

HOUSE BILL 320

Introduced by Toole, et al.

1/21	Introduced
1/21	Referred to Judiciary
1/22	First Reading
1/22	Fiscal Note Requested
1/29	Fiscal Note Received
1/30	Fiscal Note Printed
2/08	Hearing
2/14	Tabled in Committee

House BILL NO. 320

INTRODUCED BY *[Signature]*

BY REQUEST OF THE JOINT INTERIM SUBCOMMITTEE

ON ADULT AND JUVENILE DETENTION

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT ESTABLISHING A PROGRAM TO PROVIDE STATE AID FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT JAILS; AUTHORIZING STATE GRANTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR THE PLANNING, CONSTRUCTION, OR RENOVATION OF REGIONAL JAILS; REQUIRING STATE REIMBURSEMENTS FOR THE COST OF HOUSING CONVICTED FELONS IN LOCAL JAILS; ALLOWING THE USE OF LOCAL JAILS TO HOUSE PROBATION AND PAROLE VIOLATORS; FURTHER ALLOWING USE OF LOCAL JAILS TO HOUSE STATE PRISON INMATES; AUTHORIZING ISSUANCE OF REVENUE BONDS TO FINANCE STATE GRANTS FOR REGIONAL JAILS; IMPOSING AN ADDITIONAL CHARGE ON EACH PERSON CONVICTED OF CERTAIN OFFENSES FOR THE PURPOSE OF SERVICING BONDS SOLD TO FUND STATE GRANTS FOR REGIONAL JAILS; PROVIDING A STATUTORY APPROPRIATION; AMENDING SECTIONS 3-10-601, 7-32-2203, 46-18-201, AND 46-18-236, MCA; AND PROVIDING EFFECTIVE DATES."

STATEMENT OF INTENT

A statement of intent is required for this bill because [section 4] grants the department of institutions authority to define the costs of incarceration for persons convicted

of a felony who are housed in local jails and to establish a per diem rate for reimbursements to local governments.

It is the intent of the legislature that, in defining the costs of incarceration, the department of institutions consider the actual expenses of local governments in housing inmates in local jails, including:

- (1) the cost of operating and maintaining the jail; and
- (2) the cost of providing inmates with necessary food, clothing, bedding, and other services, except for medical care. Medical care must be paid as provided in 7-32-2222.

In addition, it is the intent of the legislature that, in establishing a per diem rate for reimbursements to local governments, the department of institutions adopt a rate that is fair and agreed upon by the department and each unit of local government. The rate must be based on the average daily costs of incarceration in each local jail used to house convicted felons.

Furthermore, it is expressly intended that no reimbursements by the department may exceed the amount appropriated by the legislature for that purpose. Finally, nothing in this bill is intended to limit the provisions of 7-32-2242 as they may apply to the department of institutions.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:



-2- INTRODUCED BILL
HB 320

1 NEW SECTION. Section 1. Definitions. As used in
2 [sections 1 through 4], the following definitions apply:

3 (1) "Jail" means any facility used for the confinement
4 of adults accused or convicted of criminal offenses.

5 (2) "Local government" means a county or a city-county
6 consolidated government.

7 (3) "Regional jail" means a jail established and
8 maintained by two or more local governments, as authorized
9 in 7-32-2201(1).

10 (4) "State prison inmate" means a person convicted of a
11 felony who is committed to a correctional institution within
12 the jurisdiction of the department of institutions, as
13 provided in 46-18-201.

14 NEW SECTION. Section 2. State aid for local jails. (1)
15 There is a program to provide state aid for local government
16 jails.

17 (2) Under the program, the state:

18 (a) is authorized to provide state grants for the
19 planning, construction, or renovation of regional jails, as
20 provided in [section 3]; and

21 (b) shall provide state reimbursements for the cost of
22 housing convicted felons in local jails, as provided for in
23 [section 4].

24 NEW SECTION. Section 3. Grants for regional jails --
25 application -- criteria. (1) The board of crime control may

1 award grants to local governments for the planning,
2 construction, or renovation of regional jails. Grants may
3 not exceed 25% of the total cost of planning, construction,
4 or renovation.

5 (2) Local governments participating in the
6 establishment of a regional jail may apply to the board of
7 crime control for a grant authorized under subsection (1).
8 The application must include a regional jail plan developed
9 by participating local governments. The plan must include
10 alternatives to incarceration that local governments and the
11 courts should develop and implement to prevent jail
12 overcrowding and to reduce the need for jail space.

