

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.

AMENDMENT

LCO No.: 6277

File Copy No.: 525

House Calendar No.: 387

Senate Calendar No.: 533

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact: See below

Municipal Impact: See below

Explanation

Section 501 makes a procedural change and does not result in a fiscal impact.

Section 502 results in a General Fund cost to the Department of Labor of \$212,812 (\$151,4365 for salaries and \$61,377 for fringe benefits) for 3 positions in FY 23 and \$359,155 (\$255,571 for salaries and \$103,584 for fringe benefits) for 4 positions in FY 24 to develop, implement and administer the summer jobs program for high school students in at-risk communities (FY 23 costs are for $\frac{3}{4}$ of a year). This estimate is based on actual costs to administer similar youth employment programs.

Section 503 allows private occupational students to be eligible for Roberta Willis Scholarship funds, this could have a revenue impact on public institutions of higher education if they receive fewer financial aid dollars from the Willis Scholarship.

Section 504 results in a revenue loss of up to \$30.5 million annually

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beginning in FY 24 from expanding the apprenticeship tax credit. This is based on information from the Department of Labor indicating that there are currently approximately 6,100 apprentices that would be eligible under the program. As the credit is only available to businesses registered as C-corps, the actual revenue loss is dependent on how many of these eligible apprentices work for C-corps, which is unknown.

Section 505 requires the State Department of Education (SDE) to administer a “Pipeline for Connecticut’s Future” program. This would result in an additional state cost of approximately \$126,477, annually. SDE does not currently have staff available to administer the program and would require one full-time consultant with an annual salary of approximately \$90,000 and corresponding fringe benefits of \$36,477, in order to meet the requirements contained within the amendment.

Section 506 results in a potential cost by requiring automatic transfer to the regular criminal docket for juveniles charged with a serious juvenile offense and juveniles 14 and over if charged with a class A felony or class B felony that constitutes murder, violent sexual assault or a violent crime involving a firearm. The bill also results in potential savings as these juveniles will no longer enter the juvenile system.

Section 507 establishes a program that connects community service providers with juveniles in need of such services, in order to prevent or deter crime. The bill requires OPM to administer the program. Depending on the scope of the program, OPM may need to staff to administer. Costs associated with the hire would depend on job title and responsibilities, but could be as high as \$100,000 annually.

Section 508 results in an estimated total annual cost to the Board of Regents of \$58,343 beginning in FY 23, associated with one new half-time position to lead the law enforcement mentoring pilot program. The half-time position is expected to be at the State University Administrator 3 level, with an annual salary of \$29,211 and associated fringe benefits

of \$29,132.¹ If the person is hired after July 1, 2022, then FY 23 costs will be lower.

Section 509 allows local and regional school districts to offer an explorer program for students who have an interest in learning about law enforcement. This could result in an additional cost to local and regional school districts. The cost would be dependent upon the resources available to the district and the scope of the program.

Section 510 requires OPM to administer a grant program to reimburse municipalities for costs associated with proactive policing and modernizing intelligence tools. The bill does not specify a funding source for this grant.

Section 511, 515-516 modify police procedures and policies resulting in no fiscal impact to the state.

Section 512 results in potential savings to the state and municipalities by expanding circumstances in which governmental immunity applies.

Section 513 expands the conditions in which a law enforcement officer can search a motor vehicle pulled over for a motor vehicle violation. This has no fiscal impact.

Section 514 changes the circumstances in which a law enforcement officer must report excessive use of force by another officer. This has no fiscal impact.

Section 517 establishes a housing authority resident quality of life improvement grant program to be administered by the Department of Housing (DOH), which results in a state cost of up to \$297,700 per fiscal year. The bill allows DOH to award grants totaling up to \$250,000 per year, depending on available appropriations, to housing authority

¹ The fringe benefit costs for employees funded out of other appropriated funds are budgeted within the fringe benefit account of those funds, as opposed to the fringe benefit accounts within the Office of the State Comptroller. The estimated active employee fringe benefit cost associated with most personnel changes for other appropriated fund employees is 99.73% of payroll in FY 23.

resident advisory boards that apply. DOH is anticipated to require one part-time housing specialist at an annual state cost of \$47,700 (\$34,000 in salary and \$13,700 in fringe benefits) to administer the program.

All other sections have no fiscal impact.

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.