



NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2025 Session

Legislative Incarceration Fiscal Note

Short Title: North Carolina Farm Act of 2025.
Bill Number: Senate Bill 639 (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 create a new Class 3 misdemeanor, expand the scope of an existing Class 3 misdemeanor, and increase an existing Class H felony to a Class G. Because they are new charges, there is no data to predict how many individuals may be charged or convicted under the new Class 3 misdemeanors, and there is no historical data available for the existing Class H felony. **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 and Defense		Active Sentence					Suspended Sentence		
Offense Class	Admin. Office of the Courts	Indigent Defense Services	DAC - Confinement			DAC - Post-Release Supervision (PRS)		DAC - Probation		
Felony	Cost	Cost	Rate	Cost	Length (Mo.)	Cost	Length (Mo.)	Rate	Cost	Length (Mo.)
▲ H to G	+\$651	+\$142	+5%	+\$13,469	+5	\$0	0	-5%	+\$562	+2
Misdemeanor	Cost	Cost	Rate	Cost	Length (Mo.)	Cost	Length (Mo.)	Rate	Cost	Length (Mo.)
New 3	\$63	\$210	Active sentences for misdemeanor convictions are served in County jail.			Misdemeanants do not receive PRS.		82%	\$3,650	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 impaired driving. The triangle symbols (▲) 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.639, V.2

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

NET STATE IMPACT	No Estimate Available - Refer to Fiscal Analysis section
-------------------------	---

TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS: See Technical Considerations Section

FISCAL ANALYSIS

Bill Summary:

Section 10 of the bill amends G.S. 115C-379, Method of enforcement. The State Board of Education is required to formulate rules regarding student absences. Subsection (b) lists the situations under which the school principals are required to authorize student absences. This section adds a minimum of two excused absences per student per year for equestrian and agricultural events. Any school official failing to carry out instructions from the State Board of Education regarding absences is guilty of a **Class 3 misdemeanor**.

By expanding the scope of possible violations under G.S. 115C-379, this section effectively creates a new offense, and as such there is no historic data available for cost projections. **Fiscal Research is therefore unable to provide any cost projections for this section.**

Section 16 amends G.S. 113-187 (penalties for violations of coastal fisheries regulations) by adding subsection (f), which reduces the penalty for operating a shellfish aquaculture operation with an improperly marked shellfish lease area from the current Class A1 misdemeanor to a warning ticket for the first offense, an infraction within one month of a warning ticket for the second offense, and a Class 3 misdemeanor for a third offense within one month of a warning ticket.

Because this is effectively a new offense, there is no historic data available for cost projections, and as such **Fiscal Research is unable to provide any cost projections for this section.**

Section (18) amends G.S. 14-78 (larceny of ungathered crops) by increasing the penalty from the current Class H felony, regardless of the number of offenses, to a Class G felony for second or subsequent offenses.

There is no offense code in the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) database for the existing Class H felony charge of larceny of ungathered crops, suggesting that this offense is rarely charged. As such, there is no data available for analysis, and **Fiscal Research is unable to provide any cost projections for this section.**



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 and Technical Consideration sections 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

Mark White

ESTIMATE APPROVED BY

Brian Matteson, Director of Fiscal Research
Fiscal Research Division
May 6, 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										
Offense Class	Prosecution and Defense		Active Sentence					Suspended Sentence		
	Admin. Office of the Courts	Indigent Defense Services	DAC - Confinement			DAC - Post-Release Supervision (PRS)		DAC - Probation		
Felony	Cost	Cost	Rate	Cost	Length (Mo.)	Cost	Length (Mo.)	Rate	Cost	Length (Mo.)
A	\$70,930	\$9,190	100%	NA	Life	N/A	N/A	0%	\$0	0
B1	\$30,500	\$3,668	100%	\$622,245	231	\$3,370	12	0%	\$0	0
B2	\$22,638	\$3,668	100%	\$371,731	138	\$3,370	12	0%	\$0	0
C	\$10,994	\$2,250	100%	\$223,577	83	\$3,370	12	0%	\$0	0
D	\$8,984	\$1,503	100%	\$161,622	60	\$3,370	12	0%	\$0	0
E	\$4,197	\$890	57%	\$70,036	26	\$3,370	12	43%	\$8,986	32
F	\$2,364	\$765	54%	\$48,487	18	\$2,527	9	46%	\$8,424	30
G	\$1,951	\$660	41%	\$40,406	15	\$2,527	9	59%	\$7,301	26
H	\$1,300	\$517	36%	\$26,937	10	\$2,527	9	64%	\$6,739	24
I	\$946	\$430	16%	\$16,162	6	\$2,527	9	84%	\$5,897	21
Misdemeanor	Cost	Cost	Rate	Cost	Length (Mo.)	Cost	Length (Mo.)	Rate	Cost	Length (Mo.)
A1	\$599	\$284	Active sentences for misdemeanor convictions are served in County jail.			Misdemeanants do not receive PRS		61%	\$4,493	16
1	\$346	\$254						61%	\$3,931	14
2	\$183	\$254						75%	\$3,650	13
3	\$63	\$210						82%	\$3,650	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. Active sentence cost represents the average monthly cost per offender, not the cost of adding one new offender to the prisoner population. Costs to the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Program (SMCP) only occur for active sentences > 90 days and for impaired driving.

