

**BILL SUMMARY**  
1<sup>st</sup> Session of the 60<sup>th</sup> Legislature

<b>Bill No.:</b>	<b>HB1001</b>
<b>Version:</b>	<b>INT</b>
<b>Request Number:</b>	<b>10005</b>
<b>Author:</b>	<b>Rep. Bashore</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>2/6/2025</b>
<b>Impact:</b>	<b>DOC: Minimal</b>

**Research Analysis**

HB 1001 creates Lauria and Ashley's Law. The measure requires persons convicted of accessory to murder in the first degree or accessory to murder in the second degree to serve not less than 85% of any sentence imposed before eligible for parole.

Prepared By: Brad Wolgamott

**Fiscal Analysis**

This measure would apply the 85% rule to felony O.S. 21-175 Accessory to Murder charges. According to officials with the Department of Corrections (DOC), the average sentence length is 3396 days (9.30 years), however the average time served for this crime is 1110 days (3.04 years). Assuming that sentence length stays the same, if the 85% rule were applied to these sentences, the average time served would increase to 2886 days (7.90 years). This creates an increase of 1776 days (4.87 years) of time served per sentence.

	<b>Before 85% Rule</b>	<b>After 85% rule</b>
<b>Average sentence length</b>	3396 days (9.30 years)	3396 days (9.30 years)
<b>Average days served</b>	1110 days (3.04 years)	2886 days (7.90 years)
<b>Increase in time served per inmate</b>		1776 days (4.87 years)

The DOC's FY2025 Marginal Cost of Incarceration per Inmate was \$21.26/day (\$7,759.90/year). Annual reception for O.S. 21-175 over a 10 year span (FY2013-FY2022) varies significantly, with as many as 26 individuals being received in FY2017 and as few as 1 individual being received in FY2021.

<b>DOC FY2025 Marginal Cost of Incarceration per Inmate</b> \$21.26/day (\$7,759.90/year)	<b>Min/Max Reception for O.S. 21-175 Accessory to Murder (FY2013-FY2022)</b>	
		<b>Annual Inmates Received</b>
	<b>Minimum (2021)</b>	1
	<b>Maximum (2017)</b>	26

If the 85% rule is applied to O.S. 21-175 Accessory to Murder, the 1776 day increase in time served would, on average, cause the DOC to incur an *estimated total cost increase of \$37,790.71 per inmate sentenced (\$7,759.90/year for 4.87 years per inmate sentenced).*

<b>Average total cost increase to DOC per inmate sentenced</b>	<b>\$37,709.71</b> <b>(\$7,759.90/year for 4.87 years per inmate sentenced)</b>
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The cost increase to DOC would come sometime during the third year after this measure takes effect. This is due to the fact that inmates sentenced for this crime who would have otherwise been approaching the previous 3.04 average sentence length will instead continue to remain incarcerated. Given that the DOC will likely use existing budgetary resources to absorb these costs in the short term, there is no direct material impact to state budget or appropriations. DOC may request appropriation increases in future years to manage the increases to inmate population.

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**Other Considerations**

None.