

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2019 Legislative Session

Bill Version:	CSSB 34(STA)
Fiscal Note Number:	4
(S) Publish Date:	3/1/2019

Identifier: SB034-JUD-ACS-02-05-19
 Title: PROBATION; PAROLE; SENTENCES; CREDITS
 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	Included in	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
	Appropriation Requested	Governor's FY2020 Request	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
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							

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 If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?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

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Division:	Alaska Court System	Date:	02/05/2019 09:00 AM
Approved By:	Nancy Meade for Christine Johnson, Administrative Director	Date:	02/05/19
Agency:	Alaska Court System		

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Analysis

Senate Bill 34 changes a number of current statutes concerning probation and parole, generally reverting them to the way they were before July 2016. The changes in the bill will not have a fiscal impact on the court system.

The bill repeals the caps on the time that a court could impose on a defendant for "technical violations" of probation and repeals the requirement that probation officers seek to terminate a probationary term under certain circumstances (secs. 20, 1-3). The bill also reduces the "earned compliance credit" that a probationer may receive from day-for-day credit, to instead be day-for three days (sec. 4). Those on probation for sex offenses would be made ineligible for the compliance credit (sec. 5). SB 34 removes the requirement that probation officers use administrative sanctions and incentives (sec. 6). Sections 7-17 make similar changes for those on parole; changes to the parole laws do not have any direct impact on the court system.

The changes to the probation laws may lead to an increase in the number of petitions to revoke probation, or to an increase in litigation about the application of the revised laws. The court expects to be able to absorb those changes without a fiscal impact, and therefore submits this zero fiscal note.