

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2019 Legislative Session

Bill Version: SB 33
Fiscal Note Number: _____
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier: SB033-JUD-ACS-02-04-19
Title: ARREST;RELEASE;SENTENCING;PROBATION
Sponsor: RLS BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR
Requester: Senate State Affairs

Department: Judiciary
Appropriation: Alaska Court System
Allocation: Trial Courts
OMB Component Number: 768

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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fund Source (Operating Only)

None							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary	2.0						

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If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed? N/A

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version/comments:

Initial version.

Prepared By: Nancy Meade, General Counsel
Division: Alaska Court System
Approved By: Nancy Meade for Christine Johnson, Administrative Director
Agency: Alaska Court System

Phone: (907)463-4736
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Date: 02/04/19

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 33

Analysis

Senate Bill 33 changes the current statutes concerning bail decisions (sec. 7) , bail review hearings (sec. 4-6), third-party custodians (secs. 8-9), and the timing of arraignments (secs. 2, 3, and 14) to return those laws to the way they were before 2016, when SB 91 changed them. These changes may result in more bail hearings (to ascertain whether a proposed third-party custodian is acceptable to the judge, for example), but the court anticipates that it can absorb that impact. The bill also adjusts the credit a person can receive for time served pretrial to eliminate the ability to earn time while on electronic monitoring and to cap the credit for treatment at 180 days (secs. 10-13). Applying these revised laws is not anticipated to have a fiscal impact on the court system.

Sections 15 through 20 change the pretrial services program that was adopted in 2016 in SB 91. Courts will not receive a risk assessment score, but officers from the Department of Corrections will continue to provide supervision services for defendants released pretrial. These changes may also result in additional bail review hearings, but the court anticipates that it could absorb any increases from those changes.

SB 33 includes legislative intent and a proposed court rule change (secs. 1, 22-23) that deal with videoconference use for court hearings. The court will track this issue as the bill proceeds and assess whether it would impact the court system, and to what extent.

Therefore, at this time, the court system submits this zero fiscal note.