

**Department of Legislative Services**

Maryland General Assembly

2001 Session

**FISCAL NOTE**

Senate Bill 282

(Senator Mooney, *et al.*)

Judicial Proceedings

Judiciary

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**Crimes - Bulletproof Body Armor - Drug Trafficking Crimes**

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This bill makes it a misdemeanor to wear bulletproof body armor during and in relation to a “drug trafficking crime.” Violators are subject to maximum penalties of a fine of \$5,000 and/or imprisonment for five years.

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**Fiscal Summary**

**State Effect:** Potential minimal increase in general fund revenues and expenditures due to the bill’s penalty provisions.

**Local Effect:** Potential minimal increase in revenues and expenditures due to the bill’s penalty provisions.

**Small Business Effect:** None.

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**Analysis**

**Current Law:** A person is prohibited from wearing bulletproof body armor in the commission of a crime of violence. Violators are guilty of a separate misdemeanor and, in addition to any penalty imposed for the underlying crime of violence, are subject to maximum penalties of a fine of \$5,000 and/or imprisonment for five years.

**State Revenues:** General fund revenues could increase minimally as a result of the bill’s monetary penalty provision from cases heard in the District Court.

**State Expenditures:** General fund expenditures could increase minimally as a result of the bill's incarceration penalty due to more people being committed to Division of Correction (DOC) facilities and increased payments to counties for reimbursement of inmate costs. The number of people convicted of this proposed crime is expected to be minimal.

Persons serving a sentence longer than one year are incarcerated in DOC facilities. Currently, the average total cost per inmate, including overhead, is estimated at \$1,700 per month. This bill alone, however, should not create the need for additional beds, personnel, or facilities. Excluding overhead, the average cost of housing a new DOC inmate (including medical care and variable costs) is \$288 per month.

Persons serving a sentence of one year or less in a jurisdiction other than Baltimore City are sentenced to local detention facilities. The State reimburses counties for part of their incarceration costs, on a per diem basis, after a person has served 90 days. State per diem reimbursements for fiscal 2002 are estimated to range from \$9 to \$52 per inmate depending upon the jurisdiction. Persons sentenced to such a term in Baltimore City are generally incarcerated in DOC facilities. The Baltimore City Detention Center, a State-operated facility, is used primarily for pretrial detentions.

**Local Revenues:** Revenues could increase minimally as a result of the bill's monetary penalty provisions from cases heard in the circuit courts.

**Local Expenditures:** Expenditures could increase minimally as a result of the bill's incarceration penalty. Counties pay the full cost of incarceration for people in their facilities for the first 90 days of the sentence, plus part of the per diem cost after 90 days. Per diem operating costs of local detention facilities are expected to range from \$17 to \$77 per inmate in fiscal 2002.

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### **Additional Information**

**Prior Introductions:** None.

**Cross File:** HB 26 (Delegates Leopold and Owings) – Judiciary.

**Information Source(s):** Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (Division of Correction), Department of Legislative Services

**Fiscal Note History:** First Reader – March 9, 2001  
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