

OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

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sHB-7212

AN ACT CONCERNING THE TRUST ACT AND PROHIBITED STATE CONTRACTS.

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 26 \$	FY 27 \$
Resources of the General Fund	GF - Potential Revenue Gain	See Below	See Below
Judicial Dept. (Probation)	GF - Potential Cost	Minimal	Minimal
Department of Administrative Services	GF - Cost	250,000	100,000
State Comptroller - Fringe Benefits ¹	GF - Cost	40,710	40,710
Various State Agencies	GF - Potential Cost	See Below	See Below

Note: GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact:

Municipalities	Effect	FY 26 \$	FY 27 \$
All Municipalities	Potential Cost	See Below	See Below

Explanation

The bill, which expands the state's civil immigration detainer laws in various ways, results in 1) a potential revenue gain to the General Fund for fines and civil causes of action, 2) a potential cost to municipalities for penalties related to violations, 3) a cost to the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) of \$250,000 in FY 26 and \$100,000 in FY

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 40.71% of payroll in FY 26.

27 for expenses related to contract changes and \$40,710 annually to the Office of the State Comptroller (OSC) for associated fringe benefits, and 4) a potential cost to various state agencies related to contract changes. These impacts are detailed by section below.

Section 1 prohibits the civil arrest or detention of anyone pursuant to a civil immigration detainer in a courthouse or while the person is traveling to or from a courthouse. Violations will be considered contempt of court which results in a potential cost to the Judicial Department for probation and a potential revenue gain to the General Fund from fines.² On average, the marginal cost for supervision in the community is less than \$600³ each year for adults.

This section also allows the Office of the Attorney General to file a civil cause of action for violations resulting in a potential revenue gain to the state to the extent violations occur.

This section also may result in a potential cost to municipalities beginning in FY 26 to the extent they violate the Trust Act as the bill would subject them to civil action.

Section 2 requires state contracts to include a representation that the principals and key personnel of the person seeking the contract will not cooperate with any federal immigration authority. Adding this requirement to state contracts results in a one-time cost of \$150,000 in FY 26 to the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) to develop the specific requirement and add this requirement to contracts. It also results in an ongoing cost of \$140,710 (\$100,000 base salary with \$40,710 in associated fringe benefits) in FY 26 and FY 27 for an additional contract specialist to answer questions from prospective contractors and provide appropriate training to various state agencies concerning the

² From FY 20 – FY 24, 9 charges were recorded under CGS § 51-33.

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.

requirement.

This section also results in a potential cost to various state agencies to the extent these requirements increase the administrative burden to manage contracts, delay the signing of contracts, or result in higher contract bids being accepted.

The Out Years

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