13 (3) Jails funded under this section must comply with
14 state jail standards adopted by the board of crime control
15 and authorized under [LC 70].

16 NEW SECTION. Section 4. State reimbursements for
17 housing state prisoners in local jails. (1) The department
18 of institutions shall reimburse local governments for the
19 costs of incarceration for persons convicted of a felony who
20 are housed in local jails and who:

21 (a) have violated the conditions of their probation or
22 parole; or

23 (b) are state prison inmates.

24 (2) The department shall define the costs of
25 incarceration and establish a per diem rate for

1 reimbursements to local governments. Reimbursements by the
2 department may not exceed the amount appropriated by the
3 legislature for that purpose during the fiscal year.

4 (3) In defining the costs of incarceration, the
5 department shall consider the actual expenses of local
6 governments in housing inmates in local jails, including:

- 7 (a) the cost of operating and maintaining the jail; and
8 (b) the cost of providing inmates with necessary food,
9 clothing, bedding, and other services, except for medical
10 care.

11 **Section 5.** Section 7-32-2203, MCA, is amended to read:

12 "7-32-2203. ~~Who may be confined in a detention-center~~
13 jail. Detention-centers-are A jail may be used as follows:

14 (1) for the detention of persons committed in order to
15 secure their attendance as witnesses in criminal cases;

16 (2) for the detention of persons charged with crime and
17 committed for trial;

18 (3) for the confinement of persons committed for
19 contempt or upon civil process or by other authority of law;

20 (4) for the confinement of persons sentenced to
21 imprisonment therein upon conviction of a crime;

22 (5) for the confinement of persons convicted of a
23 felony who have violated conditions of their probation or
24 parole;

25 ~~(5)(6)~~ for the confinement of persons-sentenced-to-the

1 ~~state-prison state prison inmates~~, as agreed upon by the
2 ~~state--and--the--administrator--in--charge--of--the--detention~~
3 ~~center department of institutions and units of local~~
4 ~~government that have suitable jails."~~

5 **Section 6.** Section 46-18-201, MCA, is amended to read:

6 "46-18-201. Sentences that may be imposed. (1) Whenever
7 a person has been found guilty of an offense upon a verdict
8 or a plea of guilty, the court may:

9 (a) defer imposition of sentence, excepting sentences
10 for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, for a
11 period, except as otherwise provided, not exceeding 1 year
12 for any misdemeanor or for a period not exceeding 3 years
13 for any felony. The sentencing judge may impose upon the
14 defendant any reasonable restrictions or conditions during
15 the period of the deferred imposition. Reasonable
16 restrictions or conditions may include:

17 (i) jail base release;

18 (ii) jail time not exceeding 180 days;

19 (iii) conditions for probation;

20 (iv) restitution;

21 (v) payment of the costs of confinement;

22 (vi) payment of a fine as provided in 46-18-231;

23 (vii) payment of costs as provided in 46-18-232 and
24 46-18-233;

25 (viii) payment of costs of court appointed counsel as

1 provided in 46-8-113;
 2 (ix) community service;
 3 (x) any other reasonable conditions considered
 4 necessary for rehabilitation or for the protection of
 5 society; or
 6 (xi) any combination of the above.
 7 (b) suspend execution of sentence up to the maximum
 8 sentence allowed for each particular offense. The sentencing
 9 judge may impose on the defendant any reasonable
 10 restrictions or conditions during the period of suspended
 11 sentence. Reasonable restrictions or conditions may include
 12 any of those listed in subsections (1)(a)(i) through
 13 (1)(a)(xi).
 14 (c) impose a fine as provided by law for the offense;
 15 (d) require payment of costs as provided in 46-18-232
 16 or payment of costs of court-appointed counsel as provided
 17 in 46-8-113;
 18 (e) commit the defendant to a correctional institution,
 19 with or without a fine as provided by law for the offense,
 20 subject to the provisions of subsection (10);
 21 (f) impose any combination of subsections (1)(b)
 22 through (1)(e).
 23 (2) If any financial obligation is imposed as a
 24 condition under subsection (1)(a), sentence may be deferred
 25 for a period not exceeding 2 years for any misdemeanor or

