

# OFFICE OF FISCAL ANALYSIS

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sHB-5342

AN ACT CONCERNING THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE  
AND OTHER MEANS TO GENERATE DECEPTIVE SYNTHETIC  
MEDIA AND AFFECT ELECTIONS.

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## **OFA Fiscal Note**

### **State Impact:**

| Agency Affected                                  | Fund-Effect                    | FY 27 \$ | FY 28 \$ |
|--|--------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Judicial Dept. (Probation);<br>Correction, Dept. | GF - Potential<br>Cost         | Minimal  | Minimal  |
| Resources of the General Fund                    | GF - Potential<br>Revenue Gain | Minimal  | Minimal  |

Note: GF=General Fund

**Municipal Impact:** None

### **Explanation**

The bill, which creates a new crime for violations of the bill's provisions with penalties ranging from a class C misdemeanor to a class D felony, results in a potential cost to the Department of Correction and the Judicial Department for incarceration or probation and a potential revenue gain to the General Fund from fines. On average, the marginal cost to the state for incarcerating an offender for the year is \$3,300<sup>1</sup> while the average marginal cost for supervision in the community is less than \$600<sup>2</sup> each year for adults and \$450 each year for juveniles.

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<sup>1</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 expenses would only be realized if a unit or facility opened.

<sup>2</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 also allows certain individuals or the Attorney General to bring a civil action in Superior Court over alleged violations, which does not result in any fiscal impact to the state. The court system disposes of over 250,000 cases annually and the number of cases is not anticipated to be great enough to need additional resources. The Attorney General has the necessary resources and expertise to meet the requirements of the bill.

***The Out Years***

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to the number of offenses and fines collected.