

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TITLE 11. LAW
DIVISION 5. FIREARMS REGULATIONS
CHAPTER 14. CARRY CONCEALED WEAPONS LICENSES

ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT (STD 399) ATTACHMENT

B. FISCAL EFFECT ON STATE GOVERNMENT

Estimated Costs

The bill analysis provided by the Senate Appropriations Committee contained the following information regarding SB 2's fiscal impact on the Department of Justice (DOJ):

Under DOJ's 36-month timeline for planning and implementation of SB 2, the Application Development Bureau needs to collaborate with the impacted programs, and perform required changes to all impacted systems, including the Armed Prohibited Persons Systems (APPS), Assault Weapon Registration application, CCW system, Dealer Record of Sale (DROS), and the Prohibited Applicant Database. Numerous permanent positions and temporary consulting and IT help hours are required to plan, perform analysis, design, develop, and implement IT solutions.

The Enterprise Services Bureau (ESB) needs to collaborate with the impacted programs to plan, oversee, and manage all project phases that include analysis, requirements specifications, design, implementation, testing, transition to production, project close-out, and post implementation. The ESB requires numerous permanent positions and temporary consulting and IT help hours. Numerous permanent positions are also required in the Criminal Record Update Program and the Criminal Record Expedite and Support Program.

The Cal-ID program requires numerous permanent Crime Analyst positions as well as overtime hours for comparison and verification of incoming electronic fingerprint images with existing department records for Subsequent CCW Licenses.

The Division of Law Enforcement (DLE) requires numerous limited term positions to process an increase in firearm reporting forms to require that a CCW applicant be the recorded owner of the firearm for which the license would be issued. Additional permanent positions are necessary for hearings related to disqualified persons determinations and background screenings.

The DOJ also anticipates an increase in litigation due to potential legal challenges to this bill. ... Although litigation costs are speculative, there have been a plethora of legal challenges to California's legislative efforts at gun control over the years, defended by the Attorney General.

The DOJ additionally anticipates hundreds of hours of overtime resources for IT enhancements, testing, or revising forms.

(Sen. Com. on Appropriations, Analysis of Sen. Bill No. 2 (2023-2024 Reg. Sess.) as amended March 1, 2023.)

Estimated Revenues

Following the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *New York State Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc. v. Bruen*, the issuance of CCW licenses has increased 37% for new applicants and 22% for renewal applicants. DOJ collects CCW license fees pursuant to Penal Code section 26190 and California Code of Regulations, title 11, section 4006. DOJ also collects Live Scan fees pursuant to Penal Code section 11105, subdivision (u). The revenue from these fees is projected as follows:

	FY 2023-24 (1/1/24-6/30/24)	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Initial CCW Licenses	68,292	93,331	127,551
Renewal CCW Licenses	74,638	90,859	110,606
Costs*	\$3.235 million	\$14.797 million	\$20.837 million
Revenue	\$4.732 million	\$12.354 million	\$16.179 million
Difference	\$1.497 million	-\$2.443 million	-\$4.658 million

* Costs reflect estimated additional expenditures resulting from the implementation of SB 2. Existing program costs are not included in these estimates. DOJ is monitoring its expenditures and revenues and may adjust fees as necessary.