

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Session 2013

Legislative Incarceration Fiscal Note

BILL NUMBER: Senate Bill 744 (Second Edition)

SHORT TITLE: Appropriations Act of 2014.

SPONSOR(S): Senators Brown, Harrington, and Hunt

FISCAL IMPACT

Yes No No Estimate Available

State Impact	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
General Revenue:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
General Fund Expenditures:					
AOC	\$316,710	\$554,489	\$568,462	\$583,810	\$598,230
IDS	\$4,343	\$4,435	\$4,547	\$4,670	\$4,785
DPS - Prisons	\$0	\$13,096	\$13,425	\$13,786	\$14,136
DPS - Community Corr.	\$0	(\$46,285)	\$138,137	\$142,139	\$149,391
State Positions:	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NET STATE IMPACT	\$321,053	\$525,735	\$724,571	\$744,405	\$766,542

PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENT(S) & PROGRAM(S) AFFECTED:

Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC); Indigent Defense Services (IDS); Department of Public Safety (DPS)

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 1, 2014

TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS: None

This incarceration note only addresses the changes to criminal penalties included in Sections 18B.10 and 18B.11 of this bill.

ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODOLOGY:

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 (H.B. 642), 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 (PRS). The Act also created a statewide confinement program for housing misdemeanants with sentences of less than 180 days in county jails. Previously, county jails were only required to house misdemeanants with sentences of 90 days or less. All F-I felons are now subject to nine months of PRS, and PRS for all B1-E felonies has been

increased from nine months to twelve months. Due to the lack of historical data about JRA implementation, it is not possible to estimate the number of prison beds that may be needed as a result of revocations.

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 18B.10 of the bill creates a new Class 1 misdemeanor for submitting a false statement to obtain a photograph under G.S. 15A-502.2, Prohibition on providing copy of booking photograph; statement required; criminal liability for false statement. 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 1 misdemeanor, the average cost to the court would be \$165.

The Office of Indigent Defense Services (IDS) provides Fiscal Research with a fiscal impact analysis for criminal penalty bills that will result in greater expenditures for indigent defense. IDS estimates that the cost of a new Class 1 misdemeanor will be \$182.05 per case for a private appointed counsel (PAC) attorney in district court. In superior court, IDS estimates that the cost would be \$359 if the case does not go to trial and \$847 if it does.

Section 18B.11 of the bill increases the penalty for violation of G.S. 14-269, Carrying concealed weapons, from a Class 2 misdemeanor to a Class A1 misdemeanor for the first offense and from a Class I felony to a Class H felony for the second and subsequent offenses. AOC reports that first violations of this offense were charged against 2,892 defendants in calendar year 2013; second and subsequent violations were charged against 131 defendants. For every person who would have been charged with a Class 2 misdemeanor who is instead charged with a Class A1 misdemeanor, the additional cost to the court will be \$198 (\$286 for a Class A1 minus \$88 for a Class 2). For every person who would have been charged with a Class I felony who is instead charged with a Class H felony, the cost will be \$136 (\$501 for a Class H minus \$365 for a Class I). Since the penalty is effective December 1, 2014, the first year of costs is prorated for seven months. Assuming the same number of charges, the total cost to the court system in the first year will be \$316,710. The table below shows the total costs for the next five years, adjusted for inflation.

AOC Costs Adjusted for Inflation Five Year Projection						
	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19
Inflation Rates		1.96%	2.11%	2.52%	2.70%	2.47%
Class 1 Misdemeanor to Class A1 Misdemeanor						
Court Cost	\$178.00	\$181.49	\$185.32	\$189.99	\$195.12	\$199.94
Offenders*		1,687	2,892	2,892	2,892	2,892
Cost of Increase		\$306,172	\$535,940	\$549,446	\$564,281	\$578,219
Class I Felony to Class H Felony						
Court Cost	\$136.00	\$138.67	\$141.59	\$145.16	\$149.08	\$152.76
Offenders*		76	131	131	131	131
Cost of Increase		\$10,539	\$18,548	\$19,016	\$19,529	\$20,012
Total AOC Cost		\$316,710	\$554,489	\$568,462	\$583,810	\$598,230
<i>*FY 2014-15 offender numbers have been prorated to account for a December 1, 2014 effective date.</i>						
<i>Inflation Rates based on consumer price index projections provided by Moody's economy.com (Apr. 2014)</i>						

