



NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Session 2017

Legislative Incarceration Fiscal Note

Short Title: Enhance Prison Security.
Bill Number: House Bill 969 (Fifth Edition)
Sponsor(s): Representatives Davis and Boles

SUMMARY TABLE

FISCAL IMPACT OF H.B. 969, V.5 (\$ in millions)

	<u>FY 2018-19</u>	<u>FY 2019-20</u>	<u>FY 2020-21</u>	<u>FY 2021-22</u>	<u>FY 2022-23</u>
State Impact					
General Fund Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Less Expenditures</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
General Fund Impact	No Estimate Available - Refer to Fiscal Analysis section				

NET STATE IMPACT

No Fiscal Impact

TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS: See Technical Considerations Section

FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

The proposed bill may have a fiscal impact because of the application of a more stringent penalty for each offense. However, since there is no historical data on this offense, or similar offenses to use as a proxy for predicting the total number of offenses, the Fiscal Research Division cannot reasonably estimate the total additional costs that may be incurred. The following costs may be incurred for every one person charged and convicted of this crime:

- Administrative Office of the Courts: \$684-\$1,245 per disposition
- Indigent Defense Services: \$392-\$569 per disposition
- Department of Public Safety (DPS) - Prisons: \$5,830-\$9,540
- DPS - Community Corrections: Minimum of \$1,458 per supervised probation sentence

General

The Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission prepares prison population projections for each bill containing a criminal penalty. The Commission assumes for such bills that expanding existing or creating new criminal offenses produces no deterrent or incapacitative effect on



crime. Therefore, the Fiscal Research Division does not assume deterrent effects for any criminal penalty bill.

S.L. 2011-192, the Justice Reinvestment Act (JRA), made changes to North Carolina's court system, corrections system (both to prisons and probation), and to post-release supervision. All active sentences for felony offenses now result in a minimum of twelve months of post-release supervision (PRS) for B1-E level offenses and a minimum of nine months of PRS for F-I level offenses.

JRA also created the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Program (SMCP) for housing misdemeanants with sentences between 90 and 180 days in county jails (misdemeanants with shorter sentences were already the responsibility of the counties). County participation in the program is voluntary. The SMCP pays participating counties for misdemeanants' housing, transportation, and medical costs. In 2014, the program was expanded to include all misdemeanants with sentences longer than 90 days. The Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission does not track county jail capacity, so it is not possible to estimate the impact of new or increased misdemeanor penalties on county jails.

Judicial Branch

The Administrative Office of the Courts provides Fiscal Research with a fiscal impact analysis for most criminal penalty bills. For such bills, fiscal impact is typically based on the assumption that court time will increase due to anticipated increases in trials and corresponding increases in workload for judges, clerks, and prosecutors. This increased court time is also expected to result in greater expenditures for jury fees and indigent defense.

Section 2 of the bill amends G.S. 14-258.4 (Malicious conduct by a prisoner) to create two additional elements, which would be new Class F felony offenses. In FY 2017, there were 100 convictions for violations of G.S. 14-258.4. It is not known how many additional convictions may result from the expansion of the statute. AOC provides estimates of the average cost to the court for a charge by offense class. For every additional person charged with a Class F felony, the average cost to the court would be \$1,245.

The Office of Indigent Defense Services (IDS) provides Fiscal Research with the frequency and cost of indigent defense services for each level of crime, including the cost differentials for district and superior court with and without a trial and the percentage of cases handled in each category. Fiscal Research used this data to calculate a weighted average of IDS costs.

In FY 2016-17, the most recent year data is available, 74% of Class F felony cases were handled through IDS. The weighted average cost of a new Class F felony is \$569 per case for a private appointed counsel (PAC) attorney. This estimate assumes the appointment of a PAC attorney. In districts that have Public Defender offices, cases may be handled by those offices. In those instances, this cost may not be incurred.

Section 3 of the bill expands the scope of violations of G.S. 14-258 (Conveying messages and weapons to or trading with convicts and other prisoners) and makes violations Class H felonies.



Because this is a new offense, AOC does not have historical data upon which to estimate the number of charges that might occur. AOC provides estimates of the average cost to the court for a charge by offense class. For every additional person charged with a Class H felony, the average cost to the court would be \$684. In addition, the bill broadens the scope of the existing statute and make violations a Class F felony.

The Office of Indigent Defense Services (IDS) provides Fiscal Research with the frequency and cost of indigent defense services for each level of crime, including the cost differentials for district and superior court with and without a trial and the percentage of cases handled in each category. Fiscal Research used this data to calculate a weighted average of IDS costs.

In FY 2016-17, the most recent year data is available, 74% of Class F and 78% of Class H felony cases were handled through IDS. The weighted average cost of a new Class F felony is \$569 per case and a new Class H felony is \$392 for a private appointed counsel (PAC) attorney.

This estimate assumes the appointment of a PAC attorney. In districts that have Public Defender offices, cases may be handled by those offices. In those instances, this cost may not be incurred.

Department of Public Safety – Prisons

The chart below depicts the projected inmate population relative to available prison bed capacity system-wide. Capacity projections assume operation at Expanded Operating Capacity,¹ and represent the total number of beds in operation, or authorized for construction or operation as of December 2017.

Based on the most recent population projections and estimated bed capacity, there are surplus prison beds available for the five-year fiscal note horizon and beyond.

Population Projections and Bed Capacity Five Year Impact					
	June 30 2019	June 30 2020	June 30 2021	June 30 2022	June 30 2023
1. Inmates ²	36,628	36,820	37,115	37,273	37,488
2. Prison Beds (Expanded Capacity)	38,189	38,189	38,189	38,189	38,189
3. Beds Over/(Under) Inmate Population	1,561	1,369	1,0704	916	701

¹ Expanded Operating Capacity (EOC) is: 1) the number of single cells housing one inmate, 2) the number of single cells housing two inmates, and 3) the number of beds in dormitories, allowing between 35 (130% of Standard Operating Capacity) and 50 (SOC) square feet per inmate.

² The Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission prepares inmate population projections annually. These projections are derived from: historical information on incarceration and release rates under Structured Sentencing; crime rate forecasts by a technical advisory group; probation and offender revocation rates; and the decline (parole and max-outs) of the stock prison population sentenced under prior sentencing acts. Projections were updated in February 2018.



4. Additional Inmates Due to this Bill³

No estimate available

5. Additional Beds Required

Since the bill creates new offenses, the Sentencing Commission does not have any historical data from which to estimate the impact of this bill on the prison population. A threshold analysis is provided when it is not known how many offenders might be convicted and sentenced as a result of the proposed change. For each offense class, the threshold estimate is the number of convictions that result in the need for one prison bed in the first year.

In FY 2016-17, 52% of Class F felony convictions resulted in active sentences, with an average estimated time served of 18 months. In addition, 34% of Class H felony convictions resulted in active sentences, with an average estimated time served of 11 months.

Nine months of post-release supervision is required upon release from prison following an active sentence or revocation of probation. The following table shows the estimated annual impact if there was one conviction (the threshold) or 20 convictions for this proposed offense per year. The five year estimate takes into account the combination of active sentences and probation and post-release supervision violations resulting in confinement, as well as growth rates adopted by the Sentencing Commission's Forecasting Technical Advisory Group.

Estimated Prison Bed Impact Using Threshold Convictions and 20 Convictions Class F Felony					
Convictions	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
2 (Threshold)	1	2	2	2	2
20	10	19	20	20	21

Estimated Prison Bed Impact Using Threshold Convictions and 20 Convictions Class H Felony					
Convictions	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
4 (Threshold)	1	2	2	2	2
20	7	11	11	11	11

In addition to the capital costs that may be associated with additional bed needs, there are also per diem costs for housing inmates. The cost to add one additional inmate to the prison system is \$17.42 per day, or \$530 per month, which includes the cost of food, clothing, and health care. In FY 2016-17, 52% of Class F felony offenders received active sentences averaging 18 months. For every one Class F felony offender receiving an active sentence, the cost to the prison section will be \$9,540 (\$530 monthly cost times 18 months). Thirty-four percent of Class H felony offenders received active sentences averaging 11 months. For every one Class H felony offender receiving an active sentence, the cost to the prison section will be \$5,830 (\$530 monthly cost times 11 months).

