

## OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

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<http://www.cga.ct.gov/ofa>

sHB-7119

AN ACT CONCERNING THE STATE FIRE PREVENTION CODE,  
THE STATE FIRE SAFETY CODE, THE REPORTING OF  
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION, THE STATE BUILDING CODE,  
ORDERS OF BUILDING INSPECTORS AND LOCAL FIRE  
MARSHALS AND ELEVATOR INSPECTIONS.

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### ***OFA Fiscal Note***

#### ***State Impact:***

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 26 \$	FY 27 \$
Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection	GF - Cost	88,500	86,000
Resources of the General Fund	GF - Potential Revenue Gain	Minimal	Minimal
Judicial Dept. (Probation)	GF - Potential Cost	Minimal	Minimal
Department of Administrative Services	GF - Potential Cost	See Below	See Below
Department of Administrative Services	GF - Cost	205,000	205,000
State Comptroller - Fringe Benefits <sup>1</sup>	GF - Cost	118,466	118,466

Note: GF=General Fund

#### ***Municipal Impact:***

Municipalities	Effect	FY 26 \$	FY 27 \$
Various Municipalities	Potential Revenue Gain	See Below	See Below

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<sup>1</sup>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.

***Explanation***

**Sections 1 through 5** requires Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection's (DESPP) regulations on explosives, fireworks, pyrotechnics, and rockets to be consistent with the State Fire Prevention Code and allows the DESPP to issue official interpretations of the State Fire Prevention Code. This results in a cost of \$88,500 in FY 26 and \$86,000 in FY 27 to DESPP and \$35,011 in FY 26 and FY 27 to the State Comptroller – Fringe Benefits. To redraft and update these regulations, DESPP will need to hire a staff attorney with a starting salary of \$86,000. There is also a one-time equipment cost of \$2,500 in FY 26.

**Sections 6 and 7** require certain owners and providers of rental property to provide identifying information to the town in municipalities with a population of 25,000 or more. Failure to provide this information results in a fine of \$250 to \$1,000. This results in a potential revenue gain to municipalities with a population of 25,000 or more beginning in FY 26 to the extent that fines are collected.<sup>2</sup>

**Sections 8, 9 and 10** increase penalties for repeat violations of certain building codes. This results in a potential revenue gain to the General Fund from fines.<sup>3</sup>

**Section 11** creates a new class A misdemeanor for repeat violators of certain fire hazard laws, which results in a potential cost to the Judicial Department for probation and a potential revenue gain to the General Fund from fines. On average, the marginal cost for supervision in the community is less than \$600<sup>4</sup> each year for adults.

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<sup>2</sup> According to the Department of Public Health, 44 towns had a population of 25,000 or greater in 2023.

<sup>3</sup> In FY 20 – 24, a total of 240 charges were recorded and \$5,000 in fines was collected under CG§ 29-306, 29-254a, 29-291c, and 29-394. No charges were recorded, nor revenue collected under 47a-6a.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

**Section 13** results in a potential cost to the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) to the extent the model ordinance developed by the State Building Inspector and the Codes and Standards Committee differs from current ordinances and is adopted by municipalities. Potential costs include hiring additional staff with the necessary expertise to develop, modify, and interpret the model ordinance and administrative staff to provide training, respond to questions, and provide other administrative support related to the model ordinance.

**Section 14** results in a cost of \$205,000 to DAS in FY 26 and FY 27 for salary expenses and \$83,456 in FY 26 and FY 27 to the State Comptroller – Fringe Benefits to hire two elevator inspectors to inspect each elevator in privately owned multifamily projects in the state every twelve months.

### ***The Out Years***

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