The Office of Indigent Defense Services (IDS) reports that there is no cost differential for different levels of misdemeanors, so only the increase in penalty for second and subsequent offenses included in this section will have an impact. For each case disposed in district court, the additional cost for a Class I felony will be \$10 (\$255 for a Class H minus \$245 for a Class I). In superior court, the additional cost would be \$39 for non-trial cases (\$494 for a Class H minus \$455 for a Class I) and \$134 for cases that go to trial (\$1,180 for a Class H minus \$1,046 for a Class I). These estimates assume the appointment of a private assigned counsel (PAC) attorney. In districts that have Public Defender offices, cases may be handled by those offices. In those instances, these costs may not be incurred.

The Fiscal Research Division does not have any data on the rate at which indigent cases are handled in district court, superior court with no trial, and superior court with a trial. In order to estimate the additional cost to IDS resulting from this bill, we have calculated the average cost of the three types of trials. The average cost to IDS for Class H felonies is \$642. The average cost for Class I felonies is \$582. The difference between the two felony levels is \$60 (\$642 minus \$582). In Fiscal Year 2012-13, 54 percent of people charged with a crime used IDS for defense. Using the number of charges provided by AOC, 71 (131 offenders times rate 54 percent) will use IDS attorneys. The average cost to IDS for the increased penalty included in this bill will be \$4,435 in the first full year of implementation (71 offenders times \$60 difference in average cost of the two felony levels adjusted for inflation to \$62.47). Since the penalty is effective December 1, 2014, the first year of costs is prorated for seven months. The table below shows the average estimated cost for the next five years, adjusted for inflation.

IDS Costs Adjusted for Inflation Five Year Projection						
	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19
Inflation Rates		1.96%	2.11%	2.52%	2.70%	2.47%
Class I Felony to Class H Felony						
Cost Differential	\$60.00	\$61.18	\$62.47	\$64.04	\$65.77	\$67.39
Offenders*		41	71	71	71	71
Cost of Increase		\$2,534	\$4,435	\$4,547	\$4,670	\$4,785
<i>*FY 2014-15 offender numbers have been prorated to account for a December 1, 2014 effective date.</i>						
<i>Inflation Rates based on consumer price index projections provided by Moody's economy.com (Apr. 2014)</i>						

Department of Public Safety –Prison Section

Section 18B.10 of the bill creates a new Class 1 misdemeanor for submitting a false statement to obtain a photograph under G.S. 15A-502.2, Prohibition on providing copy of booking photograph; statement required; criminal liability for false statement. Since this is a new criminal penalty, there is no historical data upon which to estimate the number of convictions that might occur. In FY 2012-13, 27 percent of Class 1 misdemeanor offenders received active sentences for an average length of 38 days. Structured Sentencing misdemeanants who receive an active sentence of 180 days or less are housed in local jails. Therefore, creating a new Class 1 misdemeanor will have no impact on the prison population. The impact on local jails is not known.

Section 18B.11 of the bill increases the penalty for violation of G.S. 14-269, Carrying concealed weapons, from a Class 2 misdemeanor to a Class A1 misdemeanor for the first offense and from a Class I felony to a Class H felony for the second and subsequent offenses. According to the Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, during FY 2012-13 there were 544 Class 2 misdemeanor convictions for this crime. Of those Class 2 misdemeanors, 23% resulted in active sentences with an average sentence imposed of 24 days. In the same year, 36% of Class AI misdemeanor convictions resulted in active sentences averaging 67 days. Structured Sentencing misdemeanants who receive an active sentence of 180 days or less are housed in local jails. Therefore, reclassifying Class 2 misdemeanors as Class A1 misdemeanors will have no impact on the prison population. The impact on local jails is not known.

Second and subsequent violations of G.S. 14-269, Carrying concealed weapons, are increased in the bill from a Class I felony to a Class H felony. In FY 2012-13, there were 14 convictions for this crime. Only 16 percent of Class I offenders received active sentences, while 36 percent of Class H offenders were sentenced to prison. Class H offenders also had longer sentences than Class I offenders (ten months compared to seven months). Therefore, the Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission estimates the increased penalty will result in a need for three additional prison beds in the first full year of implementation.

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 2013.

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.

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. Therefore, no additional beds will be required unless the projected number of additional inmates resulting from a bill (row four) exceeds the projected number of beds under the inmate population (row three). Rows four and five in the chart demonstrate the impact of the bill. As shown, the Sentencing Commission estimates that this specific legislation will increase the number of beds occupied in the prison system by three by the end of FY 2014-15.

