Fiscal Estimate - 2017 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	☐ Corrected ☐ Suppler	mental			
LRB Number 17-1016/1	Introduction Number AB-00	65			
Description sales and transfers of firearms and providing a criminal penalty					
Fiscal Effect					
Appropriations Decrease Existing Appropriations Reversity Create New Appropriations	ease Existing enues rease Existing enues Increase Costs - May to absorb within agend enues Tyes Decrease Costs				
Permissive Mandatory Perr 2. Decrease Costs 4. Decrease	5.Types of Local Government Units Affected Towns Towns Counties Other School Districts Districts	rs S			
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations					
GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS 410					
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date			
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Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOC 2/20/2017

LRB Number 17-1016/1	Introduction Number	AB-0065	Estimate Type	Original		
Description						
sales and transfers of firearms and providing a criminal penalty						

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Current law provides that certain conditions, including a background check of a prospective purchaser, must be met before a federally licensed firearms dealer may transfer a handgun after a sale. This bill generally prohibits a person from selling or transferring any firearm unless the sale or transfer occurs through a federally licensed firearms dealer and involves a background check of the prospective transferee. Under this bill, the following are excepted from that prohibition: a sale or transfer to a firearms dealer, to law enforcement, or to a member of the armed services; a sale or transfer of a firearm classified as antique; a transfer that is by gift, bequest, or inheritance to a family member; or a transfer that is intended to be temporary and that has a purpose that is not illegal. A person who is convicted of violating the prohibition is guilty of a misdemeanor and must be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$10,000, may be imprisoned for not more than nine months, and may not possess a firearm for a period of two years.

The Department of Corrections is unable to determine the fiscal impact of the bill as it cannot predict the number of people that will be sentenced and the sentencing practices of judges under the new law.

State costs could increase if offenders of this new statute are convicted of this crime and sentenced to prison. The average FY15 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 \$5,600 based on FY15 costs. Should the Department use contract beds, the rate would be approximately \$18,800 annually per person.

State costs could also increase if offenders of this new statute are convicted of this crime and sentenced to probation. 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 FY16 annual cost to supervise one offender is approximately \$3,000.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications