



# NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Session 2021

## Legislative Incarceration Fiscal Note

**Short Title:** NC Compassionate Care Act.  
**Bill Number:** Senate Bill 711 (Second Edition)  
**Sponsor(s):** Senators Rabon, Lee, and Lowe

### SUMMARY TABLE

#### FISCAL IMPACT OF S.B.711, V.2

	<u>FY 2021-22</u>	<u>FY 2022-23</u>	<u>FY 2023-24</u>	<u>FY 2024-25</u>	<u>FY 2025-26</u>
<b>State Impact</b>					
General Fund Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Less Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
<b>General Fund Impact</b>	<b>No Estimate Available - Refer to Fiscal Analysis section</b>				

<b>NET STATE IMPACT</b>	<b>No Estimate Available - Refer to Fiscal Analysis section</b>
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### FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

The criminal offense modifications in the proposed bill may have a fiscal impact on the judicial and correction systems. However, due to a lack of sufficient historical data on this offense or similar offenses, the Fiscal Research Division (FRD) is unable to provide a reasonable estimate of the total fiscal impact. Each additional person charged with this crime will have a cost to the judicial system and each additional person convicted will have a cost to the correction system. All costs in the tables above have been annualized. Offense changes are typically effective on December 1. FRD assumes that costs incurred in the first year to the judicial and correction systems would be less than annualized costs due to lag time in charges and convictions.

The bill creates one new Class 2 misdemeanor, one new Class 1 misdemeanor, one new Class A1 misdemeanor, one new Class I felony, two new Class H felonies, and one new Class G felony. The bill also includes an enhancement to drug trafficking offenses that could increase the sentence class and add 12 months to the sentence for offenses that include elevating a Class D to a Class C felony, a Class F to a Class E felony, a Class G to a Class F felony, and a Class H to a Class G felony. Because these are trafficking offenses, the minimum sentence that offenders serve is greater than the average sentence for each offense class if the charges were for non-drug related offenses. The specific offenses in the bill are summarized below:

Section 1 of the bill adds new Article 5H to Chapter 90 of the General Statutes, which contains several new offenses. The relevant statutes introduced as part of this new Article are G.S. 90-113.118(j), G.S. 90-113.121(a-f), and G.S. 90-113.136.

The new G.S. 90-113.118(j) creates a new Class 2 misdemeanor for any person that breaches the confidentiality of information obtained pursuant to this section.

The new G.S. 90-113.121(a-g) statutes are as follows:

- (a) Establishes a new Class G felony for the manufacturing, selling, or delivering cannabis, or possessing with intent to do so, at a medical cannabis center or production facility. The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) notes that while this is a new offense, offenders could currently be charged under G.S. 90-95(b)(2), which is either a Class H or Class I felony. Because the new offense includes the more specific violation of committing this act at a medical cannabis center or production facility, FRD is considering this to be a new felony.
- (b) Establishes a new Class H felony for creating, selling, or delivering counterfeit cannabis, or possessing with intent to do so, at a medical cannabis center or production facility. AOC notes that while this is a new offense, offenders could currently be charged under G.S. 90-95(c), which is a Class I felony. Because the new offense includes the more specific violation of committing this act at a medical cannabis center or production facility, FRD is considering this to be a new felony.
- (c) Establishes a new Class A1 misdemeanor for possession of up to 1 ½ ounces of cannabis at a medical cannabis center or production facility. AOC notes that while this is a new offense, offenders could currently be charged under G.S. 90-95(d)(4), which is either a Class 3 or Class 1 misdemeanor. Because the new offense includes the more specific violation of committing this act at a medical cannabis center or production facility, FRD is considering this to be a new misdemeanor.
- (d) Establishes a new Class H felony for possession of cannabis exceeding 1 ½ ounces at a medical cannabis center or production facility. AOC notes that while this is a new offense, offenders could currently be charged under G.S. 90-95(d)(4), which is a Class I felony. Because the new offense includes the more specific violation of committing this act at a medical cannabis center or production facility, FRD is considering this to be a new felony.
- (e) Establishes a new Class 1 misdemeanor for providing DHHS with false or misleading information in relation to a registry ID card or license.
- (f) Establishes a new Class I felony for any person with a valid registry ID card who is found to be in possession of cannabis in violation of this Article.
- (g) Creates a sentencing enhancement if a person is convicted of a violation of G.S. 90-95(h)(1), and it is found that the offense was committed at a medical cannabis center or production facility or with cannabis from a medical cannabis center or production facility. The person shall be sentenced to a felony one class higher than the principal felony for which the person was convicted, and an additional 12 months will be added to the mandatory minimum sentence. No defendant sentenced pursuant to this section shall be sentenced at a level higher than a Class C felony.