Population Projections and Bed Capacity Five Year Impact					
	June 30 2014	June 30 2015	June 30 2016	June 30 2017	June 30 2018
1. Inmates ²	37,679	37,795	37,913	37,626	37,419
2. Prison Beds (Expanded Capacity)	39,103	39,103	39,103	39,103	39,103
3. Beds Over/(Under) Inmate Population	(1,424)	(1,308)	(1,190)	(1,477)	(1,684)
4. Additional Inmates Due to this Bill³	0	3	3	3	3
5. Additional Beds Required	0	0	0	0	0

Although no additional beds will be required for this bill, additional spending will be required to house new prisoners or to house prisoners longer as a result of the increased penalty. Per diem expenditures for each inmate are approximately \$11.49. Three additional inmates in the first year will cost \$12,833 (\$11.49 daily cost adjusted for inflation to \$11.72 times three inmates equals \$35.88. \$35.88 times 365 days equals \$12,833). Due to the effective date of December 1, 2014 and the typical lag time between charge and conviction (6 months), no impact is assumed in FY 2014-15. The table below shows the annual cost for each year of the five year projection, adjusted for inflation.

Incarceration Costs Adjusted for Inflation Five Year Projection						
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
Inflation Rate		1.96%	2.11%	2.52%	2.70%	2.47%
Per Diem Cost	\$11.49	\$11.72	\$11.96	\$12.26	\$12.59	\$12.91
Additional Inmates			3	3	3	3
Additional Cost			\$35.88	\$36.78	\$37.77	\$38.73
Annual Cost			\$13,096	\$13,425	\$13,786	\$14,136
<i>Inflation Rates based on consumer price index projections provided by Moody's economy.com (Apr. 2014)</i>						

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 March 2014.

³ Criminal penalty bills effective December 1, 2014 should not affect prison population and bed needs until FY 2015-16 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 Correction Section

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. 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.

Offenders given PRS or intermediate or community sanctions requiring supervision are supervised by the Community Corrections Section (CCS); CCS also oversees community service. General supervision of offenders by a probation officer costs \$123.50 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 PRS or to intermediate sanctions and supervised probations. The table below shows the per month rate for each year of the five year projection, adjusted for inflation.

Daily Supervision Cost Adjusted for Inflation Five Year Projection						
	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19
Inflation Rate		1.96%	2.11%	2.52%	2.70%	2.47%
Per Month Cost	\$123.50	\$125.91	\$128.57	\$131.81	\$135.37	\$138.71

Inflation Rates based on consumer price index projections provided by Moody's economy.com (Apr. 2014)

Section 18B.10 of the bill creates a new Class 1 misdemeanor for submitting a false statement to obtain a photograph under G.S. 15A-502.2, Prohibition on providing copy of booking photograph; statement required; criminal liability for false statement. Since this is a new criminal penalty, there is no historical data upon which to estimate the number of convictions that might occur.

In FY 2012-13, 27 percent of Class 1 misdemeanor offenders received active sentences; 2 percent received intermediate sentences; and 71 percent received community punishments. The average lengths of intermediate and community punishment imposed for this offense class were 18 and 15 months, respectively. Therefore, at a minimum, one conviction resulting from Section 18B.10 of this bill may require at least fifteen months of supervision. The cost of 15 months of supervision is \$1,929 per offender (\$123.50 per month adjusted for inflation to \$128.57 times 15 months).⁴

Section 18B.11 of the bill increases the penalty for violation of G.S. 14-269, Carrying concealed weapons, from a Class 2 misdemeanor to a Class A1 misdemeanor for the first offense and from a Class I felony to a Class H felony for the second and subsequent offenses.

According to the Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, during FY 2012-13 there were 544 Class 2 misdemeanor convictions for this crime. In FY 2012-13, 31 percent of Class 2 misdemeanor offenders received active sentences; 1 percent received intermediate sentences; and 68 percent received community

⁴ Due to the effective date of December 1, 2014 and the typical lag time between charge and conviction (6 months), little impact is assumed for CCS in FY 2014-15. Though some offenders may come under CCS supervision during this time, this note assumes an even entry over the course of FY 2015-16.

punishments. For the same year, 36 percent of Class A1 misdemeanor offenders received active sentences; 5 percent received intermediate sentences; and 59 percent received community punishments. The average lengths of intermediate and community punishments for a Class 2 misdemeanor were 15 months and 13 months, respectively. The average lengths of intermediate and community punishments for a Class A1 misdemeanor were 19 and 17 months, respectively.

