### OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

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

HB-7259

# AN ACT CONCERNING REVISIONS TO VARIOUS STATUTES CONCERNING CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

**AMENDMENT** 

LCO No.: 8913 File Copy No.: 808

House Calendar No.: 508

# **OFA Fiscal Note**

#### State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 26 \$	FY 27 \$
Correction, Dept.	GF - Potential	Minimal	Minimal
	Savings		
Judicial Dept. (Probation)	GF - Potential	Minimal	Minimal
	Cost/Savings		
Resources of the General Fund	GF - Potential	Minimal	Minimal
	Revenue Impact		

Note: GF=General Fund

# Municipal Impact:

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

# Explanation

The amendment strikes the underlying bill and its associated fiscal impact.

The amendment makes various changes to criminal justice laws, resulting in the following fiscal impacts.

**Section 3** reduces the penalty for a first offense of failure to appear in the second degree from a class A misdemeanor to a class D

Primary Analyst: BP 5/21/25 Contributing Analyst(s): DD, LD, ME, LG, JP, RP, ES ()

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misdemeanor. Subsequent offenses continue to be a class A misdemeanor. This results in a potential savings to the Judicial Department for probation and a potential revenue loss to the General Fund from fines beginning in FY 26. On average, the marginal cost for supervision in the community is less than \$600¹ each year for adults and \$450 each year for juveniles.

**Section 5** requires that individuals receive a sentence reduction for their time of imprisonment in other states under certain circumstances, resulting in a potential savings to the Department of Correction beginning in FY 26, to the extent that these individuals spend less time incarcerated in Connecticut correctional facilities. On average, the marginal cost to the state for incarcerating an offender for the year is \$3,300.<sup>2</sup>

**Section 6** results in a potential cost to municipalities beginning in FY 26 to the extent they are subject to an action brought in superior court. Any cost will be dependent on court costs and attorney's fees associated with the action.

**Section 10** increases penalties under the Liquor Control Act to class C misdemeanors for a first offense and class B misdemeanors for subsequent offenses in a potential cost to the Judicial Department for probation and a potential revenue impact<sup>3</sup> to the General Fund from fines beginning in FY 26.

**Section 11** creates a new class C misdemeanor for knowingly allowing a person under legal age to engage in online gaming or sports wagering resulting in a potential cost to the Judicial Department for

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Inmate marginal cost is based on increased consumables (e.g., food, clothing, water, sewage, living supplies, etc.).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Under current law, these violations may be subject to a civil penalty of up to \$1,000. Under the amendment, such violations would be subject to a fine of up to \$500 for the first offense and up to \$1,000 for subsequent offenses.

probation and a potential revenue gain to the General Fund from fines beginning in FY 26.

The amendment makes various other changes that are not anticipated to result in an impact to the state.

The preceding Fiscal Impact statement is prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for the purposes of information, summarization and explanation and does not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.