## CHARGES

### Administrative Office of the Courts

<i>Charge</i>	<i>Cost per Charge</i>	<i>Cost of Staff</i>	<i>Equivalence</i>
Class D -> Class C Felony + 12 months	Increased cost: \$1,288	Deputy Clerk: \$54,532	42 increased charges = 1 new Deputy Clerk
Class F -> Class E Felony + 12 months	Increased cost: \$1,173		46 increased charges = 1 new Deputy Clerk
Class G -> Class F Felony + 12 months	Increased cost: \$266		205 increased charges = 1 new Deputy Clerk
Class H -> Class G Felony + 12 months	Increased cost: \$417		130 increased charges = 1 new Deputy Clerk
Class G Felony	\$1,250		44 new charges = 1 new Deputy Clerk
Class H Felony	\$833		65 new charges = 1 new Deputy Clerk
Class I Felony	\$607		90 new charges = 1 new Deputy Clerk
Class A1 Misdemeanor	\$475		115 new charges = 1 new Deputy Clerk
Class 1 Misdemeanor	\$274		199 new charges = 1 new Deputy Clerk
Class 2 Misdemeanor	\$146		374 new charges = 1 new Deputy Clerk

### Office of Indigent Defense Services

<i>Charge</i>	<i>Percent of Cases Handled by IDS</i>	<i>Increased Cost to PAC Fund Per Charge</i>
Class D -> Class C Felony + 12 months	At higher charge: 82%	\$336
Class F -> Class E Felony + 12 months	At higher charge: 79%	\$41
Class G -> Class F Felony + 12 months	At higher charge: 74%	\$194
Class H -> Class G Felony + 12 months	At higher charge: 78%	\$157
Class G Felony	78%	\$632
Class H Felony	78%	\$475
Class I Felony	68%	\$396
Class A1 Misdemeanor	52%	\$248
Class 1 Misdemeanor	39%	\$205
Class 2 Misdemeanor	30%	\$205

## CONVICTIONS – ACTIVE SENTENCE

### DPS - Prisons

<i>Charge</i>	<i>Avg. Active</i>	<i>Cost per Conviction</i>	<i>Cost of Staff</i>	<i>Equivalence</i>
Class D -> Class C Felony + 12 months	100%	Increased cost: \$39,990 (see below for details)	Correction Officer I: \$49,173	1 new increased conviction = 1 new CO
Class F -> Class E Felony + 12 months	60%	Increased cost: \$20,640 (see below for details)		2 new increased convictions = 1 new CO
Class G -> Class F Felony + 12 months	53%	Increased cost: \$30,315 (see below for details)		2 new convictions = 1 new CO
Class H -> Class G Felony + 12 months	40%	Increased cost: \$14,190 (see below for details)		3 new convictions = 1 new CO



Class G Felony	40%	Custody: \$9,030		5 new convictions = 1 new CO
Class H Felony	34%	Custody: \$6,450		8 new convictions = 1 new CO
Class I Felony	15%	Custody: \$3,870		13 new convictions = 1 new CO
Class A1, Class 1, Class 2 Misdemeanors	<i>Active sentences for misdemeanors are served in county jails.</i>			