1 for a period not exceeding 6 years for any felony,
 2 regardless of whether any other conditions are imposed.
 3 (3) If any restrictions or conditions imposed under
 4 subsection (1)(a) or (1)(b) are violated, the court shall
 5 consider any elapsed time and either expressly allow part or
 6 all of it as a credit against the sentence or reject all or
 7 part as a credit and state its reasons in the order. Credit,
 8 however, must be allowed for jail time already served.
 9 (4) Except as provided in 46-18-222, the imposition or
 10 execution of the first 2 years of a sentence of imprisonment
 11 imposed under the following sections may not be deferred or
 12 suspended: 45-5-103, 45-5-202(3) relating to aggravated
 13 assault, 45-5-302(2), 45-5-303(2), 45-5-401(2), 45-5-503(2)
 14 and (3), 45-9-101(2), (3), and (5)(d), 45-9-102(3), and
 15 45-9-103(2).
 16 (5) Except as provided in 46-18-222, the imposition or
 17 execution of the first 10 years of a sentence of
 18 imprisonment imposed under 45-5-102 may not be deferred or
 19 suspended.
 20 (6) Except as provided in 46-18-222, imposition of
 21 sentence in a felony case may not be deferred in the case of
 22 a defendant who has been convicted of a felony on a prior
 23 occasion, whether or not the sentence was imposed,
 24 imposition of the sentence was deferred, or execution of the
 25 sentence was suspended.

1 (7) If the victim was less than 16 years old, the
2 imposition or execution of the first 30 days of a sentence
3 of imprisonment imposed under 45-5-502(3), 45-5-503,
4 45-5-504, 45-5-505, or 45-5-507 may not be deferred or
5 suspended. Section 46-18-222 does not apply to the first 30
6 days of such imprisonment.

7 (8) In imposing a sentence on a defendant convicted of
8 a sexual offense as defined in 46-23-502, the court may not
9 waive the registration requirement provided in 46-18-254,
10 46-18-255, and Title 46, chapter 23, part 5.

11 (9) A person convicted of a sexual offense, as defined
12 in 46-23-502, and sentenced to imprisonment in the state
13 prison shall enroll in the educational phase of the prison's
14 sexual offender program.

15 (10) Commitment of a person to a correctional
16 institution within the jurisdiction of the department of
17 institutions must be to the department, not to a particular
18 institution. The department shall assign each person
19 committed to its custody to an appropriate correctional
20 institution or correctional program. The department may
21 transfer an inmate from one institution to another in a
22 manner consistent with the sentence imposed by the court and
23 in accordance with the treatment, training, and security
24 needs in each circumstance."

25 NEW SECTION. Section 7. Definitions. As used in

1 [sections 7 through 15], unless the context requires
2 otherwise, the following definitions apply:

3 (1) "Board" means the board of investments created in
4 2-15-1808.

5 (2) "Bonds" means revenue bonds, notes, or other
6 obligations issued by the board under the provisions of this
7 part.

8 NEW SECTION. Section 8. Authorization of bonds for

9 regional jails. (1) The board may issue and sell revenue
10 bonds in an amount not exceeding \$10 million payable solely
11 from revenue deposited in the jail bond account created in
12 [section 15].

13 (2) Bonds issued by the board must bear interest at a
14 rate determined by the board and must mature at times, not
15 later than 20 years from the date of issue, subject to
16 redemption at earlier times and prices and under terms and
17 conditions determined by the board prior to the issuance of
18 the bonds.

19 (3) In all other respects, the board shall prescribe
20 the form and denomination of the bonds, determine the place
21 or places for the payment of principal and interest on the
22 bonds, and do whatever is lawful and necessary for their
23 issuance and payment.

24 (4) Bonds and any appurtenant interest coupons must be
25 signed by the members of the board, and the bonds must be

1 issued under the great seal of the state of Montana. The
 2 bonds and coupons may be signed with facsimile signatures
 3 and issued under facsimile seal in the manner and subject to
 4 the limitations prescribed by law. The state treasurer shall
 5 keep a record of all bonds issued and sold under [sections 7
 6 through 15].

7 (5) All proceeds from the issuance of the bonds may be
 8 used only for the purposes of providing grants to local
 9 governments for the planning, construction, or renovation of
 10 regional jails, as provided in [section 3]. All proceeds
 11 must be disbursed in a manner and at the times directed by
 12 the board of crime control.

13 NEW SECTION. Section 9. Presumption of validity of
 14 bonds. After issuance by the board, all bonds are
 15 conclusively presumed to be fully authorized by and issued
 16 under the laws of the state, and any person or governmental
 17 unit is estopped from questioning their proper
 18 authorization, sale, issuance, or delivery by the board.

