

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 7672

BILL NUMBER: HB 1387

NOTE PREPARED: Jan 7, 2007

BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: Animal cruelty.

FIRST AUTHOR: Rep. Lawson L

FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: As Introduced

FUNDS AFFECTED: GENERAL
 DEDICATED
 FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: This bill has the following provisions:

Definition of Crime Involving Domestic or Family Violence: The bill specifies that the definition of "crime involving domestic or family violence" includes certain crimes involving animal cruelty used to threaten, intimidate, coerce, harass, or terrorize a family or household member.

Definition of Terms: It defines certain terms used in the animal cruelty statute.

Conditions: It also permits a court to prohibit or impose conditions on the right of a person convicted of certain animal cruelty offenses to possess an animal.

Criminal Offenses: The bill makes killing an animal with the intent used to threaten, intimidate, coerce, harass, or terrorize a family or household member a Class D felony, and makes sexual intercourse or deviate sexual conduct with an animal a Class A misdemeanor or Class D felony.

Effective Date: July 1, 2007.

Explanation of State Expenditures: *Summary* - The bill could increase costs to the state and local units by adding to the definition of crimes involving domestic or family violence and by adding new criminal offenses.

Definition of Crime Involving Domestic or Family Violence: There are four sections of the code that define domestic or family violence. These sections relate to family law including determination of custody,

supervision of parent time, and protective orders; eligibility and disqualification for unemployment benefits; civil protection orders and workplace violence restraining orders; and in criminal law sections involving stalking. By adding to these definitions animal cruelty to used to threaten, intimidate, coerce, harass, or terrorize a family or household member, more actions may need to be taken by state and local authorities and more court time may be used.

Criminal Offenses: There are no data available to indicate how many more offenders may be convicted of cruelty to an animal as a Class D felony if a person beating a vertebrate animal with the intention of threatening, intimidating, coercing, harassing, or terrorizing a family member is added to the existing conditions. Under current law, there were eight offenders committed to state correctional facilities for cruelty to an animal as a Class D felony in 2005.

The bill also adds domestic violence animal cruelty, a Class D felony and bestiality, a Class A misdemeanor or a Class D felony if the animal suffers death or extreme pain.

A Class D felony is punishable by a prison term ranging from six months to three years or reduction to Class A misdemeanor, depending upon mitigating and aggravating circumstances. The average expenditure to house an adult offender was \$22,734 in FY 2006. (This does not include the cost of new construction.) If offenders can be housed in existing facilities with no additional staff, the average cost for medical care, food, and clothing is approximately \$1,825 annually, or \$5 daily, per prisoner. The estimated average cost of housing a juvenile in a state juvenile facility was \$63,139. The average length of stay in DOC facilities for all Class D felony offenders is approximately ten months.

Explanation of State Revenues: *Criminal Offenses:* 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 D felony is \$10,000 and 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 criminal costs 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. In addition, some or all of the judicial salaries fee (\$15), the public defense administration fee (\$3), the court administration fee (\$2), the judicial insurance adjustment fee (\$1), and the DNA sample processing fee (\$1) are deposited into the state General Fund.

Explanation of Local Expenditures: *Criminal Offenses:* If more defendants are detained in county jails prior to their court hearings, local expenditures for jail operations may increase. Also, a Class A misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in jail. The average cost per day is approximately \$44.

Definition of Crime Involving Domestic or Family Violence: More actions may need to be taken by local agencies or more court time used to address the changes to the four sections of the code that define domestic or family violence.

Explanation of Local Revenues: *Criminal Offenses:* If additional court actions occur and a guilty verdict is entered, local governments would receive revenue from the following sources: The county general fund would receive 27% of the \$120 criminal costs 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 the criminal costs fee. In addition, several additional fees may be collected at the

discretion of the judge and depending upon the particular type of criminal case.

State Agencies Affected: Department of Correction.

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

Information Sources: Indiana Sheriffs' Association, Department of Correction.

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