

OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

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sHB-5043

AN ACT CONCERNING CONVERTIBLE PISTOLS AND UNFINISHED FRAMES OR UNFINISHED LOWER RECEIVERS.

As Amended by House "A" (LCO 4469)

House Calendar No.: 400

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 27 \$	FY 28 \$
Correction, Dept.; Judicial Dept. (Probation)	GF - Potential Cost	Minimal	Minimal
Resources of the General Fund	GF - Potential Revenue Gain	Minimal	Minimal

Note: GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact:

Municipalities	Effect	FY 27 \$	FY 28 \$
Various Municipalities	Potential Revenue Loss	Minimal	Minimal

Explanation

The bill makes several changes to firearms statutes and results in the following impacts.

Section 3 creates a new class D felony for anyone to import, advertise, sell, offer, or expose for sale a convertible pistol and expands other firearms-related definitions, resulting in a potential cost to the Department of Correction and the Judicial Department for incarceration or probation and a potential revenue gain to the General Fund from fines. On average, the marginal cost to the state for incarcerating an

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offender for the year is \$3,300¹ while the average marginal cost for supervision in the community is less than \$600² each year for adults and \$450 each year for juveniles.

Section 503 results in potential minimal revenue loss to local firearms permitting authorities to the extent they fail to complete their duties within existing statutorily established timeframes and must issue refunds. Local permitting authorities are either a chief of police or the chief executive officer of the town.

The remaining sections make clarifying and procedural changes, which are not expected to result in a fiscal impact because the affected agencies have the capacity and expertise to meet the bill's requirements.

House "A" adds section 503, which results in the fiscal impact described above, and adds sections 501 and 502, which do not result in a fiscal impact.

The amendment also makes clarifying changes that do not result in a fiscal impact.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to the number of offenses and fines collected and the number of refunds issued by local permitting authorities.

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 expenses 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.