

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY  
OFFICE OF FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS**

301 State House  
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**FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

**LS 6772**

**BILL NUMBER: SB 214**

**DATE PREPARED:** Feb 21, 2002

**BILL AMENDED:** Feb 21, 2002

**SUBJECT:** Interference with Emergency Communication.

**FISCAL ANALYST:** Karen Firestone

**PHONE NUMBER:** 317-234-2106

**FUNDS AFFECTED:**  GENERAL  
 DEDICATED  
 FEDERAL

**IMPACT:** State & Local

**Summary of Legislation:** The bill provides that a person who prevents another individual from making a 911 telephone call, obtaining medical treatment, or making a report to a law enforcement officer commits interference with the reporting of a crime, a Class A misdemeanor.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2002.

**Explanation of State Expenditures:**

**Explanation of State Revenues:** There are no data available to indicate how many offenders may be convicted of preventing, another individual from making a 911 call, obtaining medical treatment, or making a report to a law enforcement officer. Under the bill, this offense would be interference with the reporting of a crime, a Class A misdemeanor.

If additional court cases occur and fines are collected, revenue to both the Common School Fund and the state General Fund would increase. The maximum fine for a Class A misdemeanor is \$5,000. Criminal fines are deposited in the Common School Fund. If the case is filed in a circuit, superior, or county court, 70% of the \$120 court fee that is assessed and collected when a guilty verdict is entered would be deposited in the state General Fund. If the case is filed in a city or town court, 55% of the fee would be deposited in the state General Fund.

**Explanation of Local Expenditures:** A Class A misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in jail. The average daily cost to incarcerate a prisoner in a county jail is approximately \$44.

**Explanation of Local Revenues:** If additional court actions occur and a guilty verdict is entered, local governments would receive revenue from the following sources: (1) The county general fund would receive 27% of the \$120 court fee that is assessed in a court of record. Cities and towns maintaining a law

enforcement agency that prosecutes at least 50% of its ordinance violations in a court of record may receive 3% of court fees. If the case is filed in a city or town court, 20% of the court fee would be deposited in the county general fund and 25% would be deposited in the city or town general fund. (2) A \$3 fee would be assessed and, if collected, would be deposited into the county law enforcement continuing education fund. (3) A \$2 jury fee is assessed and, if collected, would be deposited into the county user fee fund to supplement the compensation of jury members.

**State Agencies Affected:**

**Local Agencies Affected:** Trial courts, local law enforcement agencies.

**Information Sources:**