

2956

FISCAL NOTE (Form 1)  
(Office of Fiscal Analysis)  
Analyst: *Ac 5/28/92*  
kr  
Version: 7

BILL NUMBER: SB 2024  
FILE NUMBER:  
AMENDMENTS: Senate "A", "C",  
"D", "E", "F", "G", "H", "I",  
"J", "K", and "L"

TITLE: "AN ACT CONCERNING THE REVISOR'S TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE GENERAL STATUTES AND TO CERTAIN PUBLIC AND SPECIAL ACTS."

FAVORABLY REPORTED BY Emergency Certification

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon Passage

\* \* \* \* \*

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT - BILL NUMBER SB 2024

STATE IMPACT	Yes, see explanation below
MUNICIPAL IMPACT	Yes, see explanation below
STATE AGENCY(S)	Various State Agencies

EXPLANATION OF ESTIMATES:

STATE IMPACT: Passage of this bill as amended would result in a potential minimal revenue loss to the State. The bill as amended repeals PA 92-175 "An Act Imposing Penalties for Failure to Comply With the Requirements of Transportation Management Programs Required Pursuant to the Clean Air Act". Since the act contained various penalties for noncompliance with certain provisions of the Clean Air Act and associated programs, these penalties would no longer apply.

The bill as amended also changed the effective date of PA 92-158, "An Act Concerning Extending Continuation Benefits to the Unemployed", from October 1, 1992 to effective upon passage. The fiscal impact associated with PA 92-158 involved a cost to the State in the form of higher premiums on health plans as a result of extending the period of health coverage for an individual and his dependents from 78 weeks to 104 weeks upon termination. To the extent that more individuals would now be eligible for the extension the State would incur additional cost. The increase in premium cost due to additional benefits being paid can be passed to the State in the form of higher premiums for the plan even though individuals on extended coverage pay for their individual premiums.

In addition, the bill as amended created a new category of eligibility for compensation for certain dependents of deceased employees and resulted in a potential cost to the State, which cannot be determined at this time. To the extent that individuals would now be eligible for compensation under the bill as amended, cost would be incurred by the State's Second Injury and

Compensation Assurance Fund. Due to the restrictive nature of the requirements specified in the bill as amended, it is unlikely that many individuals would be eligible.

The bill as amended includes certain new categories of cost that can be budgeted from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund (CICF) -- a special appropriated fund that is funded through various court fines. In addition, the bill as amended specifies the amount of appropriation (\$2,000,000) for the CICF for SFY 1992-93. Since the Commission on Victim Services is anticipated to spend the entire portion of the CICF that is appropriated, additional categories of funding would not increase cost, but may shift the allocation of dollars within the agency's spending plan.

It should be noted that the \$2,000,000 level of appropriation for the CICF reflects the level of estimated revenue from various court fines into the fund for SFY 1992-93.

The bill as amended also makes various technical and non-fiscal changes which do not result in a fiscal impact.

MUNICIPAL IMPACT: Passage of the bill as amended would result in a potential minimal savings to municipalities. Since PA 92-175 imposed certain penalties which would apply to municipalities, the repeal of the act would eliminate the potential for cost related to noncompliance with the provisions of the act.

In addition, since the bill as amended changes the effective date of PA 92-158, it is anticipated that there will be a potential cost to municipalities in the form of higher premiums on health plans as a result of extending the period of health coverage for an individual and his dependents from 78 weeks to 104 weeks upon termination. To the extent that more individuals would now be eligible for the extension municipalities would incur additional cost.

The bill as amended also includes more flexible budgeting schedules for municipal boards of education and resulted in minimal savings due to a reduced administrative burden.

Senate Amendments "A", "C", "F", "H", "I", "J" and "K" made various technical and non-fiscal changes and do not result in a fiscal impact.

Senate Amendment "D" resulted in a potential indeterminate cost by changing the effective date of PA 92-158, "An Act Concerning Extending Continuation Benefits to the Unemployed".

Senate Amendment "E" resulted in a potential indeterminate cost by creating a new category of eligibility for compensation from the Second Injury and Compensation Assurance Fund.

Senate Amendment "G" specified new categories of cost that can be budgeted from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund and is anticipated to result in a reallocation of funds within the agency.

Senate Amendment "L" allowed more flexible budgeting schedules for municipal boards of education and resulted in minimal savings due to a reduced administrative burden.

"THIS DOCUMENT IS PREPARED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SOLELY FOR PURPOSES OF INFORMATION, SUMMARIZATION AND EXPLANATION. IT DOES NOT REPRESENT THE INTENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OR EITHER HOUSE THEREOF FOR ANY PURPOSE."