

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2019 Legislative Session

Bill Version:	SB 34
Fiscal Note Number:	2
(S) Publish Date:	1/23/2019

Identifier: LL0031-2-DOC-IDO-01-22-19
Title: PROBATION; PAROLE; SENTENCES; CREDITS
Sponsor: RLS BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR
Requester: (H) STA

Department: Department of Corrections
Appropriation: Population Management
Allocation: Institution Director's Office
OMB Component Number: 1381

Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

(Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2020 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY2020 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2020	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Personal Services	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Travel							
Services							
Commodities							
Capital Outlay							
Grants & Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
Total Operating	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Fund Source (Operating Only)

None							
Total	***	***	***	***	***	***	***

Positions

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

Change in Revenues

None							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2019) cost: 0.0 (separate supplemental appropriation required)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2020) cost: 0.0 (separate capital appropriation required)

Does the bill create or modify a new fund or account? No
(Supplemental/Capital/New Fund - discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? No
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version/comments:

Not applicable, initial version.

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Date: 01/22/19

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Analysis

Section 2 broadens the circumstances under which probation may be revoked and incarceration imposed. This section will impact the department if probation is revoked and individuals are instead incarcerated at a rate that exceeds the system's capacity. The department does not have data that would enable a projection of the fiscal impact of this change. If these additional inmates do not exceed capacity there is no cost to the department. If the increase in inmates pushes the system beyond capacity then the cost is \$168.74 a day per inmate.

Section 8 reduces the number of inmates eligible for discretionary parole. Based on a comparison of CY2016 and CY2018 data (before and after SB91), the department projects an average of 237 inmates each year will no longer be eligible for discretionary parole. The department projects each inmate will serve an additional 25 months (760 days) for an increase of 180,120 additional incarceration days. Because retaining these inmates does not cause the system to exceed capacity, there is no cost for to the department for these days.

Sections 9-10 change the eligibility and application for discretionary parole in a manner that is likely to limit the number of inmates granted discretionary parole. The department does not have data that allow it to project the number of individuals impacted by this change. The reduction in discretionary parole means inmates will remain in custody longer. If these additional inmates do not exceed capacity there is no cost to the department. If the increase in inmates pushes the system beyond capacity then the cost is \$168.74 a day per inmate.

Sections 11-13 reduces the number of inmates eligible for discretionary parole and special medical parole. The department does not have data that allow it to project the number of individuals impacted by this change. The reduction in those granted discretionary and special medical parole means inmates will remain in custody longer. If these additional inmates do not exceed capacity there is no cost to the department. If the increase in inmates pushes the system beyond capacity then the cost is \$168.74 a day per inmate.

Section 19 eliminates the good time deduction for time spent in treatment, a private residence, or on Electronic Monitoring (EM). This will result in offenders being incarcerated longer. If these additional inmates do not exceed capacity there is no cost to the department. If the increase in inmates pushes the system beyond capacity then the cost is \$168.74 a day per inmate. The department does not have data that allow it to project the number of additional incarceration days that will result from this change.