## Fiscal Estimate - 2015 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected Supplem	nental				
LRB Number 15-1421/1	Introduction Number SB-075	)				
Description Possession of dogs by certain felony offenders and providing a penalty						
Fiscal Effect						
Appropriations Reve	ease Existing enues rease Existing enues  The properties of the pr					
No Local Government Costs       Indeterminate       5. Types of Local Government Units         1. ☐ Increase Costs       3. ☐ Increase Revenue       Government Units         ☐ Permissive ☐ Mandatory       Permissive ☐ Mandatory       Towns ☐ Village ☐ Cities         2. ☐ Decrease Costs       4. ☐ Decrease Revenue       ☐ Counties ☐ Others         ☐ Permissive ☐ Mandatory       ☐ Permissive ☐ Mandatory       ☐ School ☐ WTCS         Districts       Districts						
Fund Sources Affected  Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations  GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS						
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date				
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## Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOC 3/16/2015

LRB Number	15-1421/1	Introduction Number	SB-075	Estimate Type	Original		
Description							
Possession of dogs by certain felony offenders and providing a penalty							

## **Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate**

This bill proposes creating several criminal penalty violations for certain felony offenders who are prohibited from possessing, controlling, or residing with a "vicious dog", as determined by a humane officer or a law enforcement officer under criteria specified in the bill.

The Department of Corrections is unable to estimate the number of offenders who will be subject to the new criminal penalty provisions of this bill, and therefore is unable to estimate the state fiscal impact. The precise cost of this legislation will ultimately depend on the number of offenders and the sentencing practices of judges under the new penalty structure.

While it is not possible to estimate the number of individuals that will be convicted of this crime, any increase in the prison population, either through new admissions or longer sentences, would have a financial impact on the Department of Corrections. 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 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 Department of Corrections is unable to predict the number of people that will be convicted of this crime and the sentencing practices of judges. Costs at the local level may increase if offenders are placed in jail rather than prison.

**Long-Range Fiscal Implications**