19 NEW SECTION. Section 10. Signatures of board members.
 20 Bonds bearing the signature of members of the board on the
 21 date of the signing of the bonds are valid obligations,
 22 notwithstanding that before the delivery of the bonds and
 23 payment for the bonds, any of the persons whose signatures
 24 appear on the bonds have ceased to be members.

25 NEW SECTION. Section 11. Negotiability of bonds. Bonds

1 issued by the board are negotiable instruments under the
 2 Uniform Commercial Code, subject to the provisions for
 3 registration of bonds.

4 NEW SECTION. Section 12. Tax exemption of bonds --
 5 other exemptions. (1) Bonds issued under [sections 7 through
 6 15] and their transfer and income, including any profits
 7 made on their sale, are free from taxation by the state or
 8 any political subdivision or other instrumentality of the
 9 state, except for inheritance, estate, and gift taxes.

10 (2) The board is not required to pay recording or
 11 transfer fees or taxes on instruments recorded by it.

12 NEW SECTION. Section 13. Nonimpairment by the state.
 13 In accordance with the constitutions of the United States
 14 and the state of Montana, the state pledges that it will not
 15 in any way impair the obligations of any agreement between
 16 the board and the holders of bonds issued under [sections 7
 17 through 15].

18 NEW SECTION. Section 14. Credit of state not pledged.
 19 (1) Bonds issued under the provisions of [sections 7 through
 20 15] do not constitute a debt, liability, obligation, or
 21 pledge of the faith and credit of the state but are payable
 22 solely from the revenues deposited in the jail bond account
 23 established in [section 15].

24 (2) Bonds issued under the provisions of [sections 7
 25 through 15] must contain on the face a statement to the

1 effect that the state of Montana is not liable on the
2 obligation, the obligation is not a debt of the state, and
3 neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the
4 state is pledged to the payment of the principal and
5 interest on the bonds.

6 NEW SECTION. Section 15. Jail bond account. (1) There
7 is a jail bond account in the debt service fund type
8 established in 17-2-102.

9 (2) All collections of revenue under 46-18-236(1)(b)
10 must be deposited in the account and are statutorily
11 appropriated, as provided in 17-7-502(4), to the board to be
12 used to pay the principal and interest on bonds issued under
13 [sections 7 through 15] and to accumulate and maintain the
14 required reserves attributable to these bonds.

15 **Section 16.** Section 46-18-236, MCA, is amended to read:

16 "46-18-236. Imposition of charge charges upon
17 conviction or forfeiture -- administration. (1) Except as
18 provided in subsection (2), there must be imposed by all
19 courts of original jurisdiction on a defendant upon his
20 conviction for any conduct made criminal by state statute or
21 upon forfeiture of bond or bail, ~~a--charge--that-is~~ in
22 addition to other taxable court costs, fees, or fines, ~~as~~
23 follows the following charges:

- 24 (a) \$10 for each misdemeanor ~~charger~~ and
25 (b) the greater of \$20 or 10% of the fine levied for

1 each felony ~~charge;~~ and

2 (b) \$10 for each felony and each misdemeanor, except
3 for nonmoving parking violations and not including
4 violations of the fuel conservation speed limit.

5 (2) If a convicting court determines under 46-18-231
6 and 46-18-232 that the defendant is not able to pay the fine
7 and costs or that he is unable to pay within a reasonable
8 time, the court must shall waive payment of the charge
9 charges imposed by this section.

10 (3) The charge charges imposed by this section ~~is~~ are
11 not ~~a-fine~~ fines and must be imposed in addition to any fine
12 and may not be used in determining the jurisdiction of any
13 court.

14 (4) When the payment of a fine is to be made in
15 installments over a period of time, the charge charges
16 imposed by this section must be collected from the first
17 payment made and each subsequent payment as necessary if the
18 first payment is not sufficient to cover the charge charges.

19 (5) The charges collected under subsection (1), except
20 those collected by a justice's court, must be deposited with
21 the appropriate local government finance officer or
22 treasurer. If a city municipal court or city or town court
23 is the court of original jurisdiction, the charges collected
24 under subsection (1) must be deposited with the city or town
25 finance officer or treasurer. If a district court is the

1 court of original jurisdiction, the charges collected under
 2 subsection (1) must be deposited with the county finance
 3 officer or treasurer. If the court of original jurisdiction
 4 is a court within a consolidated city-county government
 5 within the meaning of Title 7, chapter 3, the charges
 6 collected under subsection (1) must be deposited with the
 7 finance officer or treasurer of the consolidated government.

