OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS
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HB-7052
AN ACT CONCERNING LARGE CAPACITY MAGAZINES AND THE SALE OF AMMUNITION.

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 26 $	FY 27 $
Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection	GF - Cost	15,000	None
Judicial Dept. (Probation); Correction, Dept.	GF - Potential Savings	Minimal	Minimal
Resources of the General Fund	GF - Potential Revenue Loss	Minimal	Minimal
Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection	GF - Potential Cost	55,500	55,500
State Comptroller - Fringe Benefits[1]	GF - Potential Cost	22,595	22,595

Note: GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation

The bill, which changes the definition of a large capacity magazine, results in a one-time cost to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) of $15,000 in FY 26 to make upgrades to the Special Licensing and Firearms Unit software. This change also results in a potential savings to the Department of Correction and the Judicial Department for incarceration or probation and a potential revenue loss

[1]The fringe benefit costs for most state employees are budgeted centrally in accounts administered by the Comptroller. The estimated active employee fringe benefit cost associated with most personnel changes is 40.71% of payroll in FY 26.

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to the General Fund from fines.[2] On average, the marginal cost to the state for incarcerating an offender for the year is $3,300[3] while the average marginal cost for supervision in the community is less than $600[4] each year for adults and $450 each year for juveniles.

The bill also allows the transfer of large capacity magazines within the state between people who are allowed to lawfully possess such magazines, resulting in a potential cost of $55,500 in FY 26 and FY 27 to DESPP and $22,595 in FY 26 and FY 27 to the State Comptroller - Fringe Benefits, to the extent that the volume of such transfers is great enough to require DESPP to hire an additional Processing Technician.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to inflation, the actual number of violations, and the volume of transfers.

[2] In FY 22 – FY 24, a total of 2,106 charges were recorded and $786 in revenue collected associated with CG§ 53-202w, 53-202x, and 29-38m.

[3] 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.

[4] 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.