

OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

Legislative Office Building, Room 5200

Hartford, CT 06106 ◊ (860) 240-0200

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

sHB-7219

AN ACT CONCERNING GHOST GUNS.

AMENDMENT

LCO No.: 8074

File Copy No.: 485

House Calendar No.: 312

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 20 \$	FY 21 \$
Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection	GF - Cost	Less than 10,000	Less than 10,000
Judicial Dept. (Probation); Correction, Dept.	GF - Potential Cost	Minimal	Minimal
Resources of the General Fund	GF - Potential Revenue Gain	See Below	See Below

Note: GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation

The amendment strikes the underlying bill and the associated fiscal impact.

There is a cost expected to be less than \$10,000 to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) resulting from the amendment, which requires DESPP develop and maintain a system for providing serial numbers for ghost guns. The agency would likely have to modify an existing agreement with the third party vendor that currently provides services related to firearm serial numbers, resulting in a minimal cost.

The amendment also expands the felony of alteration of a firearm and results in a potential cost from incarceration or potential revenue

Primary Analyst: AN
Contributing Analyst(s):

5/7/19
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gain from fines. To the extent that violators are prosecuted, the amendment results in a potential cost to the Department of Correction for incarceration or Judicial Department for probation supervision. As of February 2019, there are 10 offenders incarcerated for the current offense and 16 on probation. On average, the marginal cost to the state for incarcerating an offender for the year is \$1,900¹ while the average marginal cost for supervision in the community is less than \$700² each year.

The preceding Fiscal Impact statement is prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for the purposes of information, summarization and explanation and does not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

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