### DPS – Community Corrections

<i>Charge</i>	<i>Avg. Active</i>	<i>Cost per Conviction</i>	<i>Cost of Staff</i>	<i>Equivalence</i>
Class D -> Class C Felony + 12 months	100%	No change in Post-Release Supervision (PRS) costs		
Class F -> Class E Felony + 12 months	60%	Increased PRS costs: \$510	Probation Parole Officer (PPO): \$53,760	105 increased convictions = 1 new PPO
Class G -> Class F Felony + 12 months	53%	No change in PRS costs		
Class H -> Class G Felony + 12 months	40%	No change in PRS costs		
Class G Felony	40%	Post-Release Supervision: \$1,530	PPO: \$53,760	35 new convictions = 1 new PPO
Class H Felony	34%			
Class I Felony	15%			
Class A1, Class 1, Class 2 Misdemeanors	<i>Active sentences for misdemeanors do not require post-release supervision.</i>			

### CONVICTIONS – SUSPENDED SENTENCE

#### DPS – Community Corrections

<i>Charge</i>	<i>Avg. Probation</i>	<i>Cost per Conviction</i>	<i>Cost of Staff</i>	<i>Equivalence</i>
Class D -> Class C Felony + 12 months	No non-active sentences at this class of felony.			
Class F -> Class E Felony + 12 months	Drug trafficking offenses are subject to mandatory active sentences unless the judge finds that the offender provided substantial assistance in the identification, arrest, or conviction of any accomplices, accessories, co-conspirators or principals.			
Class G -> Class F Felony + 12 months				
Class H -> Class G Felony + 12 months				
Class G Felony				
Class H Felony	66%	Supervision: \$4,420	12 new convictions = 1 new PPO	
Class I Felony	85%	Supervision: \$3,740	14 new convictions = 1 new PPO	
Class A1 Misdemeanor	62%	Supervision: \$2,890	19 new convictions = 1 new PPO	
Class 1 Misdemeanor	62%	Supervision: \$2,550	21 new convictions = 1 new PPO	
Class 2 Misdemeanor	70%	Supervision: \$2,380	23 new convictions = 1 new PPO	



## **FISCAL ANALYSIS**

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### **General**

The Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission (SPAC) prepares prison population projections for each bill containing a criminal penalty. SPAC assumes that expanding existing or creating new criminal offenses produces no deterrent or incapacitative effect on crime rates. Likewise, FRD assumes no deterrent effects for any modifications to criminal penalties. The estimates in this Incarceration Note make no assumptions about the larger impact on crime rates or costs to society or the State.

There are three types of changes to offenses: new offenses, change to offense class, or change to the scope of the offense which may lead to an increase or decrease in the number of offenders charged. FRD assumes that new offenses and changes to an offense's scope will have no historical data upon which to estimate the number of charges or convictions that might occur. FRD assumes that a change in offense class may have an unknown effect on charge or conviction numbers. To that end, FRD estimates the average cost to the judicial and correction systems for one additional charge or conviction.

### **Judicial Branch**

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) provides FRD with a fiscal impact analysis for most criminal penalty bills. Fiscal impact is typically based on the assumption that court time will increase due to anticipated increases in charges 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 1 of the bill creates one new Class 2 misdemeanor, one new Class 1 misdemeanor, one new Class A1 misdemeanor, one new Class I felony, two new Class H felonies, and one new Class G felony. The section also includes an enhancement to drug trafficking offenses that could increase the sentence class and add 12 months to the sentence for offenses that include elevating a Class D to a Class C felony, a Class F to a Class E felony, a Class G to a Class F felony, and a Class H to a Class G felony. Based on the AOC estimate of the average cost to the court for a charge by offense class, the average cost to the court for every additional person charged with any of these new or enhanced offenses are as follows:

- Increase of Class D to Class C Felony: \$1,288;
- Increase of Class F to Class E Felony: \$1,173;
- Increase of Class G to Class F Felony: \$266;
- Increase of Class H to Class G Felony: \$417;
- New Class G Felony: \$1,250;
- New Class H Felony: \$833;
- New Class I Felony: \$607;
- New Class A1 Misdemeanor: \$475;

- New Class 1 Misdemeanor: \$274; and
- New Class 2 Misdemeanor: \$146.

