

OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

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sSB-10

AN ACT PROMOTING ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE PRESCRIPTION DRUGS, HEALTH CARE COVERAGE, TRANSPARENCY IN HEALTH CARE COSTS, HOME AND COMMUNITY-BASED SUPPORT FOR VULNERABLE PERSONS AND RIGHTS REGARDING GENDER IDENTITY AND EXPRESSION.

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 24 \$	FY 25 \$	FY 26 \$
State Comptroller - Fringe Benefits	GF - Potential Savings	None	None	See Below
Attorney General	GF - Revenue Gain	None	None	See Below
Social Services, Dept.	GF - Cost	See Below	See Below	See Below
Department of Revenue Services	GF - Cost	Up to 75,000	None	None
Public Health, Dept.	GF - Cost	30,000	None	None
Judicial Dept.	PCAF - Revenue Loss	600,000	600,000	600,000

Note: GF=General Fund; PCAF=Probate Court Administration Fund

Municipal Impact:

Municipalities	Effect	FY 24 \$	FY 25 \$	FY 26 \$
Various Municipalities	Savings	None	None	See Below

Explanation

Sections 2-4 may result in savings to the state and retiree health

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plans, as well as fully insured municipal plans through prescription drug price limitations established in the bill. Any savings to the plans will be used to reduce prescription drug costs to the insureds. Savings will begin in 2026 and accumulating in the outyears as the U.S. Health and Human Services (HHS) secretary negotiates the maximum fair price for prescription drugs.

Section 4 also provides the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) with exclusive authority to enforce violations of the provisions contained within Sections 3 and 4 of the bill, which could result in a General Fund revenue gain beginning in FY 26 to the extent enforcement results in fines issued. The bill requires that manufacturers or distributors would be subject to a civil penalty of (1) \$500,000, or (2) the purchaser's amount of annual savings generated from the maximum fair price limits in Section 3.

Section 10 mandates at least two licensed clinical social worker visits for each individual enrolled in home and community-based services waivers administered by the Department of Social Services. This results in significant costs to DSS and would be based on the number of clients receiving services, the rate paid, and the extent to which individuals are receiving services regardless of need.

Section 11 results in a cost to the Department of Social Services associated with designing and implementing a program to provide Medicaid reimbursement to certified community health workers. The extent of cost to the state depends on the Medicaid rate to be established and the utilization of services provided by community health workers.

Section 13 results in a cost to the Department of Social Services of \$16.5 million in FY 24 and \$43.3 million in FY 25 to increase the income limit for the CoveredCT program to 200% of the Federal Poverty Level.

Section 14 results in additional program costs to the Department of Social Services to the extent the plan to expand income eligibility up to 300% FPL is approved and implemented.

Section 15, which requires personal income tax forms and instructions to be revised for certain specified purposes, results in a one-time cost of up to \$75,000 to the Department of Revenue Services in FY 24 associated with programming updates to the CTax tax administration system and myconneCT online portal, as well as form modification.

Section 15 may also result in minimal costs to the exchange (i.e., Access Health CT), to its own resources as a quasi-public agency, associated with using tax return data for targeted outreach and marketing. The exchange already conducts marketing using its own funds. Any additional costs resulting from the MOU would be incurred only after a revised tax return form is in use.

Section 16, which requires the Department of Public Health (DPH) and municipal registrars of vital statistics to issue an amended birth certificate to reflect a parent's legally changed name upon the receipt of certain documents, is anticipated to result in an Information Technology consultant cost of approximately \$30,000 in FY 24 only to update DPH's Electronic Birth Registry to allow for these names changes. There is no fee associated with the issuance of amended birth certificates and, therefore, no anticipated revenue gain to the state or municipalities.

Section 21 removes the \$250 filing fee that the Probate Court collects for name change petitions resulting in an estimated \$600,000 annual loss in revenue to the Probate Court Administration Fund (PCAF).

The bill also makes technical, clarifying, and procedural changes that result in no fiscal impact.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future: 1) subject to prescription drug prices negotiated by the U.S. Health and Human Services (HHS) secretary; 2) based upon the number of name change petitions; 3) to the extent to which enforcement by OAG results in the recoupment of fines; and 4) subject to inflationary measures.