³ Criminal penalty bills effective December 1, 2018 should not affect prison population and bed needs until FY 2019-20 due to the lag time between offense charge and sentencing - six months on average. No delayed effect is presumed for the Court System.

Department of Public Safety – Community Corrections

All active sentences for felony offenses now result in a minimum of twelve months of post-release supervision (PRS) for B1-E level offenses and a minimum of nine months of PRS for F-I level offenses. Additionally, for felony offense classes E through I, offenders may be given non-active (intermediate or community) sentences exclusively, or in conjunction with imprisonment (split-sentence). Sanctions include electronic house arrest, community service, substance abuse treatment, participation in educational or vocational skills development, payment of court costs, fines, and restitution, and short-term jail sentences not exceeding six days per month. All misdemeanor offenders may face the same non-active sentences as felons.

JRA essentially eliminated the distinction between “community” and “intermediate” supervision. Under structured sentencing, the two types of supervision were each defined by a set of specific sanctions. Under JRA, both community and intermediate probation may now include electronic monitoring, short-term periods of confinement, substance abuse assessment, monitoring, and treatment, participation in educational programs or vocational skills development. Whether a probationer is subject to more stringent conditions is determined by the results of a risk-needs assessment administered by the Department of Public Safety.

All types of post-release supervision are supervised by the Community Corrections Section (CCS); CCS also oversees community service. Supervision by a probation officer costs \$162 per offender per month; no cost is assumed for those receiving unsupervised probation or who are only ordered to pay fines, fees, or restitution. Total costs are based on average supervision length and the percentage of offenders (per offense class) sentenced to active sentences requiring post-release supervision and supervised probation.

In FY 2016-17, 52% of Class F felony offenders received active sentences. The average length of probation imposed for this offense class was 31 months. All active sentences for Class F through I felonies result in nine months of post-release supervision (PRS). Therefore, at a minimum, one conviction resulting from this bill will require at least nine months of supervision. The cost of nine months of supervision is \$1,458 per offender (\$162 per month times 9 months). For every offender sentenced to probation, the average cost would be \$5,022 (\$162 per month times 31 months).

For Class H felony offenders, 34% received active sentences. The average length of probation imposed for this offense class was 26 months. All active sentences for Class F through I felonies result in nine months of post-release supervision (PRS). Therefore, at a minimum, one conviction resulting from this bill will require at least nine months of supervision. The cost of nine months of supervision is \$1,458 per offender (\$162 per month times 9 months).⁴ For every offender sentenced to probation, the average cost would be \$4,212 (\$162 per month times 26 months).

⁴ Due to the effective date of December 1, 2018 and the typical lag time between charge and conviction (6 months), little impact is assumed for CCS in FY 2018-19. Though some offenders may come under CCS supervision during this time, this note assumes an even entry over the course of FY 2019-20.



Department of Public Safety – Juvenile Justice

The Sentencing Commission notes that definition of “prisoner” in the new G.S. 14-258 would include any offender in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice, juveniles are included in the new pool of offenders. The impact on the juvenile justice system would depend upon how many dispositions resulted in a Level 3 Youth Development Center (YDC) commitment. In FY 2016-17, 3% of Serious offenses (31 out of 1,037) resulted in YDC commitments, with an average length of stay of 14 months. In FY 2017, there were 6 dispositions for Malicious conduct, which all resulted in Level 2 dispositions.

TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS

N/A.

DATA SOURCES

Department of Public Safety; Administrative Office of the Courts; North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission; Office of Indigent Defense Services.

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL NOTE – PURPOSE AND LIMITATIONS

This document is an official fiscal analysis prepared pursuant to Chapter 120 of the General Statutes and rules adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives. The estimates in this analysis are based on the data, assumptions, and methodology described in the Fiscal Analysis section of this document. This document only addresses sections of the bill that have projected direct fiscal impacts on State or local governments and does not address sections that have no projected fiscal impacts.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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