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 uses this data to calculate a weighted average of IDS costs for each class of offense. This estimate assumes the appointment of a Private Assigned Counsel (PAC) attorney. In districts that have Public Defender (PD) offices, cases may be handled by those offices. In those instances, this cost may not be incurred, but the PD office may experience costs in terms of greater workload. In an average based on three years of fiscal data from FY 2016-17 to FY 2018-19, IDS handled the follow percentage of cases at the charged offense level and the average cost of the increased or new offense to the PAC Fund is as follows:

- Increase of a Class D to Class C Felony: 82% of Class C Felonies are handled by IDS and the increased cost to the PAC Fund would be \$336;
- Increase of a Class F to Class E Felony: 79% of Class E Felonies are handled by IDS and the increased cost to the PAC Fund would be \$41;
- Increase of a Class G to Class F Felony: 74% of Class F Felonies are handled by IDS and the increased cost to the PAC Fund would be \$194;
- Increase of a Class H to Class G Felony: 78% of Class G Felonies are handled by IDS and the increased cost to the PAC Fund would be \$157;
- New Class G Felony: 78% are handled by IDS and the cost to the PAC Fund would be \$632;
- New Class H Felony: 78% are handled by IDS and the cost to the PAC Fund would be \$475;
- New Class I Felony: 68% are handled by IDS and the cost to the PAC Fund would be \$396;
- New Class A1 Misdemeanor: 52% are handled by IDS and the cost to the PAC Fund would be \$248;
- New Class 1 Misdemeanor: 39% are handled by IDS and the cost to the PAC Fund would be \$205; and
- New Class 2 Misdemeanor: 30% are handled by IDS and the cost to the PAC Fund would be \$205.

### **Department of Public Safety – Prisons**

Section 1 of the bill creates one new Class 2 misdemeanor, one new Class 1 misdemeanor, one new Class A1 misdemeanor, one new Class I felony, two new Class H felonies, and one new Class G felony. The section also includes an enhancement to drug trafficking offenses that could increase the sentence class and add 12 months to the sentence for offenses that include elevating a Class D to a Class C felony, a Class F to a Class E felony, a Class G to a Class F felony, and a Class H to a Class G felony.

#### **New Class G Felony**

In FY 2019-20, 40% of Class G felony convictions resulted in active sentences, with an average estimated time served of 14 months. The following table shows the estimated annual impact if there were 3 convictions (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.

<b>Estimated Prison Bed Impact Using Threshold Convictions and 20 Convictions Class G Felony</b>					
<b>Convictions</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>
3 (Threshold)	1	2	2	2	2
20	8	15	15	15	15

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 based on FY 2019-20 expenditures is \$21.22 per day, or \$645 per month, which includes the cost of food, clothing, and health care. In FY 2019-20, 40% of Class G felony offenders received active sentences averaging 14 months. For every additional Class G felony offender receiving an active sentence, the cost to the prison section will be \$9,030 (\$645 monthly cost times 14 months).

New Class H Felonies

In FY 2019-20, 34% of Class H felony convictions resulted in active sentences, with an average estimated time served of 10 months. The following table shows the estimated annual impact if there were 4 convictions (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.

<b>Estimated Prison Bed Impact Using Threshold Convictions and 20 Convictions Class H Felony</b>					
<b>Convictions</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>
4 (Threshold)	1	2	2	2	2
20	6	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 based on FY 2019-20 expenditures is \$21.22 per day, or \$645 per month, which includes the cost of food, clothing, and health care. In FY 2019-20, 34% of Class H felony offenders received active sentences averaging 10 months. For every additional Class H felony offender receiving an active sentence, the cost to the prison section will be \$6,450 (\$645 monthly cost times 10 months).

