AN ACT CONCERNING REVISIONS TO VARIOUS STATUTES CONCERNING 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>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 increases the penalty for certain cases of assault in the second degree with a firearm and extends protections against criminal lockout to commercial lessees. To the extent that the bill results in increased or new violations, the bill results in a potential cost for incarceration or probation supervision and potential revenue from fines. On average, the marginal cost to the state for incarcerating an offender for the year is $1,800\(^1\) while the average marginal cost for supervision in the community is less than $700\(^2\) each year.

The bill makes additional changes that do result in a fiscal impact.

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\(^1\) 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 annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to inflation.