

# OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

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<http://www.cga.ct.gov/ofa>

sHB-5417

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

## **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 <sup>1</sup>	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
Judicial Dept.	GF - Appropriation	2 million	None
Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection	GF - Appropriation	1 million	None

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

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<sup>1</sup>The 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.

juveniles charged with a second or subsequent motor vehicle or 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 \$2,500<sup>2</sup> while the average marginal cost for supervision in the community is less than \$800<sup>3</sup> each year.

**Sections 19 - 21** appropriate a total of \$3 million in FY 23 to the Judicial Department (\$1,250,000 for expanding REGIONS) and \$750,000 for the Juvenile Alternative Incarceration account) and Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (\$1 million for regional crime reduction strategies). sHB 5037, the revised FY 23 budget bill, as favorably reported by the Appropriations Committee, is under the spending cap by \$4.6 million in FY 23. The appropriation contained in

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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 bill would result in the budget being under the spending cap by \$1.6 million in FY 23.

***The Out Years***

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