New Class I Felony

In FY 2019-20, 15% of Class I felony convictions resulted in active sentences, with an average estimated time served of 6 months. The following table shows the estimated annual impact if there were 10 convictions (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.



<b>Estimated Prison Bed Impact Using Threshold Convictions and 20 Convictions Class I Felony</b>					
<b>Convictions</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>
10 (Threshold)	1	3	3	3	3
20	2	5	5	5	5

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 based on FY 2019-20 expenditures is \$21.22 per day, or \$645 per month, which includes the cost of food, clothing, and health care. In FY 2019-20, 15% of Class I felony offenders received active sentences averaging 6 months. For every additional Class I felony offender receiving an active sentence, the cost to the prison section will be \$3,870 (\$645 monthly cost times 6 months).

New Class A1, Class 1, and Class 2 Misdemeanors

SPAC expects no impact on the prison population because all misdemeanor offenders who receive active sentences will serve them in the local jail.

Increased Offenses

Drug trafficking offenses are subject to mandatory active sentences unless the judge finds that the offender provided substantial assistance in the identification, arrest, or conviction of any accomplices, accessories, co-conspirators or principals. The Sentencing Commission does not have any historical data from which to estimate its impact on the prison population since the trafficking in marijuana offenses were not committed at a medical cannabis center or production facility or with cannabis from a medical cannabis center or production facility. It is not known how many offenders might be convicted and sentenced for this new offense. The following table shows the impact on sentences due to the potential increase in time served. (see gray highlighted rows).

<b>Current Trafficking Offenses</b>		<b>Sentence Enhancements</b>	
Offense Class	Minimum Sentence (months)	1 Class Higher	Additional 12 Months Added to Minimum Sentence of 1 Class Higher
Class C	225		
Class D	175	Class C	225 + 12 = 237
Class E	90	90	
Class F	70	Class E	90 + 12 = 102
Class G	35	Class F	70 + 12 = 82
Class H	25	Class G	25 + 12 = 47

Source: SPAC

Based on the most recent population projections and estimated bed capacity, the Prisons division will have surplus prison beds available for the five-year fiscal note horizon and beyond. Therefore, no additional prison beds will be required from the changes in this bill. SPAC finds that impact on prison beds would occur if any of the Classes D, F, G, or H offenses increased to the proposed 1 class higher and received the proposed additional 12 months to the minimum sentence.



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 based on FY 2019-20 expenditures is \$21.22 per day, or \$645 per month, which includes the cost of food, clothing, and health care. Therefore, the increased costs to the prison system from each person convicted of the enhanced offenses as established in this bill are as follows:

<b>Current Trafficking Offenses</b>			<b>Sentence Enhancements</b>			
Offense	Minimum Sentence (months)	Cost to Prisons at \$645/month	Enhanced Offense	Estimated Enhanced Sentence	Cost to Prisons at \$645/month	Increased Cost
Class D	175	\$112,875	Class C	225 + 12 = 237	\$152,865	\$152,865 - \$112,875 = <b>\$39,990</b>
Class F	70	\$45,150	Class E	90 + 12 = 102	\$65,790	\$65,790 - \$45,150 = <b>\$20,640</b>
Class G	35	\$22,575	Class F	70 + 12 = 82	\$52,890	\$52,890 - \$22,575 = <b>\$30,315</b>
Class H	25	\$16,125	Class G	25 + 12 = 47	\$30,315	\$30,315 - \$16,125 = <b>\$14,190</b>

**Department of Public Safety – Community Corrections**

All felony offenders may be given exclusively active or suspended sentences or suspended in conjunction with imprisonment (split-sentence). All misdemeanor offenders may be given suspended sentences exclusively or in conjunction with imprisonment (split-sentence). Under S.L. 2011-192, the Justice Reinvestment Act (JRA), both community and intermediate probation may include sanctions such as electronic monitoring, short-term periods of confinement, community service, substance abuse assessment, monitoring, and treatment, or 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 active sentences for felony offenses result in a minimum of 12 months of post-release supervision (PRS) for B-E level offenses. All active sentences for felony offenses result in a minimum of nine months of post-release supervision (PRS) for F-I level offenses. All types of PRS are supervised by the Community Corrections Section (CCS). Based on FY 2019-20 expenditures, supervision by a probation officer costs \$170 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. CCS also oversees probation.

