## Fiscal Estimate - 2017 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	☐ Corrected ☐	Supplemental		
LRB Number 17-3278/1	Introduction Number	AB-0355		
<b>Description</b> neglect of a child and providing criminal penaltic	es			
Fiscal Effect				
Appropriations Reve		ts - May be possible nin agency's budget No sts		
Permissive Mandatory Perm	5. Types of Loca Government L Affected Towns rease Revenue nissive Mandatory missive Mandatory  5. Types of Loca Government L Affected Towns Counties School Districts			
Fund Sources Affected  Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations  GPR PRO PRO SEG SEGS				
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date		
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## Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOC 6/8/2017

LRB Number 17-3278/1	Introduction Number	AB-0355	Estimate Type	Original	
Description					
neglect of a child and providing criminal penalties					

## Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under current law, any person who is responsible for a child's welfare who, through his or her actions or failure to take action, intentionally contributes to the neglect of the child is guilty of a misdemeanor or, if the child suffers bodily harm or death, is guilty of a felony.

Under this bill, any person who is responsible for a child's welfare who negligently fails, for reasons other than poverty, to provide the child with necessary care or contributes to the failure is guilty of the crime of neglect. The penalties for the crime of neglect, or for contributing to neglect whether or not actual neglect occurs, vary from a Class D felony to a Class A misdemeanor. The bill also creates a crime of repeated acts of neglect of the same child, with penalties varying from a Class B felony to a Class H felony.

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.

The average FY16 annual cost for an inmate in a DOC institution is approximately \$32,300. 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 FY16 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 or their time on supervision is extended as a result of this bill, additional community corrections funding and/or positions may be necessary to handle the population.

The local fiscal impact of the bill cannot be predicted because the Department of Corrections cannot predict the number of people that will be sentenced and the sentencing practices of judges under the new law. Costs at the local level may increase if offenders are placed in jail rather than prison. The average FY16 annual cost to jail an adult inmate was \$18,800.

## Long-Range Fiscal Implications