

Department of Legislative Services
 Maryland General Assembly
 2002 Session

FISCAL NOTE

Senate Bill 351

(Senator Jimeno, *et al.*)

Judicial Proceedings

Judiciary

Vehicle Laws - Suspension of Driver's License - Theft of Motor Fuel

This bill provides that a person who is convicted of a theft that involves a failure to pay for motor fuel after dispensing it into a vehicle is subject to a driver's license suspension. For a first conviction, the MVA may suspend a person's driver's license for up to 30 days; for a second or subsequent conviction, a 30-day suspension is mandatory. The Chief Judge of the District Court and the Administrative Office of the Courts, in conjunction with the Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA), must establish uniform procedures for reporting these convictions.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: General fund expenditures would increase by \$3,800 in FY 2003 only for programming changes to the District Court computer system. Transportation Trust Fund (TTF) expenditures could increase minimally as a result of increased driver's license suspensions. Revenues would not be affected.

(in dollars)	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Revenues	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
GF Expenditure	3,800	0	0	0	0
SF Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
Net Effect	(\$3,800)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Note:() = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = indeterminate effect

Local Effect: None.

Small Business Effect: Minimal. To the extent that the bill assists with enforcement or deterrence of fuel theft at gas stations or convenience stores that are small businesses, it will benefit small business.

Analysis

Current Law: A person is guilty of theft when he or she willfully or knowingly obtains unauthorized control over property with the intent of depriving the owner of the property. A person also commits theft by willfully or knowingly using deception to obtain control over property of the owner with the intent of depriving the owner of its use. A person convicted of theft of property or services valued at less than \$500 must make restitution and is subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment of not more than 18 months, or both.

The MVA does not impose any penalties for the crime referenced in the bill.

Background: The offense referenced in the bill, commonly called a “drive-off,” has become more common throughout the country (particularly in metropolitan areas), especially as fuel prices have increased. According to the National Association of Convenience Stores 2000 annual report, drive-offs cost individual stores approximately \$2,600 a year; however, the cost rises or lowers depending on the current price of gasoline. Most states, including Maryland, prosecute this crime as a misdemeanor with fines ranging from \$100 to \$2,500 and jail terms ranging from 30 days to one year, but there are seldom any prosecutions or convictions.

A few states, including Indiana, Florida, and Kansas, allow suspension of a driver’s license for repeat offenders.

State Expenditures: The District Court advises that the bill would require \$3,750 of computer programming changes in fiscal 2003 only. The MVA advises that the bill may minimally increase administrative costs if driver’s license suspensions increase, but the costs cannot be determined at this time because the increased number of suspensions cannot be reliably estimated.

Additional Information

Prior Introductions: An identical bill was introduced during the 2001 session as HB 1136 and was given an unfavorable report by the Judiciary Committee .

Cross File: HB 398 (Delegate Kelly, *et al.*) – Judiciary.

Information Source(s): Department of Transportation (Motor Vehicle Administration), Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts), Department of Legislative Services

Fiscal Note History: First Reader - February 17, 2002
ncs/cer

Analysis by: Ann Marie Maloney

Direct Inquiries to:
John Rixey, Coordinating Analyst
(410) 946-5510
(301) 970-5510