sSB-880
AN ACT INCREASING FAIRNESS AND TRANSPARENCY IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

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>Criminal Justice, Div.</td>
<td>GF - Cost</td>
<td>691,327</td>
<td>729,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pub. Defender Serv. Com.</td>
<td>GF - Cost</td>
<td>252,342</td>
<td>266,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comptroller- Fringe Benefits¹</td>
<td>GF - Cost</td>
<td>388,697</td>
<td>410,075</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation

The bill requires the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) collect specified disaggregated, case level data and results in a cost of $976,085 in FY 20 and $1,028,384 in FY 21. The required data is currently not collected in this form by DCJ and would require DCJ to hire one paralegal for each of the 13 judicial district courthouses.

The bill requires the Public Defender Services Commission (PDS) to establish a pilot program to provide representation at parole revocation hearings and results in a cost of $356,282 in FY 20 and $375,876 in FY 21 for four positions.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would

¹The 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 41.19% of payroll in FY 20 and FY 21.
continue into the future subject to inflation.