

OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

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<http://www.cga.ct.gov/ofa>

sHB-7223

AN ACT CONCERNING THE STORAGE OF A PISTOL OR
REVOLVER IN A MOTOR VEHICLE.

As Amended by House "A" (LCO 8067), House "C" (LCO 8187), House
"D" (LCO 8223)

House Calendar No.: 313

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 20 \$	FY 21 \$
Correction, Dept.; Judicial Dept. (Probation)	GF - Potential Cost	See Below	See Below
Resources of the General Fund	GF - Potential Revenue Gain	See Below	See Below

Note: GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation

The bill makes it a class A misdemeanor to have a handgun in an unattended motor vehicle, subsequent violations are a class D felony, and results in a potential cost for incarceration or probation and a potential revenue gain from fines. On average, the marginal cost to the state for incarcerating an offender for the year is \$1,800¹ while the average marginal cost for supervision in the community is less than \$700² each year.

¹ Inmate marginal cost is based on increased consumables (e.g. food, clothing, water, sewage, living supplies, etc.) This does not include a change in staffing costs or utility expenses because these would only be realized if a unit or facility opened.

² Probation marginal cost is based on services provided by private providers and only includes costs that increase with each additional participant. This does not include a cost for additional supervision by a probation officer unless a new offense

House "A" removes the cost in the underlying bill to various state agencies who issue a handgun to an employee and removes the mandated cost to municipalities for the purchase of a locked safe.

In addition, the amendment allows firearms to be stored in a locked trunk as well as a locked safe and allows the court to suspend prosecution for various reasons.

House "C" adds additional definitions and does not result in a fiscal impact.

House "D" changes first violations to a class A misdemeanor and subsequent violations to a class D felony, reducing potential costs for incarceration or probation supervision in the underlying bill.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to the number of violations.

is anticipated to result in enough additional offenders to require additional probation officers.