The chart below shows the difference in cost between Class A1 misdemeanor offenders and Class 2 misdemeanor offenders for each level of punishment for each year of the five year projection, adjusted for inflation. Due to the effective date of December 1, 2014 and the typical lag time between charge and conviction (6 months), no impact is assumed for CCS in FY 2014-15. Though some offenders may come under CCS supervision during this time, this note assumes an even entry over the course of FY 2015-16.

Difference in CCS Cost - Class 2 Misdemeanor and Class A1 Misdemeanor Five-Year Projection, Adjusted for Inflation							
	Percent	Offenders	Months	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19
Proposed Offense Intermediate	5%	27	19	\$41,657	\$67,619	\$69,445	\$71,158
Current Offense Intermediate	1%	5	15	\$7,714	\$9,886	\$10,153	\$10,403
Difference Intermediate				\$33,942	\$57,733	\$59,292	\$60,755
Proposed Offense Community	59%	321	17	\$495,252	\$719,287	\$738,714	\$756,940
Current Offense Community	68%	370	13	\$570,851	\$634,006	\$651,130	\$667,195
Difference Community				(\$75,599)	\$85,281	\$87,584	\$89,745
Total Difference				(\$41,657)	\$143,014	\$146,876	\$150,500

Inflation Rates based on consumer price index projections provided by Moody's economy.com (Apr. 2014)

According to the Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, during FY 2012-13 there were 14 Class I felony convictions for this crime. In FY 2012-13, 16 percent of Class I felony offenders received active sentences followed by nine months post-release supervision (PRS); 27 percent received intermediate sentences; and 57 percent received community punishments. For the same year, 35 percent of Class H offenders received active sentences followed by nine months PRS. 33 percent received intermediate sentences; and 32 percent received community punishments. The average lengths of intermediate and community punishments for a Class I felony were 26 months and 23 months, respectively. The average lengths of intermediate and community punishments for a Class H felony were 29 and 27 months, respectively.

The chart below shows the difference in cost between Class H offenders and Class I offenders for each level of punishment for each year of the five year projection, adjusted for inflation. Due to the effective date of December 1, 2014 and the typical lag time between charge and conviction (6 months), no impact is assumed for CCS in FY 2014-15. Though some offenders may come under CCS supervision during this time, this note assumes an even entry over the course of FY 2015-16.

Difference in CCS Cost - Class I Felony and Class H Felony Five-Year Projection, Adjusted for Inflation							
	Percent	Offenders	Months	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19
Proposed Offense Intermediate	33%	5	29	\$7,714	\$15,817	\$19,629	\$20,113
Current Offense Intermediate	27%	4	26	\$6,171	\$12,654	\$14,078	\$14,426
Difference Intermediate				\$1,543	\$3,163	\$5,550	\$5,687
Proposed Offense Community	32%	4	27	\$6,171	\$12,654	\$14,620	\$14,981
Current Offense Community	57%	8	23	\$12,343	\$24,253	\$24,908	\$25,523
Difference Community				(\$6,171)	(\$11,599)	(\$10,288)	(\$10,542)
Proposed Offense PRS	35%	5	9	\$1,286	\$5,931	\$6,092	\$6,242
Current Offense PRS	16%	2	9	\$1,286	\$2,373	\$6,092	\$2,497
Difference PRS				\$0	\$3,559	\$0	\$3,745
Total Difference				(\$4,629)	(\$4,877)	(\$4,738)	(\$1,110)

Inflation Rates based on consumer price index projections provided by Moody's economy.com (Apr. 2014)

Charts detailing the cost calculations for the Community Correction Section can be found in Appendix A immediately following this note.

