

**EXECUTIVE AGENCY**  
**FISCAL NOTE**

AGENCY'S ESTIMATES

Date Prepared: February 10, 2025

Agency Submitting: Department of Corrections

| <b>Items of Revenue or Expense, or Both</b> | <b>Fiscal Year 2024-25</b> | <b>Fiscal Year 2025-26</b> | <b>Fiscal Year 2026-27</b> | <b>Effect on Future Biennia</b> |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Inmate Driven Costs - Cat 50 (Expense)      |                            |                            |                            | \$133,488                       |
| Total                                       | 0                          | 0                          | 0                          | \$133,488                       |

Explanation

(Use Additional Sheets of Attachments, if required)

The Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC) has reviewed SB050. Please see attachment for further explanation.

Name Kitty DeSocio

Title Deputy Director of Support Services

**GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF FINANCE COMMENTS**

Date Thursday, February 06, 2025

The agency's response appears reasonable.

Name Tiffany Greenameyer

Title Director - Governor's Finance Office

## DESCRIPTION OF FISCAL EFFECT

BDR/Bill/Amendment Number: SB 050 (BDR 15-506)

Name of Agency: Department of Corrections

Division/Department: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: February 3, 2025

The Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC) has reviewed SB 050. Section 1 expands the list of crimes eligible for elderly victim enhancements to include Theft. Section 2 adds the crime of theft to the list of crimes eligible for additional penalties relating to parole eligibility.

To determine the effective impact of this proposed bill, NDOC identified the ratio between the number of 60+ enhancements and the sentences in NRS 193.167 for which this enhancement can occur among new admissions from 2022-2024. The Department found that roughly 2% of sentences for crimes eligible in NRS 193.167 seemed to include a 60+ enhancement.

This bill would not impact the NDOC's population until after eligible offenders complete their primary sentence as it only applies to the enhancements. As such, there would be an average delay of 3 years before the enhancements would take effect. NDOC found on average, 1.33 offenders would be added to the population in the first effective year. After approximately 3 years, NDOC would expect a population increase of 4 offenders, with a plateau at this value.

It is further noted NDOC does not have data relating to offender restitution and how that may impact parole decisions, so this portion of the proposed bill (Section 2) was not included in the estimates. Including this factor in the estimates could result in a higher increase in population levels.

In conclusion, the NDOC expects no impact on its population during the upcoming biennium. However, starting in FY 2029 (starting July 1, 2028 – 3 years after effective date) NDOC could expect a population increase of approximately 1.33 offenders each year with that number plateauing at 4. At the current department cost of \$91.43 per offender per day, that would equate to a potential cost of \$44,384.69 for FY 2029, a FY 2030 cost of \$88,769.39, and a FY 2031 cost of \$133,487.80. It is noted this is based on current total costs per offender and that number is likely to increase in future fiscal years.