

# NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## 2025 Session

# **Legislative Incarceration Fiscal Note**

**Short Title:** Utility Worker Protection Act. **Bill Number:** Senate Bill 311 (Second Edition)

**Sponsor(s)**:

## FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Criminal offenses are classified as misdemeanors (Class 3 as the lowest and Class A1 as the highest) and felonies (Class I to Class A). There are three types of legislative changes to offenses that may result in a fiscal impact to the State's criminal justice system: creating a new offense, changing the class of an existing offense, or changing the scope of an existing offense.

This proposed legislation would **increase an existing Class 2 misdemeanor to Class 1.** There is no data to predict how many individuals may be charged or convicted under this new statute. **Therefore, Fiscal Research is unable to project the fiscal impact** of the proposed legislation on the criminal justice system.

Each additional person charged under the proposed offenses will have a cost to the judicial system and each additional person convicted will have a cost to the correction system. The **cost of one charge and conviction** is listed in the table below, along with the percent of cases that incur those costs at that offense level.

Cost of One Charge and Conviction										
	Prosecution a	Active Sentence				Suspended Sentence				
Offense Class	Admin. Office of the Courts	Indigent Defense Services	DAC - Confinement			DAC - Post-Release Supervision (PRS)		DAC - Probation		
Misdemeanor	Cost	Cost	Rate	Cost	Length (Mo.)	Cost	Length (Mo.)	Rate	Cost	Length (Mo.)
▲ 2 to 1	\$163	\$0	Active sentences for misdemeanor convictions are served in County jail.		Misdemeanants do not receive PRS.		14%	\$281	1	

Note: Court costs reflect the average cost per disposition. Costs for active sentences, probation, and post-release supervision reflect the total cost of the sentence or supervision period. Costs to the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Program (SMCP) only occur for active sentences > 90 days and impaired driving. The triangle symbols ( $\blacktriangle$ ) represent change, plus and minus (+/-) symbols reflect the increase or decrease in cost or time from the current to proposed changes in charge levels.

## FISCAL IMPACT OF S.B.311, V.2

NET STATE IMPACT	No Estimate Available - Refer to Fiscal Analysis section								
General Fund Impact	No Estimate Available - Refer to Fiscal Analysis section								
General Fund Revenue Less Expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -	- -				
State Impact									
	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30				

TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS: See Technical Considerations Section

# FISCAL ANALYSIS

#### **Bill Summary:**

This bill would amend G.S. 14-33(b) (assault on specified victim) by adding utility or communications workers to the list of specified victims in the statute. Violation of this statute is a Class 1 misdemeanor. While this is technically a new criminal charge, in practice, any current assaults on utility or communications workers inflicting serious injury would likely be charged under G.S. 14-33(a), simple assault or simple assault and battery, which are Class 2 misdemeanors. Therefore, this bill's impact is the equivalent of increasing an existing charge from a Class 2 to Class 1.

While there is some data available for existing violations of G.S. 14-33(a) (1,643 convictions in FY 2022-23), there is no data available to tell how many of these assaults were against utility or communications workers. As such, **Fiscal Research is unable to provide any cost projections** for this bill.

# **Capital Expenses**

Capital costs emerge when prison bed demand exceeds capacity. Based on the most recent prison population and bed capacity projections from the Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission (SPAC), the State will have sufficient prison beds available beyond the five-year fiscal note horizon. Therefore, Fiscal Research anticipates there will be **no additional prison capital requirements** as a result of this proposed legislation.

#### **Operating Expenses**

The table in the Fiscal Impact Summary lists the costs specific to the charge or charges included in this proposal.

#### **TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

 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.

- This estimate 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.
- This estimate makes no prediction regarding the likelihood that a prosecutor will charge an
  offense based on any proposed increases or decreases to the offense class level. This estimate
  also does not attempt to predict the impact of offense class changes on plea negotiations.
  FRD assumes the proposed offense class is charged and convicted at the same rate as the
  prior level.
- For reference, Appendix A to this document shows the costs per charge/conviction for each class of offense in North Carolina.

## **DATA SOURCES**

Department of Adult Correction; 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**

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

#### **ESTIMATE PREPARED BY**

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#### ESTIMATE APPROVED BY

John Poteat on behalf of Brian Matteson, Director Fiscal Research Division March 31, 2025



Signed copy located in the NCGA Principal Clerk's Offices

# APPENDIX A: COSTS PER CHARGE/CONVICTION BY OFFENSE CLASS

Cost of One Charge and Conviction												
	Prosecuti	on and I	Defense	Active Sentence						Suspended Sentence		
Offense Class	Admin. Office of the Courts	De	digent fense rvices	DAC - Confinement			DAC - Post- Release Supervision (PRS)		DAC - Probation			
Felony	Cost	Rate	Cost	Rate	Cost	Length (Mo.)	Cost	Length (Mo.)	Rate	Cost	Length (Mo.)	
А	\$55,469	95%	\$11,967	100%	NA	Life	N/A	N/A	0%	N/A	0	
B1	\$23,852	78%	\$4,187	100%	\$178,610	242	\$2,994	12	0%	N/A	0	
B2	\$17,704	85%	\$4,187	100%	\$115,137	156	\$2,994	12	0%	N/A	0	
С	\$8,598	82%	\$2,317	100%	\$63,473	86	\$2,994	12	0%	N/A	0	
D	\$7,027	89%	\$1,744	100%	\$47,236	64	\$2,994	12	0%	N/A	0	
E	\$3,281	79%	\$909	57%	\$19,928	27	\$2,994	12	43%	\$7,356	31	
F	\$1,849	74%	\$849	51%	\$13,285	18	\$2,282	9	49%	\$7,119	30	
G	\$1,525	78%	\$706	39%	\$11,071	15	\$2,282	9	61%	\$6,170	26	
Н	\$1,016	78%	\$510	33%	\$8,119	11	\$2,282	9	67%	\$5,933	25	
I	\$740	68%	\$407	15%	\$4,428	6	\$2,282	9	85%	\$5,221	22	
Misdemeanor	Cost	Rate	Cost	Rate	Cost	Length (Days)			Rate	Cost	Length (Mo.)	
A1	\$580	52%	\$281		. ,				64%	\$3,797	16	
1	\$335	62%	\$237	Active sentences for misdemeanor convictions are served in County jail.			Misdem do not		64%	\$3,322	14	
2	\$178	30%	\$237				PF		78%	\$3,085	13	
3	\$63	14%	\$202						84%	\$3,085	13	

Note: Court costs reflect the average cost per disposition. Costs for active sentences, probation, and post-release supervision reflect the total cost of the sentence or supervision period. Costs to the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Program (SMCP) only occur for active sentences > 90 days and for impaired driving.