

OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

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sHB-6877

AN ACT CONCERNING RISK PROTECTION ORDERS OR WARRANTS AND DISQUALIFIERS FOR FIREARM PERMITS AND ELIGIBILITY CERTIFICATES BASED ON TEMPORARY COMMITMENT UNDER A PHYSICIAN'S EMERGENCY CERTIFICATION.

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 24 \$	FY 25 \$
Emergency Services and Public Protection, Dept.	GF - Potential Cost	See Below	See Below
Resources of the General Fund	GF - Potential Revenue Impact	See Below	See Below
Judicial Dept. (Probation); Correction, Dept.	GF - Potential Cost	See Below	See Below

Note: GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact:

Municipalities	Effect	FY 24 \$	FY 25 \$
Municipal Police Departments	STATE MANDATE ¹ - Potential Cost	See Below	See Below
Various Municipalities	Potential Revenue Loss	See Below	See Below

Explanation

The bill makes changes to firearms and public safety statutes

¹ State mandate is defined in Sec. 2-32b(2) of the Connecticut General Statutes, "state mandate" means any state initiated constitutional, statutory or executive action that requires a local government to establish, expand or modify its activities in such a way as to necessitate additional expenditures from local revenues.

resulting in the following impacts to state and municipal agencies.

Section 2 requires law enforcement agencies to immediately investigate circumstances surrounding a child in possession of a firearm or deadly weapon upon receiving a court order, resulting in a potential cost to the State Police in the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) and municipal police departments, to the extent that additional resources and overtime expenses are required to meet the investigation requirements. The average overtime rate for one State Police trooper is \$79 per hour.

Sections 4-11 prohibit certain individuals from obtaining a handgun carry permit, handgun eligibility certificate, or long gun eligibility certificate, resulting in a potential revenue loss to state and local permitting authorities to the extent that less applications are received.

These sections also make some changes to offenses of criminal possession of a firearm which result 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 \$2,500² while the average marginal cost for supervision in the community is less than \$800³ each year.

Finally, the bill makes various procedural, conforming, and technical changes not anticipated to result in a fiscal impact to the state or municipalities.

The Out Years

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

² 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.

³ 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.

investigations required, the number of affected firearm permit and certificate applications, and the number of criminal offenses committed.