

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2019 Legislative Session

Bill Version:	CSSB 34(JUD)
Fiscal Note Number:	8
(S) Publish Date:	4/24/2019

Identifier: SB34-DOC-IDO-03-08-19
 Title: PROBATION; PAROLE; SENTENCES; CREDITS
 Sponsor: RLS BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR
 Requester: (S)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	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					
Personal Services							
Travel							
Services							
Commodities							
Capital Outlay							
Grants & Benefits							
Miscellaneous	4,680.9		9,317.7	12,717.4	15,242.7	17,275.1	19,310.5
Total Operating	4,680.9	0.0	9,317.7	12,717.4	15,242.7	17,275.1	19,310.5

Fund Source (Operating Only)

1004 Gen Fund (UGF)	4,680.9		9,317.7	12,717.4	15,242.7	17,275.1	19,310.5
Total	4,680.9	0.0	9,317.7	12,717.4	15,242.7	17,275.1	19,310.5

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 If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?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

Updated to reflect changes in CS: specifically eligibility for discretionary parole for several types of offenders. Based on the 2.13.19 Governor's FY2020 request.

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Division:	Administration and Support	Date:	03/08/2019 11:40 PM
Approved By:	Sylvan Robb, Admin Services Director for Corrections	Date:	03/08/19
Agency:	Office of Management and Budget		

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Analysis

The bill broadens the circumstances under which probation may be revoked and incarceration imposed. The department does not have data that would enable a projection of the number of times this may happen and thus cannot project the fiscal impact of this change.

This bill reduces the number of inmates eligible for discretionary parole. Offenders convicted of a class A felony or class B felony, a third time class C felony, and certain sex offenses will no longer be eligible for discretionary parole. The department projects that this will impact 30 inmates each year, adding an average of 1,000 days of incarceration for each inmate. In year one the department projects there will be 30 additional inmates for an additional 10,950 incarceration days at a cost of \$1,847.7. In year two the department projects there will be 60 additional inmates (30 from year one plus 30 more in year 2) for an additional 21,900 incarceration days at a cost of \$3,695.4. In year three the department projects there will be 82.2 additional inmates for an additional 30,003 incarceration days at a cost of \$5,062.7. In year four and subsequent years the department projects there will be 90.2 additional inmates for an additional 32,923 incarceration days at a cost of \$5,555.4 each year.

The bill increase from one-third to one-half the proportion of their sentence inmates convicted of unclassified felonies must serve before they are eligible for discretionary parole. The department projects that this will impact 33 inmates each year, adding an average of 2,351 days of incarceration for each inmate. In year one the department projects there will be 33 additional inmates for an additional 12,045 incarceration days at a cost of \$2,032.5. In year two the department projects there will be 66 additional inmates (33 from year one plus 33 more in year 2) for an additional 24,090 incarceration days at a cost of \$4,065.0. In year three the department projects there will be 99 additional inmates for an additional 36,135 incarceration days at a cost of \$6,097.4. In year four the department projects there will be 132 additional inmates for an additional 48,180 incarceration days at a cost of \$8,130.0. In year five the department projects there will be 165 additional inmates for an additional 60,225 incarceration days at a cost of \$10,162.4. In year six the department projects there will be 198 additional inmates for an additional 72,270 incarceration days at a cost of \$12,194.8. Increases in inmates and costs continue to climb in subsequent years beyond the window of the fiscal note.

The bill increase from one-quarter to one-half the proportion of their sentence inmates convicted of class B felonies for drug distribution must serve before they are eligible for discretionary parole. The department projects that this will impact 13 inmates each year, adding an average of 355 days of incarceration for each inmate. In year one the department projects there will be 13 additional inmates for an additional 4,745 incarceration days at a cost of \$800.7. In year two and subsequent years the department projects there will be 25.6 additional inmates for an additional 9,348 incarceration days at a cost of \$1,577.3 each year.

The bill changes the application procedure for discretionary parole in a manner that is likely to reduce 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.

The bill reduces the number of inmates eligible for 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 special medical parole means inmates will remain in custody longer.

The bill 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. The department does not have data that allow it to project the number of additional incarceration days that will result from this change.