

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 6430

BILL NUMBER: HB 1100

NOTE PREPARED: Mar 1, 2010

BILL AMENDED: Jan 19, 2010

SUBJECT: Inmate Possession of a Cellular Device Prohibited.

FIRST AUTHOR: Rep. Goodin

FIRST SPONSOR: Sen. Steele

BILL STATUS: Enrolled

FUNDS AFFECTED: GENERAL
 DEDICATED
 FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: (Amended) The bill makes it a Class A misdemeanor for a person incarcerated in a county jail to possess a cellular telephone or other wireless or cellular communications device.

Effective Date: July 1, 2010.

Explanation of State Expenditures:

Explanation of State Revenues: (Revised) The ban would apply to people incarcerated in county jails, including people awaiting trial or returned for additional trials by the Department of Correction. In a 2009 snapshot, there were about 17,500 inmates in county jails in Indiana to whom this bill would apply.

If additional court cases occur and fines are collected, revenue to both the Common School Fund and the state General Fund would increase. The maximum fine for a Class A misdemeanor is \$5,000. Criminal fines are deposited in the Common School Fund.

If the case is filed in a circuit, superior, or county court, 70% of the \$120 court fee that is assessed and collected when a guilty verdict is entered would be deposited in the state General Fund. If the case is filed in a city or town court, 55% of the fee would be deposited in the state General Fund. In addition, some or all of the document storage fee (\$2), automated record keeping fee (\$7), judicial salaries fee (\$18), public defense administration fee (\$3), court administration fee (\$5), judicial insurance adjustment fee (\$1), and the DNA sample processing fee (\$1) are deposited into the state General Fund.

Explanation of Local Expenditures: (Revised) A Class A misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in

jail. The average daily cost to incarcerate a prisoner in a county jail is approximately \$44.

Explanation of Local Revenues: (Revised) If additional court actions occur and a guilty verdict is entered, local governments would receive revenue from the following sources: The county general fund would receive 27% of the \$120 court fee that is assessed in a court of record. Cities and towns maintaining a law enforcement agency that prosecutes at least 50% of its ordinance violations in a court of record may receive 3% of court fees. If the case is filed in a city or town court, 20% of the court fee would be deposited in the county general fund and 25% would be deposited in the city or town general fund. In addition, several additional fees may be collected at the discretion of the judge and depending upon the particular type of criminal case.

State Agencies Affected:

Local Agencies Affected: Trial courts, local law enforcement agencies.

Information Sources: DLZ Indiana LLC, *Indiana Annual Jail Snapshot - 2009*.

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