## Fiscal Estimate - 2015 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected S	Supplemental				
LRB Number 15-3215/1	Introduction Number Al	3-0395				
Description Lethal violence protective temporary restraining orders and injunctions and providing a criminal penalty						
Fiscal Effect		-				
Appropriations Rev		- May be possible agency's budget No				
Permissive Mandatory Perr  2. Decrease Costs 4. Dec	5.Types of Local Government Uni Affected Towns rease Revenue missive Mandatory missive Mandatory Towns Counties School Districts	ts  Village Cities  Others  WTCS  Districts				
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations						
GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS						
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date				
DOC/ Michael Slana (608) 240-5414	Jeffrey Grothman (608) 240-5056 10/15/20					

## Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOC 10/15/2015

LRB Number	15-3215/1	Introduction Number	AB-0395	Estimate Type	Original	
Description						
Lethal violence protective temporary restraining orders and injunctions and providing a criminal penalty						

## Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under current law, a person is prohibited from possessing a firearm, and must surrender any firearm he or she possesses, if he or she is subject to a domestic abuse injunction, a child abuse injunction, or, in certain cases, a harassment or an individuals-at-risk injunction. A person who is prohibited from possessing a firearm under such an injunction is guilty of a Class G felony if he or she violates the prohibition.

This bill creates a lethal violence protective temporary restraining order (TRO) and a lethal violence protective injunction. A person who possesses a firearm while subject to a lethal violence protective TRO or injunction is guilty of a Class G felony. In addition, a person who files a petition for a lethal violence protective TRO or injunction knowing the information in the petition to be false or with the intent to harass is subject to a fine of up to \$10,000 or imprisonment for up to nine months, or both.

The Department of Corrections (DOC) is unable to estimate the state fiscal effect of this bill, as it is unable to estimate how many individuals will be subject to the bill's new criminal penalty provisions. The precise cost of this legislation will ultimately depend on the number of offenders and the sentencing practices of judges.

While it is not possible to estimate the number of individuals that will be convicted of these crimes, any increase in the prison population, either through new admissions or longer sentences, would have a financial impact on the DOC. The average FY14 annual cost for an inmate in a DOC institution is approximately \$32,800. However, when there is excess capacity in DOC facilities, the incremental costs (i.e. food, health care, and clothing) of housing a small number of inmates is approximately \$5,700 based on FY14 costs. Should the Department use contract beds, the rate would be approximately \$18,800 annually per person.

If there is a large increase in the number of offenders convicted of these crimes and placed on probation or extended supervision, additional community corrections funding and/or positions may be necessary to handle the population. The average FY14 annual cost to supervise one offender is approximately \$2,800.

The local fiscal impact of the bill cannot be estimated because the DOC is unable to predict the number of people that will be convicted of these crimes and the sentencing practices of judges. Costs at the local level may increase if offenders are placed in jail rather than prison. The average FY14 annual cost to jail an inmate is \$18,800.

## Long-Range Fiscal Implications