**New Class G, New Class H, and New Class I Felonies**

*Active Sentence*

For every additional Class G, Class H, or Class I felony offender receiving an active sentence, the cost to CCS of nine months of PRS is \$1,530 per offender (\$170 per month times 9 months).

### *Suspended Sentence*

In FY 2019-20, 60% of Class G felony offenders received suspended sentences. The average length of probation imposed for this offense class was 27 months. For every additional Class G felony offender receiving a non-active sentence, the average cost to CCS would be \$4,590 (\$170 per month times 27 months). In FY 2019-20, 66% of Class H felony offenders received suspended sentences. The average length of probation imposed for this offense class was 26 months. For every additional Class H felony offender receiving a non-active sentence, the average cost to CCS would be \$4,420 (\$170 per month times 26 months). In FY 2019-20, 85% of Class I felony offenders received suspended sentences. The average length of probation imposed for this offense class was 22 months. For every additional Class I felony offender receiving a non-active sentence, the average cost to CCS would be \$3,740 (\$170 per month times 22 months).

### New Class A1, New Class 1, and New Class 2 Misdemeanors

#### *Active Sentences*

Active misdemeanor sentences are served in local jails and do not require any post-release supervision. In FY 2019-20, 38% of Class A1 misdemeanor offenders received active sentences. In FY 2019-20, 38% of Class 1 misdemeanor offenders received active sentences. In FY 2019-20, 30% of Class 2 misdemeanor offenders received active sentences.

#### *Suspended Sentences*

In FY 2019-20, 62% of Class A1 misdemeanor offenders received probation. The average length of probation imposed for this class of offense was 17 months. Therefore, at a minimum, one Class A1 misdemeanor conviction resulting in probation will require at least 17 months of supervision. In FY 2019-20, 62% of Class 1 misdemeanor offenders received probation. The average length of probation imposed for this class of offense was 15 months. Therefore, at a minimum, one Class 1 misdemeanor conviction resulting in probation will require at least 15 months of supervision. The cost of 15 months of supervision is \$2,550 per offender (\$170 per month times 15 months). In FY 2019-20, 70% of Class 2 misdemeanor offenders received probation. The average length of probation imposed for this class of offense was 14 months. Therefore, at a minimum, one Class 2 misdemeanor conviction resulting in probation will require at least 14 months of supervision. The cost of 14 months of supervision is \$2,380 per offender (\$170 per month times 14 months).

### Increased Offenses

#### *Active Sentence*

Drug trafficking offenses are subject to mandatory active sentences unless the judge finds that the offender provided substantial assistance in the identification, arrest, or conviction of any accomplices, accessories, co-conspirators or principals. Because PRS is the same for B-E level felony offenses and for F-I level felony offenses, the only increased costs to CCS from any of the increased sentences in this bill would be the elevation of the Class F felony to a Class E felony, which would cost CCS an additional \$510 (\$2,040 for 12 months of PRS - \$1,530 for 9 months of PRS = \$510).

#### *Suspended Sentence*

It is assumed that there will be no non-active sentences for these increased offense classes.



## **TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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N/A.

## **DATA SOURCES**

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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**

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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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Questions on this analysis should be directed to the Fiscal Research Division at (919) 733-4910.

## **ESTIMATE PREPARED BY**

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William Childs

## **ESTIMATE APPROVED BY**

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Mark Trogdon, Director of Fiscal Research

Fiscal Research Division  
July 19, 2021



**Signed copy located in the NCGA Principal Clerk's Offices**