or currently possesses one or more firearms or other deadly weapons or ammunition, if known; and (C) where any such firearm or other deadly weapon or ammunition is located, if known.

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

1, 2025):

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

Sec. 15. Subsection (c) of section 29-161z of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

(c) 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)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, and may be renewed for additional five-year periods.

Sec. 16. Subsection (d) of section 53-206g of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

(d) Except as provided in subsection (e) of this section, any person who holds a valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to subsection **[**(b)**]** (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, a valid

eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to section 29-36f, a valid long gun eligibility certificate issued pursuant to section 29-37p or an ammunition certificate issued or renewed pursuant to section 29-38n or section 29-38o and possesses a rate of fire enhancement prior to July 1, 2019, shall be guilty of a class D misdemeanor for a first offense and shall be guilty of a class D felony for any subsequent offense.

Sec. 17. Subsection (b) of section 53-206h of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

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

Sec. 18. Subdivision (8) of subsection (a) of section 54-280 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2025*):

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

or (g) of section 53-202, section 53-202b, 53-202c, 53-202j, 53-202k, 53-202*l*, 53-202aa or 53-206b, subsection (b) of section 53a-8, section 53a-55a, 53a-56a, 53a-60a, 53a-60c, 53a-72b, 53a-92a, 53a-94a, 53a-102a, 53a-103a, 53a-211, 53a-212, 53a-216, 53a-217, 53a-217a, 53a-217b or 53a-217c, or a second or subsequent violation of section 53-202g; or (B) a violation of any section of the general statutes which constitutes a felony, as defined in section 53a-25, provided the court makes a finding that, at the time of the offense, the offender used a deadly weapon, or was armed with and threatened the use of or displayed or represented by words or conduct that the offender possessed a deadly weapon;

Governor's Action:
Approved June 9, 2025