HB-5524
AN ACT INCREASING THE PENALTIES FOR THE SALE OF FENTANYL.

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency Affected</th>
<th>Fund-Effect</th>
<th>FY 20 $</th>
<th>FY 21 $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Correction, Dept.; Judicial Dept. (Probation)</td>
<td>GF - Potential Cost</td>
<td>See Below</td>
<td>See Below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources of the General Fund</td>
<td>GF - Potential Revenue Gain</td>
<td>See Below</td>
<td>See Below</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation

The bill classifies fentanyl and fentanyl derivatives as a narcotic and thus increases the penalty for possession and related crimes. To the extent that future offenders receive higher fines and longer prison sentences under this bill, potential costs for incarceration or probation supervision in the community, or general fund revenue would result. On average, the marginal cost to the state for incarcerating an offender for the year is $1,800\(^1\) while the average marginal cost for supervision in the community is less than $700\(^2\) each year.

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\(^1\) Inmate marginal cost is based on increased consumables (e.g. food, clothing, water, sewage, living supplies, etc.) This does not include a change in staffing costs or utility expenses because these would only be realized if a unit or facility opened.

\(^2\) Probation marginal cost is based on services provided by private providers and only includes costs that increase with each additional participant. This does not include a cost for additional supervision by a probation officer unless a new offense is anticipated to result in enough additional offenders to require additional probation officers.
The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to the number of violations.