

BILL SUMMARY
2nd Session of the 56th Legislature

Bill No.:	HB 2630
Version:	SAHB
Request Number:	
Author:	Rep. Babinec
Date:	4/24/2018
Impact:	DOC: cost savings

Research Analysis

The SA's to HB 2630 modifies the eligibility requirements for the Electronic Monitoring Program for nonviolent offenders. The measure provides that a nonviolent offender who has a home offer, has been processed and received through the Department of Corrections Assessment and Reception Center and has met all requirements, may be assigned to the Electronic Monitoring Program. The measure modifies eligibility to the program by prohibiting any offender with a sentence of more than ten years who has 24 months or more left to serve. The measure removes the restriction of persons convicted of trafficking in illegal drugs, offenders who have been denied parole in the previous 12 months, inmates previously removed from the program or any other alternative to incarceration, transporting drugs with intent to distribute or possessing with intent to distribute from participating in the program. The measure requires the Department of Corrections to develop policies, rather than promulgate rules, to implement the Electronic Monitoring Program.

Prepared By: Brad Wolgamott

Fiscal Analysis

The measure will generate a savings to DOC. According to the agency:

By expanding the GPS program DOC can start to address our overcrowding problem by releasing non-violent, low-risk inmates back in to the community with supervision and monitoring. The GPS program is a cost effective alternative to incarceration that does not compromise community safety.

The daily cost to DOC for an inmate on GPS monitoring is \$3.34 for the agency. This compares to the daily cost to DOC for an incarcerated individual which ranges between \$47 and \$94 per day.

The exact amount of savings is contingent upon how many individuals DOC will have participating in the program.

Prepared By: Kristina King

Other Considerations

According to DOC:

The GPS program allows inmates to return to their respective communities to begin the reentry process. They are able to reunite with their families, obtain employment and with the assistance

of supervision officers participate in community based treatment and support programs. Placement involves a screening and review process. Each inmate that is considered for placement on the program has a complete criminal history background review before placement on the program. DOC will to deny placement of any inmate considered a security risk or a threat to public safety. As of February 27, 2018 the Oklahoma Department of Corrections was at 113% capacity in our state-run facilities. Due to the restrictive nature of the GPS statute, we only have 585 individuals in the program.

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