

OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

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sHB-5417

AN ACT CONCERNING JUVENILE JUSTICE AND SERVICES,
FIREARMS BACKGROUND CHECKS, AND LARCENY OF A
MOTOR VEHICLE.

As Amended by House "A" (LCO 5819)

House Calendar No.: 387

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 23 \$	FY 24 \$
Judicial Dept.	GF - Cost	731,685- 867,731	975,580- 1,156,975
State Comptroller - Fringe Benefits ¹	GF - Cost	220,558- 275,697	294,077- 367,597
Correction, Dept.; Judicial Dept. (Probation)	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

The bill allows GPS monitoring of certain juveniles, establishes a new penalty structure for larceny of a motor vehicle, appropriates funds for specific purposes, and makes various other changes. The sections of the bill with a fiscal impact are described below.

Section 1 allows the Judicial Department to monitor by GPS device juveniles charged with a second or subsequent motor vehicle or

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 40.53% of payroll in FY 23.

property theft delinquency offense and is released into the custody of his or her parent or guardian and results in an annual cost of \$1,019,658 to \$1,524,572.

The Judicial Department does not currently use GPS monitoring on juveniles. Based on FY 21 data, there are approximately 250 juveniles who would require monitoring based on the requirements of the bill. The agency would need to hire an additional 12-15 juvenile probation officers at an annual cost of \$725,580 to \$906,975. An additional cost of \$294,077 to \$975,580 would be incurred by the State Comptroller for fringe benefits.

The bill results in an additional cost of approximately \$250,000 annually for the cost of GPS monitoring. This cost will differ depending on how many individuals require GPS monitoring.

Section 8 - 10 and 13 - 18 sets a new penalty structure for larceny of a motor vehicle and results in a potential cost and potential revenue from fines. On average, the marginal cost to the state for incarcerating an offender for the year is \$2,500² while the average marginal cost for supervision in the community is less than \$800³ each year.

House "A" strikes the underlying bill and the associated fiscal impact. The amendment replaces the bill with language that results in the fiscal impact described above.

The Out Years

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

² 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.

³ 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 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.