

OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

Legislative Office Building, Room 5200
Hartford, CT 06106 ◊ (860) 240-0200
<http://www.cga.ct.gov/ofa>

sHB-6100

AN ACT CONCERNING DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER PROTECTION LICENSING AND ENFORCEMENT.

As Amended by House "A" (LCO 8153)

House Calendar No.: 231

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 21 \$	FY 22 \$	FY 23 \$
Consumer Protection, Dept.	New Automobiles Warranties Account - Potential Revenue Gain	None	See Below	See Below
Resources of the General Fund	GF - Potential Revenue Gain	See Below	See Below	See Below
Resources of the General Fund	GF - Potential Revenue Loss	Less than 1,000	Less than 1,000	Less than 1,000

Note: GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact:

Municipalities	Effect	FY 21 \$	FY 22 \$	FY 23 \$
Various Municipalities	Potential Savings	Up to 5,000	Up to 5,000	Up to 5,000

Explanation

The bill makes numerous changes to the Department of Consumer Protection statutes resulting in the various potential revenue impacts described below.

- **Section 7** establishes fees for architects who do not meet continuing education guidelines (\$315 fee for architects who

Primary Analyst: ME
Contributing Analyst(s):
Reviewer: PR

5/25/21

complete it up to 13 weeks after deadline and \$625 fee for architects who complete if 13-26 weeks after the deadline) resulting in a potential revenue gain to the extent violations occur.

- **Section 10** removes a provision that allows community association managers to pay a \$50 fee for renewal applications made more than a month after they expired resulting in a potential revenue loss of less than \$1,000 per year.
- **Sections 14-17** allows DCP to impose a fine of up to \$1,000 per violation for any license, registration, or certificate resulting in a potential revenue gain to the extent violations occur.
- **Sections 30-31** allow DCP to issue a \$500 fine per violation to mobile manufactured home park licenses if 30 days pass without resolution following a reinspection resulting in a potential revenue gain to the extent violations occur.
- **Section 503** allows the DCP to impose a fine of up to \$10,000 per day for a manufacturer who fails to stamp a title as required by law resulting in a potential revenue gain to the new automobiles warranties account to the extent violations occur.
- **Section 504** allows DCP to fine a manufacturer up to \$1,000 per day if the manufacturer fails to perform repairs by the applicable date set by the arbitrator resulting in a potential revenue gain to the new automobiles warranties account to the extent violations occur.
- **Section 505** allows DCP to assess a late fee of \$2 per vehicle for new automobile warranties account surcharges that are late resulting in a potential revenue gain to the new automobiles warranties account to the extent violations occur.

occur.

- **Sections 506-510** make various changes to pharmacies and drug control statutes resulting in no fiscal impact to the state.
- **Sections 511-515** make various changes to medical marijuana and hemp statutes resulting in no fiscal impact.
- **Section 530** allows certain permittees to hold multiple permits resulting in a potential revenue gain to the extent additional permits are applied for.
- **Section 531** increases the number of package store permits a person may acquire from 5 to 6 resulting in a potential revenue gain to the extent additional permits are applied for. The annual renewal fee for a package store liquor permit is \$535 per year.
- **Sections 545-546** allow druggist liquor permit holders to deliver alcohol and results in a potential revenue gain to the extent additional permits are applied for. The annual renewal fee for a druggist permit is \$535.
- **Section 547** allows caterer liquor permit holders to serve alcohol with or without food resulting in a potential revenue gain to the extent additional permits are applied for. The annual renewal fee for a caterer permit is \$540.
- **Section 549** specifies the up to \$1,000 fine the Department of Consumer Protection can impose on permittees for violations is a per violation fine, resulting in a potential revenue gain if additional fines are levied.
- **Section 559** allows café permits to be issued to higher education institutions and results in a revenue gain to the extent additional permits are applied for. The annual renewal fee for a café permit is \$2,000.

- **Sections 563-564** allows a municipality to vote by legislative body, rather than referendum, to allow the sale of alcohol, or to allow certain alcohol permits. Eliminating the requirement to conduct a referendum results in a savings, of less than \$5,000, to the extent that these votes occur. Savings is associated with reduced costs for printing ballots, paying poll workers, and police overtime to provide security at referenda.
- **Section 565** creates a seasonal outdoor open-air permit with a fee of \$2,000 resulting in a potential revenue gain to the extent this permit is applied for.
- **Section 568** allows mead to be sold in gift baskets and results in a potential revenue gain to the extent additional permits are applied for. The annual renewal fee for a gift basket permit is \$200.
- **Sections 570-571** allows certain alcohol permittees to sell and deliver alcohol for off-premises consumption for three years resulting in a potential revenue gain to the extent the amendment results in additional liquor permit applications there is a potential revenue gain to the state.

To the extent the amendments liquor provisions result in an increase in alcohol consumption in the state, there is a minimal revenue gain associated with incremental sales and alcoholic beverage taxes.

House "A" adds sections 501-572 resulting in the potential revenue gain to the state and potential savings to municipalities described above.

The Out Years

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