

OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

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

sSB-901

AN ACT CONCERNING A REGISTRY OF PERSONS CONVICTED
OF FINANCIAL CRIMES AGAINST ELDERLY PERSONS.

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 24 \$	FY 25 \$
Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection	GF - Cost	Up to 200,000	232,094
Public Health, Dept.	GF - Cost	499,073	284,609
State Comptroller - Fringe Benefits ¹	GF - Cost	87,185	173,721
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

Note: GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation

The bill requires the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP) to establish and maintain a registry of persons who have committed specified financial crimes against elderly persons, resulting in a cost of up to \$786,258 in FY 24 and \$690,424 in FY 25 to DESPP, Department of Public Health, and the Office of the State Comptroller (OSC). The Judicial Department and the Department of Correction also incur potential costs in FY 24 and FY 25.

Sections 1-4 require DESPP to create and maintain the registry and

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 42.82% of payroll in FY 24.

incorporate the registrant information into the Connecticut On-Line Law Enforcement Communications Teleprocessing (COLLECT) system as well as other information systems maintained by the Judicial Department, Department of Correction, and Department of Public Health.

Implementation costs related to personnel training, software upgrades to the current offender registry, and interfacing with the COLLECT system and other agencies will result in costs not expected to exceed \$200,000 in FY 24.

To manage the new volume of registrants, DESPP will be required to increase its Offender Registry staff by two state police troopers and one processing technician, resulting in a cost of \$232,094 in FY 25. These new positions will also cost the OSC \$86,536 in FY 25 for associated fringe benefits. DESPP may need to hire these personnel prior to 7/1/24, resulting in potential costs in FY 24.

Sections 2 and 5 require the Department of Public Health (DPH) to include information from the DESPP registry in its Applicant Background Check Management System (ABCMS) by 7/1/24, resulting in a cost to the agency of \$499,073 in FY 24 and \$284,609 in FY 25 and a cost to the OSC of \$87,185 in both fiscal years. The bill requires DPH to redesign and expand the ABCMS, as well as maintain the data and work with long term care facilities.

The costs to DPH reflect the salaries of three half-time positions (an Information Technology Supervisor, an Information Technology Analyst II, and a Health Program Associate) and one full-time Office Assistant (a total of \$203,609 in FY 24 and FY 25), a one-time cost of \$200,000 in FY 24 to expand the ABCMS, a one-time equipment cost of \$14,464, an on-going ABCMS maintenance cost of \$80,000, and an on-going a general office supply cost of \$1,000 in both fiscal years.

Section 3 creates a new Class D felony charge which results in a potential cost to the Department of Correction and Judicial Department and a potential revenue gain from fines. On average, the marginal cost

to the state for incarcerating an offender for the year is \$2,500² while the average marginal cost for supervision in the community is less than \$800³ each year.

Sections 6-7 make technical and conforming changes resulting in no fiscal impact.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to the continued maintenance costs of the registry, number of registrants, and inflation.

² 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.

³ 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.