Fiscal Estimate - 2003 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected Sup	plemental		
LRB Number 03-1795/1	Introduction Number AB-36	67		
Subject Escapes during conditional release				
Fiscal Effect				
Appropriations Rev	ease Existing enues			
Permissive Mandatory Perr 2. Decrease Costs 4. Decrease Costs Permissive Mandatory Perr	5.Types of Local Government Units Affe missive Mandatory rease Revenue missive Mandatory Mandatory 5.Types of Local Government Units Affe	ge Cities ers CS		
Fund Sources Affected GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS				
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date		
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOC 6/9/2003

LRB Number 03-1795/1	Introduction Number	AB-367	Estimate Type	Original		
Subject						
Escapes during conditional rele	ease					

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Currently, the costs of housing and treating individuals who have committed a crime and have been found not guilty because of a mental illness (NGI) are borne by the Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS). The Department of Corrections currently has a Memorandum of Understanding with DHFS to supervise individuals who are NGIs under a conditional release to the community or housed in a community-based residential facility (CBRF).

Under current law, NGI offenders who are placed in a CBRF and escape would be returned to their placement in a DHFS institution. Under this bill, these individuals will now be charged with the criminal offense of escape and may be fined up to \$10,000, sentenced to a term of imprisonment of up to six years (confinement time followed by extended supervision), or both.

This bill also authorizes the temporary suspension of the DHFS commitment until the person is no longer confined (in jail or prison) for the escape conviction. The term of extended supervision (if the escape charge results in a prison term) or probation would take place after the expiration or termination of the DHFS commitment order.

DHFS staff report there have been four escapes of NGI individuals during the last five years. It is impossible to predict what sentence the judge may have imposed for these crimes, or what sentence will be imposed in the future. It should be noted that the average cost to house an offender in a Department of Corrections institution during FY02 was approximately \$26,000. The cost for community supervision in FY02 was approximately \$2,000 per offender.

If the NGI escapee should be sentenced to less than 1 year confinement, the offender would serve time in a jail rather than a prison. This could increase county costs to house the offender.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications