

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2026 Legislative Session

Bill Version: HB 239
 Fiscal Note Number: _____
 () Publish Date: _____

Identifier: HB239-DOC-IDO-4-15-26
 Title: CRIM. NEG. HOMICIDE; FAILURE TO ASSIST
 Sponsor: KOPP
 Requester: (H) JUD

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)

	FY2027	Included in	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
	Appropriation Requested	Governor's FY2027 Request	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031	FY 2032
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2027	FY 2027					
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							

Change in Revenues

None							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2026) cost: 0.0 *(separate supplemental appropriation required)*

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2027) 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 If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?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:

Not applicable; initial version.

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Division: Division of Administrative Services	Date: 04/15/2026
Approved By: April Wilkerson, Deputy Commissioner	Date: 04/15/26
Agency: Department of Corrections	

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2026 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB239

Analysis

House Bill 239 strengthens penalties for failure to render assistance following a motor vehicle accident. The bill elevates failure-to-assist offenses to a Class B felony and establishes a new Class A felony with a presumptive sentencing range of 7–11 years when the driver causes a fatality and is convicted of criminally negligent homicide.

The bill raises penalties for post-accident failures to assist, increasing felony-level incarceration. The most significant impact is the creation of a new Class A felony with a presumptive 7–11 year sentence range. This will result in longer length-of-stay for individuals convicted under this provision compared to current misdemeanor or lower-level felony penalties.

Although the number of qualifying cases is expected to be small, the substantial sentence increase results in a notable rise in cumulative bed-days. Longer lengths of stay increase the Department's operating costs for housing, health care, supervision, and institutional programming.

Department of Corrections' institutions are currently operating near the available general capacity in several locations and exceeding general capacity in a few locations. Additional long-term inmates may increase pressure on housing units and require adjustments in population management. Extended custody also creates downstream impacts for probation and parole caseloads as individuals eventually transition to supervision.

No new duties, infrastructure, or staffing classifications are created directly by the bill; impacts stem solely from sentence severity and extended lengths of stay under the Department's care and custody.

While the bill increases potential sentence length, the number of affected cases and overall fiscal impact are expected to be low. The Department submits a zero fiscal note at this time and will continue to monitor impacts to the offender population and the associated costs, addressing any additional resources that may be required in the future, if necessary.