8 (6) (a) A city or town finance officer or treasurer may
 9 retain the charges collected under subsection (1)(a) by a
 10 city municipal court or a city or town court and may use
 11 that money for the payment of salaries of the city or town
 12 attorney and his deputies.

13 (b) Each county finance officer or treasurer may retain
 14 the charges collected under subsection (1)(a) by district
 15 courts for crimes committed or alleged to have been
 16 committed within that county. The county finance officer or
 17 treasurer shall use the money for the payment of salaries of
 18 its deputy county attorneys and for the payment of other
 19 salaries in the office of the county attorney, and any funds
 20 not needed for such those salaries may be used for the
 21 payment of any other county salaries.

22 (7) Within 5 days after the last day of the month, each
 23 local government finance officer or treasurer shall pay the
 24 amount deposited with him under subsection (1)(b) in the
 25 previous month to the state treasurer for deposit in the

1 jail bond account established in [section 15] to be used to
 2 pay the principal of and interest on bonds issued under
 3 [sections 7 through 15] and to accumulate and maintain the
 4 required reserve attributable to the bonds."

5 **Section 17.** Section 3-10-601, MCA, is amended to read:

6 "3-10-601. Collection and disposition of fines,
 7 penalties, forfeitures, and fees. (1) Each justice of the
 8 peace shall collect the fees prescribed by law for justices'
 9 courts and shall pay them into the county treasury of the
 10 county wherein in which he holds office, on or before the
 11 10th day of each month, to be credited to the general fund
 12 of the county.

13 (2) All fines, penalties, and forfeitures that this
 14 code requires to be imposed, collected, or paid in a
 15 justice's court must, for each calendar month, be paid by
 16 the justice's court on or before the 5th day of the
 17 following month to the treasurer of the county in which the
 18 justice's court is situated.

19 (3) The county treasurer shall, in the manner provided
 20 in 15-1-504, distribute money received under subsection (2)
 21 as follows:

22 (a) of the funds collected under 46-18-236(1)(a):
 23 ~~(a)(i)~~ 50% to the state treasurer; and
 24 ~~(b)(ii)~~ 50% to the county general fund;
 25 (b) all of the funds collected under 46-18-236(1)(b) to

1 the state treasurer for deposit in the jail bond account
 2 established in [section 15] to be used to pay the principal
 3 of and interest on bonds issued under [sections 7 through
 4 15] and to accumulate and maintain the required reserve
 5 attributable to the bonds.

6 (4) The state treasurer shall distribute money received
 7 under subsection (3)(a)(i) as follows:

8 (a) 23% to the state general fund;

9 (b) 10% to the fish and game account in the state
 10 special revenue fund;

11 (c) 12.5% to the state highway account in the state
 12 special revenue fund;

13 (d) 36% to the traffic education account in the state
 14 special revenue fund;

15 (e) 0.6% to the department of livestock account in the
 16 state special revenue fund;

17 (f) 16.9% to the crime victims compensation account in
 18 the state special revenue fund; and

19 (g) 1% to the department of family services special
 20 revenue account for the battered spouses and domestic
 21 violence grant program."

22 NEW SECTION. Section 18. Code commissioner instruction

23 -- name change. The code commissioner is instructed to
 24 substitute the term "jail" for the term "detention center"
 25 wherever the term "detention center" appears in Title 7,

1 chapter 32, parts 21, 22, and 42.

2 NEW SECTION. Section 19. Codification instruction. (1)

3 [Sections 1 through 4] are intended to be codified as an
 4 integral part of Title 7, chapter 32, and the provisions of
 5 Title 7, chapter 32, apply to [sections 1 through 4].

6 (2) [Sections 7 through 15] are intended to be codified
 7 as an integral part of Title 17, chapter 5, and the
 8 provisions of Title 17, chapter 5, apply to [sections 7
 9 through 15].

10 NEW SECTION. Section 20. Coordination instruction. If

11 Bill No. [LC 70] is not passed and approved, then
 12 [section 3(3)] of [this act] is void.

13 NEW SECTION. Section 21. Severability. If a part of

14 [this act] is invalid, all valid parts that are severable
 15 from the invalid part remain in effect. If a part of [this
 16 act] is invalid in one or more of its applications, the part
 17 remains in effect in all valid applications that are
 18 severable from the invalid applications.

