

OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

Legislative Office Building, Room 5200
Hartford, CT 06106 ◊ (860) 240-0200
<http://www.cga.ct.gov/ofa>

sHB-5372

AN ACT CONCERNING PERIODIC BEHAVIORAL HEALTH ASSESSMENTS, POLICE OFFICER RECRUITMENT, SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS, REPORTING OF VIOLATIONS TO THE POLICE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING COUNCIL, INVESTIGATIONS BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL AND MINIMUM STANDARDS AND PRACTICES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT AND OPERATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT UNITS.

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 23 \$	FY 24 \$
Higher Education Constituent Units	Various - Cost	221,122	None
Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection	GF - Cost	144,188	144,188
State Comptroller - Fringe Benefits ¹	GF - Cost	58,439	58,439

Note: GF=General Fund; Various=Various

Municipal Impact:

Municipalities	Effect	FY 23 \$	FY 24 \$
Various Municipalities	Potential Savings	See Below	See Below

Explanation

The bill makes various changes regarding law enforcement units resulting in a cost to various agencies and a potential savings to

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.

municipalities, described below.

Sections 1-2 make changes to police officer behavioral health assessments and expand the requirements for law enforcement unit guidelines on minority police recruitment, resulting in no fiscal impact to the state.

Section 3 requires a study by a public higher education institution that is anticipated to result in a total estimated cost of \$221,122 to either the Board of Regents or the University of Connecticut, across FY 22 and FY 23. The bill prescribes extensive research and a report to be completed in approximately six months. It is anticipated that the depth and speed of these activities will require two professors and two part-time graduate assistants at: (1) salary costs totaling approximately \$110,711; and (2) fringe benefit costs of an estimated \$110,412.² If the study begins in FY 22, then total costs may be split between FY 22 (an estimated \$36,854 for one-month costs) and FY 23 (\$184,268 for five-month costs). These costs may be funded by either the General Fund or other higher education institution revenues (e.g., tuition). If wage costs are funded through the General Fund, then the fringe benefits costs will be incurred within the Office of the State Comptroller.

Sections 4-5 require the Police Officer Standards and Training Council (POST) to notify the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) if a municipal chief law enforcement office or the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection fails to make a required use of excessive force report to POST. There is no fiscal impact for the OIG to conduct these additional investigations of failure to report as it is already the OIG's duty to investigate use of excessive force.

Section 6 requires POST to develop three tiers of minimum standards

² 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.

and practices for law enforcement units resulting in POST needing to hire two field program assistants for a cost of \$202,627 in FY 22 and FY 23 (costs include salary and fringe benefits). The new employees are needed to help develop the standards, accredit and reaccredit law enforcement units, and review and certify unit compliance. It's anticipated that 150 law enforcement units will have to meet the new standards, 50 currently meet tier one and approximately 100 would need to start the process from the beginning.

Section 6 also results in potential savings to municipalities from eliminating the requirement that law enforcement units receive accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc (CALEA) by 2025. There is a cost to receiving accreditation from CALEA related to compliance and payment to CALEA.

The Out Years

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