

OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

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HB-6609

AN ACT CONCERNING EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY
FOR SMOKE DETECTORS.

AMENDMENT

LCO No.: 7071

File Copy No.: 133

House Calendar No.: 105

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact: None

Municipal Impact:

Municipalities	Effect	FY 24 \$	FY 25 \$
Various Municipalities	See Below	See Below	See Below

Explanation

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

Instead, the amendment requires, by April 1, 2024: (1) smoke detector producers to establish a collection and recycling program to collect, transport and manage obsolete smoke detectors received at collection sites, and (2) make collection containers available to any wholesaler, retailer or municipality that participates as a collection site in the smoke detector collection and recycling program under the amendment.

This may result in a one-time cost to some municipalities, as it allows smoke detector manufacturers to charge each municipality that participates in the collection and recycling program, and that receives a collection container, a one-time program administration fee of not more than \$75. This cost could occur as early as FY 24, but could occur in any

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year a town or city joins the program.

Additionally, the strike-all amendment establishes a ban, starting in FY 26, for disposing of smoke detectors in the commercial or municipal solid waste stream (MSW) and allows the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) to enforce the ban. While this has no fiscal impact in either FY 24 or FY 25, this could potentially result in municipal savings, beginning in FY 26, as fewer smoke detectors would be part of the municipal solid waste (MSW) stream and subject to any costs for shipping MSW out-of-state.¹

There is no fiscal impact to DEEP because the department has sufficient resources to carry out its responsibilities under the amendment.

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 The fee charged by the owner or operator of a landfill for the acceptance of a unit weight or volume of solid waste for disposal, usually done by the truckload. The tipping fee is passed back along the chain of waste acceptor to hauler to generator in the form of fees or taxes. Tipping fees rise as the volume of available landfill space is depleted.