OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency Affected</th>
<th>Fund-Effect</th>
<th>FY 20 $</th>
<th>FY 21 $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Correction, Dept.</td>
<td>GF - Potential</td>
<td>See Below</td>
<td>See Below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation

The amendment strikes the underlying bill and its associated fiscal impact resulting in the following impact. This amendment adds one type of assault to the list of crimes committed on or after October 1, 1994, that are ineligible to receive Risk Reduction Earned Credits (RREC) and results in a cost to the state. There is currently 1 inmate sentenced under the assault charge and to the extent that the offender is currently receiving RREC, this results in a potential cost to the state due to the inmate not being able to reduce the sentences with these credits. On average, the marginal cost to the state for incarcerating an offender for the year is $1,800.1

1 Inmate marginal cost is based on reduced consumables (e.g. food, clothing, water, sewage, living supplies, etc.) This does not include an increase in staffing costs or utility expenses because these would only be realized if additional units or facilities opened.

Primary Analyst: ME
Contributing Analyst(s):
General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.