

BILL SUMMARY
1st Session of the 57th Legislature

Bill No.:	HB 2273
Version:	INT
Request Number:	5256
Author:	Rep. West (J)
Date:	2/12/2019
Impact:	DOC: \$300,000-\$777,200

Research Analysis

HB 2273 makes numerous changes to the pardon and parole process. The measure requires the Pardon and Parole Board to state on the record the reason for denial of an application for parole and suggest a course of remediation for the inmate. The measure modifies the amount of time required to be served for consecutive sentences before being eligible for parole. The measure provides definitions for “risk and needs assessment” and “technical violation”. The measure allows persons on probation or parole to earn discharge credits. The measure directs the Supreme Court to establish regulations for supervision. The Department of Corrections is to develop a matrix of sanctions and incentives to address behavior of parolees and probationers. The measure provides guidance to probation and parole officers regarding technical violations. Requires Pardon and Parole Board to hold revocation hearings.

Prepared By: Brad Wolgamott

Fiscal Analysis

HB 2273 upon review and with consultation from the Department of Corrections, the measure is estimated to present a cost to the Department between \$300,000 and \$766,200.

According to the Department:

DOC’s current offender management system cannot accommodate the awarding, time calculation or record keeping of two types of earned discharge credits for each term of supervision or one type of discharge credits for each term of parole. Should this bill become law, DOC will have to either (a) pay a vendor to provide this service for the DOC or (2) DOC will have to develop an application outside of the existing offender management system to meet the requirements of the legislation.

DOC has communicated with the vendor who currently manages DOC supervision fee collection. The vendor states their product can accommodate the requirements of this legislation at a cost of \$2/offender/month. Based on today’s count of applicable offenders (31,925), the cost to DOC for this function would be \$766,200 per year. If the number of applicable offenders changes the cost to DOC will change accordingly.

If DOC develops an application to perform these functions cost to DOC is estimated to be \$300,000

Both avenues require lead time to develop and implement the technology required to fulfill the requirements of the legislation. It is anticipated that lead time will be between six and 12 months, therefore it is recommended that the implementation of this bill be

delayed by a period of six months if the decision is to fund purchase of the service and one year if the decision is to fund DOC development of the function.

While DOC has embarked upon development of a replacement for the current, aged offender management system, the functionality required to implement this legislation is not expected to be in place for several years.

Prepared By: Kristina King

Other Considerations

None.