

## **Department of Planning and Budget 2015 Fiscal Impact Statement**

**1. Bill Number: SB 1456**

House of Origin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Introduced	<input type="checkbox"/>	Substitute	<input type="checkbox"/>	Engrossed
Second House	<input type="checkbox"/>	In Committee	<input type="checkbox"/>	Substitute	<input type="checkbox"/>	Enrolled

**2. Patron: McEachin**

**3. Committee: Senate Courts of Justice**

**4. Title: Bias-based profiling and requirements for body-worn cameras**

**5. Summary:**

The proposed legislation would prohibit biased-based profiling by sheriffs and their deputies, local police officers, and the Department of State Police; require sheriffs, police offices, and the Department of State Police to collect data pertaining to motor vehicle or investigatory police stops. The data would be forwarded to a database to be created by the Department of State Police. The data would be collected and analyzed to:

- Determine the extent to which biased-based profiling is used by state or local law enforcement officers to identify persons for alleged traffic violations or investigatory purposes;
- Develop a demographic profile of persons who are stopped for alleged traffic violations or investigatory purposes;
- Ascertain whether traffic and investigatory stops involve primarily racial and ethnic minorities; and
- Identify the reasons given by law enforcement officers for such stops and the results of such stops.

Beginning July 1, 2018, the proposed legislation would require that each sheriff's office in a locality not served by a police department; each county, city, or town police department; and the Department of State Police implement and operate a body-worn camera system.

Finally, the proposed legislation would require the Department of Criminal Justice Services to develop a model policy for the implementation and operation of a body-worn camera system for law enforcement personnel.

**6. Budget Amendment Necessary: Yes. Item 413.**

**7. Fiscal Impact Estimates: Preliminary. See Item 8 below.**

**Expenditure Impact:**

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Fund</i>
2016	\$1,338,121	General
2017	\$238,921	General
2018	\$30,302,156	General
2019	\$5,991,527	General
2020	\$5,991,527	General
2021	\$5,991,527	General

## 8. Fiscal Implications:

The proposed legislation would have fiscal implications in three areas, as follows:

Department of State Police—The agency would be required to develop and establish a database, maintain it, and analyze the data provided to it. In addition to the initial costs of designing and developing the database and the ongoing maintenance costs, the agency would need two additional positions: an agency management analyst and office service specialist. In addition to the costs of implementing and maintaining a database, the agency could be required to outfit all its officers with body cameras by July 1, 2018. The total costs of these proposals are shown in the table in Item 7. The costs shown for FY 2016 are entirely due to the development and implementation of the database. For FY 2017, \$30.3 million of the projected cost is attributable to procuring and implementing the body-worn camera system. In the ensuing years, \$5.7 million of the ongoing costs would result from the body-worn camera system.

Sheriffs and police departments—Sheriff and police departments would also be required to equip their officers and deputies with body-worn camera systems by July 1, 2018. Due to the lack of information about the staffing of these offices, it is not feasible to project the costs to localities of implementing this requirement, but it would likely be significant. For example, the Department of State Police estimates that a camera would cost approximately \$900. Ideally, each officer and deputy would be issued two cameras: one for wearing while on duty and the other for docking and unloading at the end of a shift. In addition to the cost of the cameras themselves, there will be costs for, among other items, band width and video storage and maintenance.

Department of Criminal Justice Services— By requiring the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to develop a model policy regarding the implementation and operation of body cameras by law enforcement personnel, the proposed legislation would have an impact on the agency's workload. As part of its regular responsibilities, DCJS develops model public safety policies and training standards. Some model policies are more complex than others to develop and require considerable staff time. There are several bills being considered by the legislature that would direct the agency to develop specific new policies and training standards. With its current resources and staff, the agency feels that it can handle requirements to develop up to two new policies in any one year. If more than two of these of bills were enacted, depending on the complexity of the model policies involved,

the agency could need additional resources to implement them in a timely manner. The cost of an additional position to handle such policy and standards development would be approximately \$82,000, including benefits.

**9. Specific Agency or Political Subdivisions Affected:**

Department of State Police  
Department of Criminal Justice Service  
Sheriffs' offices  
County, city, and town police departments

**10. Technical Amendment Necessary:** None.

**11. Other Comments:** The Department of State Police has estimated that it would take at least 18 months for it to develop the specifications for the database system requirements, solicit bids, procure the hardware, and then to develop, test, and implement the system.

**Date:** 2/3/2015

**Document:** G:\LEGIS\fis-15\sb1456.docx Dick Hall-Sizemore