

OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

Legislative Office Building, Room 5200
Hartford, CT 06106 ◊ (860) 240-0200
<http://www.cga.ct.gov/ofa>

sSB-523

AN ACT CONCERNING AN ANIMAL ABUSE REGISTRY.

As Amended by Senate "A" (LCO 4139)

Senate Calendar No.: 370

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 19 \$	FY 20 \$
Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection	GF - Cost	Up to \$200,000	Up to \$200,000
Judicial Dept. (Probation); Correction, Dept.	GF - Potential Cost	See Below	See Below
Resources of the General Fund	GF - Potential Revenue Gain	See Below	See Below

Note: GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation

Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection

There is a cost of up to \$200,000 to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) resulting from the bill as amended, which requires the agency to develop and enforce a registry of animal abuse offenders. It is expected that DESPP would hire a third party contractor to develop and maintain such a registry. For comparison, DESPP pays annual licensing and maintenance fees totaling approximately \$150,000 for the state sex offender registry. Any such information technology costs would vary based how much of the development and ongoing maintenance of the registry was handled by a third-party or internal IT staff.

Also, it is expected there would be costs associated with the enforcement of individuals on the registry and administrative costs

Primary Analyst: AN
Contributing Analyst(s):

5/4/18

related to processing of forms and fingerprints required by the bill.

Criminal Penalties

The bill creates a class D felony for those who fail to register and, to the extent that those persons are prosecuted, results in a potential cost for incarceration or supervision and potential fines. On average, the marginal cost to the state for incarcerating an offender for the year is \$1,900¹ while the average marginal cost for supervision in the community is less than \$700² each year.

House "A" requires that the requirements in the underlying bill be accomplished within available appropriations, which has no fiscal impact.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to inflation.

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 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.

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.