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

TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS: None

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DATE: May 30, 2014



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APPENDIX A

Cost Differential between a Class 2 Misdemeanor and Class A1 Misdemeanor

			Cost of Current. Intermediate Punishment				
			FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19
Percentage Intermediate	1%	Year 1		\$7,714	\$1,977	\$0	\$0
Number Intermediate	5	Year 2		\$0	\$7,909	\$2,031	\$0
Number of Months	15	Year 3			\$0	\$8,122	\$2,081
		Year 4				\$0	\$8,323
		Year 5					\$0
Intermediate Total			\$0	\$7,714	\$9,886	\$10,153	\$10,403

			Cost of Proposed Intermediate Punishment				
			FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19
Percentage Intermediate	5%	Year 1	\$0	\$41,657	\$24,912	\$0	\$0
Number Intermediate	27	Year 2		\$0	\$42,706	\$25,585	\$0
Number of Months	19	Year 3			\$0	\$43,860	\$26,216
		Year 4				\$0	\$44,942
		Year 5					\$0
Intermediate Total			\$0	\$41,657	\$67,619	\$69,445	\$71,158

			Cost of Current Community Punishment				
			FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19
Percentage Community	68%	Year 1	\$0	\$570,851	\$48,770	\$0	\$0
Number Community	370	Year 2		\$0	\$585,236	\$50,087	\$0
Number of Months	13	Year 3			\$0	\$601,043	\$51,323
		Year 4				\$0	\$615,872
		Year 5					\$0
Community Total			\$0	\$570,851	\$634,006	\$651,130	\$667,195

			Cost of Proposed Community Punishment				
			FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19
Percentage Community	59%	Year 1	\$0	\$495,252	\$211,555	\$0	\$0
Number Community	321	Year 2		\$0	\$507,732	\$217,269	\$0
Number of Months	17	Year 3			\$0	\$521,445	\$222,630
		Year 4				\$0	\$534,311
		Year 5					\$0
Community Total			\$0	\$495,252	\$719,287	\$738,714	\$756,940

Cost Differential between Class I Felony and Class H Felony

			Cost of Current Intermediate Punishment				
			FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19
Percentage Intermediate	27%	Year 1		\$6,171	\$6,327	\$1,083	\$0
Number Intermediate	4	Year 2		\$0	\$6,327	\$6,498	\$1,110
Number of Months	26	Year 3			\$0	\$6,498	\$6,658
		Year 4				\$0	\$6,658
		Year 5					\$0
Intermediate Total			\$0	\$6,171	\$12,654	\$14,078	\$14,426

			Cost of Proposed Intermediate Punishment				
			FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19
Percentage Intermediate	33%	Year 1	\$0	\$7,714	\$7,909	\$3,384	\$0
Number Intermediate	5	Year 2		\$0	\$7,909	\$8,122	\$3,468
Number of Months	29	Year 3			\$0	\$8,122	\$8,323
		Year 4				\$0	\$8,323
		Year 5					\$0
Intermediate Total			\$0	\$7,714	\$15,817	\$19,629	\$20,113

			Cost of Current Community Punishment				
			FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19
Percentage Community	57%	Year 1	\$0	\$12,343	\$11,599	\$0	\$0
Number Community	8	Year 2		\$0	\$12,654	\$11,913	\$0
Number of Months	23	Year 3			\$0	\$12,996	\$12,206
		Year 4				\$0	\$13,316
		Year 5					\$0
Community Total			\$0	\$12,343	\$24,253	\$24,908	\$25,523

			Cost of Proposed Community Punishment				
			FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19
Percentage Community	32%	Year 1	\$0	\$6,171	\$6,327	\$1,624	\$0
Number Community	4	Year 2		\$0	\$6,327	\$6,498	\$1,665
Number of Months	27	Year 3			\$0	\$6,498	\$6,658
		Year 4				\$0	\$6,658
		Year 5					\$0
Community Total			\$0	\$6,171	\$12,654	\$14,620	\$14,981

Cost of Current Post-Release Supervision							
			FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19
Percentage Active	16%	Year 1		\$1,286	\$1,054	\$0	\$0
Number Active	2	Year 2			\$1,318	\$4,738	\$0
Number of Months	9	Year 3				\$1,354	\$1,110
Length of Active Term	7	Year 4					\$1,387
		Year 5					
PRS Total				\$1,286	\$2,373	\$6,092	\$2,497

Cost of Proposed Post-Release Supervision							
			FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19
Percentage Active	35%	Year 1		\$1,286	\$4,613	\$0	\$0
Number Active	5	Year 2			\$1,318	\$4,738	\$0
Number of Months	9	Year 3				\$1,354	\$4,855
Length of Active Term	10	Year 4					\$1,387
		Year 5					
PRS Total				\$1,286	\$5,931	\$6,092	\$6,242