19 NEW SECTION. Section 22. Effective dates. (1)

20 [Sections 15 through 21 and this section] are effective July
 21 1, 1991.

22 (2) [Sections 1 through 14] are effective July 1, 1992.

-End-

STATE OF MONTANA - FISCAL NOTE
Form BD-15

In compliance with a written request, there is hereby submitted a Fiscal Note for HB0320, as introduced.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:


A bill for an act entitled: "An act establishing a program to provide state aid for local government jails; authorizing state grants to local governments for the planning, construction, or renovation of regional jails; requiring state reimbursements for the cost of housing convicted felons in local jails; allowing the use of local jails to house probation and parole violators; further allowing use of local jails to house state prison inmates; authorizing issuance of revenue bonds to finance state grants for regional jails; imposing an additional charge on each person convicted of certain offenses for the purpose of servicing bonds sold to fund state grants for regional jails; providing a statutory appropriation; amending sections 3-10-601, 7-32-2203, 46-18-201, and 46-18-236, MCA; and providing effective dates."

ASSUMPTIONS:

1. This bill establishes programs to provide aid and reimbursement to local governments in support of existing and future jails.
2. This bill authorizes use of jails to house probation and parole violators and prison inmates at the discretion of the Department of Institutions (DOI).
3. This bill requires DOI to reimburse jails for the costs of confinement.
4. This bill mandates commitment of convicted offenders to DOI rather than a specific institution and leaves placement of those offenders to the discretion of the department.
5. This bill authorizes issuance of revenue bonds payable solely from the jail bond account. A revenue bond is questionable because of the revenue flow and may raise the interest by 1/2 to 3/4% above the amount shown.
6. Costs addressed in this bill affect the grant process of the Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC). Grant applications would be requested beginning July 1, 1992, with two funding cycles per fiscal year.
7. It is estimated that between 5 to 10 applications would be received during FY92 and there would be \$200 for per diem in FY93 for the review committee.
8. It is assumed there will be no extraordinary or substantial increase in grant review, award, or reporting procedures above the current level MBCC grant process. The grant process will be incorporated into Crime Control's existing grant program without additional staff and only minimal increased operating costs.
9. It is assumed promulgating administrative rules (ARM) will not be required.
10. Assumes enactment of HB0070 companion legislation for jail standards.
11. Assumes general fund will be needed for operating costs.

FISCAL IMPACT:

see next page


ROD SUNDSTED, BUDGET DIRECTOR 1-28-91 DATE
Office of Budget and Program Planning


HOWARD TOOLE, PRIMARY SPONSOR 1/30/91 DATE

Fiscal Note for HB0320, as introduced

HB 320

FISCAL IMPACT:

Department of Institutions:

	FY 92			FY 93		
	<u>Current Law</u>	<u>Proposed Law</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Current Law</u>	<u>Proposed Law</u>	<u>Difference</u>
<u>Expenditures:</u>						
Operating Costs	66,120	443,270	377,150	66,120	744,230	678,110
<u>Funding:</u>						
General Fund	66,120	443,270	377,150	66,120	744,230	678,110

Board of Investments:

<u>Expenditures:</u>						
Debt Service	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
<u>Funding:</u>						
Debt Service (07)	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000

Board of Crime Control:

<u>Expenditures:</u>						
Personal Services	0	0	0	0	200	200
Operating Costs	0	0	0	0	3,200	3,200
Grants	0	0	0	0	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total	0	0	0	0	10,003,400	10,003,400
<u>Funding:</u>						
General Fund (01)	0	0	0	0	3,200	3,200
Other/Bond Issue (07)	0	0	0	0	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total	0	0	0	0	10,003,200	10,003,200
<u>Revenue:</u>						
Issuance of Jail Bonds	0	0	0	0	10,000,000	10,000,000
Net Change	0	0	0	0	(3,200)	(3,200)

Fiscal Note Request, HB0320, as introduced
Form BD-15
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EFFECT ON COUNTY OR OTHER LOCAL REVENUES OR EXPENDITURES:

Combined counties or local governments would have to form and enter into inter local agreements to qualify as a regional jail. If a grant is awarded the state would provide 25% and local government would be required to provide 75% of the costs for the planning, construction, or renovation of a regional jail.

LONG-RANGE EFFECTS OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

Regionalized jails may lead to cost savings for counties or local governments due to consolidation of costs and efficiency.

TECHNICAL NOTES:

This is the first time an entity other than the Board of Examiners will be authorized to issue tax supported debt.

HB 320