

**FISCAL NOTE**  
**LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ANALYST ESTIMATE**

<b>ESTIMATE OF FISCAL IMPACT – STATE AGENCIES</b> (See narrative for political subdivision estimates)				
	<b>FY 2017-18</b>		<b>FY 2018-19</b>	
	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE
GENERAL FUNDS				
CASH FUNDS				
FEDERAL FUNDS				
OTHER FUNDS				
TOTAL FUNDS				

**Any Fiscal Notes received from state agencies and political subdivisions are attached following the Legislative Fiscal Analyst Estimate.**

This bill would change provisions relating to firearms and create the offenses of use of a facsimile or nonfunctioning firearm to commit a felony and possession of a firearm by a prohibited juvenile offender.

If the impact of this bill is to increase the inmate prison population by more than current law, then this bill could increase the inmate prison population. As of July-September 2016, the state inmate prison population was 156.72% of design capacity. In July-September 2015, the state inmate prison population was 156.47% of design capacity. Additionally, the Department of Correctional Services (NDCS) contracts with some counties to temporarily house prison inmates. If those inmates are included in the state prison population numbers, then the July-September 2016 inmate prison population would be 162.72% of design capacity.

If the impact of this bill is to increase the inmate prison population by more than current law, NDCS could incur additional per diem costs. This is the cost for food, medical care, inmate wages, clothing, cleaning supplies, food service supplies, cell and dorm supplies, other inmate related supplies, laundry, inmate property, miscellaneous contractual services, and inmate transportation. The FY16 per diem cost for an individual inmate was \$9,484 per year.

This fiscal note may be updated to include additional responses received after this fiscal note was published.