

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2017 Legislative Session

Bill Version:	CSSB 54(JUD)
Fiscal Note Number:	5
(S) Publish Date:	3/13/2017

Identifier: SB054CS(JUD)-JUD-ACS-03-01-17
Title: CRIME AND SENTENCING
Sponsor: COGHILL
Requester: Senate Judiciary

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)

	FY2018 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY2018 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2018	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
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 (FY2017) cost: 0.0 (separate supplemental appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2018) cost: 0.0 (separate capital appropriation required)
(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If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?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:

Initial version.

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Agency: Alaska Court System

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SFC 04/03/2017

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2017 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Analysis

The Senate Judiciary Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 54 makes a number of changes to criminal laws; none of the changes in the bill would result in a fiscal impact to the court system.

Sections 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, and 10 increase permissible sentence lengths for certain offenses (violating conditions of release, Class C felonies, second-time Class A misdemeanors, and theft in the fourth degree). Section 11 addresses procedures that will apply when the state seeks to establish the aggravating factor for a second-time Class A misdemeanor. Section 12 sets time periods for determining which prior convictions are counted when determining what maximum sentence the court may impose for a Class A misdemeanor.

Section 7 provides mandatory minimum terms of probation for the different classes of sexual felonies.

Sections 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, and 19 refine the definition of certain conduct that constitutes the crime of sex trafficking, and make conforming changes to provisions that refer to sex trafficking. These would have no impact on the court system.

Section 15 changes the offense of driving without a valid operator's license into an infraction, rather than an "unclassified misdemeanor." This will align that offense with the similar offense of driving with a license suspended or revoked.

Section 16 corrects an anomaly from 2016 legislation that limited a municipality's ability to set fine amounts for violations of its own ordinances, such as traffic ordinances. That section now provides that a municipality cannot have a penalty more severe than a state law penalty for crimes, which excludes minor offenses.

Sections 17 and 18 revise duties of the Department of Corrections' new Pretrial Services Office regarding which defendants they must assess upon arrest, and to whom they must distribute the pretrial risk assessment before the initial court hearing; these changes will not impact the court system.

In sum, the changes would have no fiscal impact on the court system, which therefore submits this zero fiscal note.