Fiscal Estimate - 2019 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected	Supplemental
LRB Number 19-2300/1	Introduction Number	SB-163
Description causing bodily harm to a nurse and providing a pe	nalty	
Fiscal Effect		
AppropriationsReven	ase Existing absorb within	
Local: No Local Government Costs Indeterminate 1. Increase Costs Permissive Mandatory Permiss 2. Decrease Costs Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Permiss	sive Mandatory se Revenue Towns Counties	
Fund Sources Affected GPR FED PRO PRS	Affected Ch. 20 / SEG SEGS	Appropriations
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DA 6/4/2019

LRB Number 19-2300/1	Introduction Number	SB-163	Estimate Type	Original	
Description					
causing bodily harm to a nurse and providing a penalty					

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under current law, a person who intentionally causes bodily harm to another person without the other person's consent commits the crime of battery, a Class A misdemeanor. Under current law, the penalty for battery is increased in certain circumstances. For example, if a person commits battery against certain victims, such fire fighters, jurors, or emergency medical care providers, the person is guilty of a Class H felony. This bill makes it a Class H felony to commit battery against a licensed registered nurse (RN), a licensed practical nurse (LPN), or an individual working under the supervision of an RN or LPN.

Responsive prosecutors support the concept of adding additional protections to nurses to mirror the protections currently afforded to firefighters, EMTs and other first responders. As a general principle, felony cases consume more resources than misdemeanor cases. The DA Workload Analysis assumes it would take 2.91 hours of prosecutor time to resolve a misdemeanor battery while a felony level battery is assumed to take 8.49 hours to resolve. The instances of these types of cases (battery to nurses) is fairly rare and this change alone will not significantly affect the workload of any DA office. However, statewide DA offices remain 166 FTE prosecutors short of ideal staffing levels. To the extent that any proposed legislation places additional burdens on the DA offices, this Agency requests that it be offset with additional FTE.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

This change in law will require additional prosecutor time to resolve these cases. Data with which to determine the scope of the resource increase is not available.