sHB-7107
AN ACT CONCERNING THE THEFT OF WASTE VEGETABLE OIL OR ANIMAL FATS.

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency Affected</th>
<th>Fund-Effect</th>
<th>FY 20 $</th>
<th>FY 21 $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Correction, Dept.; Judicial Dept. (Probation)</td>
<td>GF - Potential Cost</td>
<td>See Below</td>
<td>See Below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources of the General Fund</td>
<td>GF - Potential Revenue Gain</td>
<td>See Below</td>
<td>See Below</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation

The bill classifies theft of waste vegetable oil or animal fats as larceny in the 4th, a class A misdemeanor (fine up to $1,000), and results in potential cost for incarceration and revenue gain from increased fines. It is currently larceny in the 6th degree, a class C misdemeanor (fine up to $500). On average, the marginal cost to the state for incarcerating an offender for the year is $1,800¹ while the average marginal cost for supervision in the community is less than $700² each year.

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.
The Out Years

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