

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Session 2005

Legislative Incarceration Fiscal Note

BILL NUMBER: Senate Bill 472 (First Edition)

SHORT TITLE: Child Exploitation Prevention Act.

SPONSOR(S): Senator Thomas

FISCAL IMPACT					
	Yes (X)	No ()	No Estimate Available ()		
	<u>FY 2005-06</u>	<u>FY 2006-07</u>	<u>FY 2007-08</u>	<u>FY 2008-09</u>	<u>FY 2009-10</u>
GENERAL FUND					
Correction	Exact amount cannot be determined (see pg. 2 for details).				
Judicial	Exact amount cannot be determined (see pg. 2 for details).				
ADDITIONAL PRISON BEDS*	Exact amount cannot be determined (see pg. 2 for details).				
POSITIONS: (cumulative)	Exact amount cannot be determined (see pg. 2 for details).				
PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENT(S) & PROGRAM(S) AFFECTED: Department of Correction; Judicial Branch					
EFFECTIVE DATE: December 1, 2005					
<i>*This fiscal analysis is independent of the impact of other criminal penalty bills being considered by the General Assembly, which could also increase the projected prison population and thus the availability of prison beds in future years. The Fiscal Research Division is tracking the cumulative effect of all criminal penalty bills on the prison system as well as the Judicial Department.</i>					

BILL SUMMARY:

Under current G.S. 14-202.3, it is a Class I felony to solicit a child under the age of sixteen by computer for the purpose of committing an unlawful sex act. This bill would expand the scope of that offense to include any circumstance in which a person solicits an individual over the age of sixteen while believing that individual to be underage. The bill additionally specifies that consent is not a defense to a charge for this offense.

ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODOLOGY:

General

This bill would have a fiscal impact due to additional felony Class I charges and convictions, some of which would be altogether new to the system, and others elevated from Class I misdemeanors. Under present law, an individual who solicits a law enforcement officer posing as a minor could be convicted of attempting to solicit a child by computer, a Class 1 misdemeanor. As a result of this bill, an attempt to solicit a child by computer would be punishable as a Class I felony. If offenders can be more easily charged and convicted of Attempted Solicitation of a Child by Computer than the actual offense of Child Solicitation by Computer, substantially more felony Class I charges and convictions could result from this bill.

Data regarding the number of charges and convictions for Solicitation or Attempted Solicitation of a Child by Computer in the past is unavailable because the Administrative Office of the Courts does not maintain a specific offense code for these violations. The State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) identified a total of 30 cases under its review that involved or included Solicitation or Attempted Solicitation of a Minor by Computer during 2004. This figure does not include cases under investigation by the FBI, U.S. Customs, or U.S. Postal Inspectors in conjunction with local law enforcement, or by local law enforcement alone.

The Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission prepares prison population projections for each criminal penalty bill. The Commission assumes for each bill that increasing criminal penalties does not have a deterrent or incapacitative effect on crime. Therefore, the Fiscal Research Division does not assume savings due to deterrent effects for this bill or any criminal penalty bill.

Department of Correction

The Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission prepares inmate population projections annually. The projections used for incarceration fiscal notes are based on January 2005 projections. These projections are based on historical information on incarceration and release rates under Structured Sentencing, crime rate forecasts by a technical advisory group, probation and revocation rates, and the decline (parole and maxouts) of the stock prison population sentenced under previous sentencing acts. Based on the most recent population projections and estimated available prison bed capacity, *there are no surplus prison beds available for the five-year fiscal note horizon and beyond.*

Due to the lack of data regarding the number of offenders convicted of Attempted Child Solicitation by Computer in the past, the Sentencing Commission is unable to estimate the impact that this legislation would have on prison population. The SBI has indicated that, currently, an attempt to solicit a child by computer may be used as reason for a search warrant. Evidence found in the search may result in the offender being charged with Second or Third Degree Sexual Exploitation of a Minor (Class F and I felonies, respectively). For those offenders convicted of both Attempted Solicitation of a Child by Computer and Second or Third Degree Sexual Exploitation of a Minor, and given sentences that run concurrently, there would be no impact on prison population.

Active Sentences: If, for example, ten new Class I convictions resulted from the expanded definition of this offense per year, the combination of active sentences and probation revocations would result in the need for one additional prison bed in the first year and three additional beds in

the second year. Based on FY 2003-04 actual operating costs, the statewide average annual operating cost for one prison bed in FY 2006-07, adjusted for inflation at a rate of three percent annually, is estimated to be \$24,740.

Non-Active Sentences: In FY 2003-04, 49 percent of Class I convictions resulted in community sanctions and 40 percent in intermediate sanctions. Probation officers in the Division of Community Corrections supervise offenders with intermediate sanctions and the community sanction of supervised probation. The estimated cost associated with an intermediate offender is \$10.94 per day for the first six months and \$1.87 per day thereafter (based on the average cost and duration of intensive probation). The estimated cost for a supervised community offender is \$1.87 per day.

Judicial Branch

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

Because the Courts do not have data regarding the number of charges in the past for attempting to solicit a child by computer, AOC is unable to estimate the number of new Class I felony charges and the number of Class 1 misdemeanor charges that might instead be charged as Class I felonies due to this bill. Based on prior-year data, the majority of new Class I felony charges resulting from this bill that are not dismissed are likely to be settled by guilty plea.

- The estimated cost to process a single Class I felony charge is \$330 per guilty plea and \$5,835 per trial. The trial cost figure includes \$3,904 for court and attorney costs and \$1,931 for indigent defense.
- The estimated increase in cost to process one charge as a Class I felony rather than Class 1 misdemeanor is \$46 per guilty plea and \$2,611 per trial.

SOURCES OF DATA: Department of Correction; Judicial Branch; North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission; Department of Justice

TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS: None

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DATE: March 15, 2005



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