

OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

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HB-6066

AN ACT CONCERNING STREET RACING.

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 22 \$	FY 23 \$
Judicial Dept.; Correction, Dept.	GF - Potential Cost	See Below	See Below
Resources of the General Fund; Resources of the Special Transportation Fund	GF&TF - Potential Revenue Gain	Minimal	Minimal

Note: GF=General Fund; GF&TF=General Fund & Transportation Fund

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation

The bill modifies the circumstances that constitute illegal street racing and results in a potential cost for incarceration or probation and a potential revenue gain from fines.

As under current law, the bill makes violations subject to a fine of \$75 to \$600, up to one year imprisonment, or both for a first offense and a \$100 to \$1,000 fine, up to one year imprisonment, or both for any subsequent offense. Offenders are also subject to having the vehicle impounded if it is registered to them, or an additional monetary penalty, if the vehicle used, is registered to someone else.

On average, the marginal cost to the state for incarcerating an offender for the year is \$2,200¹ while the average marginal cost for

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.

supervision in the community is less than \$700² each year.

The potential revenue gain is dependent on any resulting change in violations or fines. In FY 20, 17 tickets were issued for illegal street racing and all were dismissed resulting in no fine revenue. In FY 19, 26 tickets were issued and all but three were dismissed, resulting in fine revenue of \$1,038.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to the number of violations.

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.