

TENNESSEE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
FISCAL REVIEW COMMITTEE



**CORRECTED  
FISCAL NOTE**

**HB 1429 - SB 1633**

March 3, 2014

**SUMMARY OF BILL:** Authorizes a judge to order a second or third DUI offender to participate in a substance abuse treatment program as a condition of the offender's probation. The offender shall receive sentence reduction credits for time spent in the substance abuse treatment program.

**ESTIMATED FISCAL IMPACT:**

On February 1, 2014, a fiscal note was issued estimating a fiscal impact as follows:

*Decrease Local Expenditures – \$1,830,600/Incarceration*

Upon testimony in committee and further review, Fiscal Review staff determined that this impact was in error. The estimated impact is:

**(CORRECTED)**

**Decrease Local Expenditures – \$1,830,600/Incarceration**

**Other Fiscal Impact – According to the Budget Office of the Department of Finance and Administration and the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, the proposed legislation will allow DUI offenders to receive treatment other than residential, inpatient treatment. Even though the proposed legislation will give more offenders access to treatment, which may be funded by ADAT funds, the cost per day to Mental Health will be approximately one-third the cost of current treatment. The proposed legislation is not expected to increase yearly expenditures from the ADAT fund.**

Assumptions:

- Under current law, a second DUI offender must serve a minimum sentence of 45 consecutive days in a county jail or workhouse; a third DUI offender must serve a minimum of 120 days.
- The proposed legislation gives judges the discretion to order as a condition of probation participation in a substance abuse treatment program by a second or third offender if the offender first completes a clinical substance abuse assessment and serves at least 15 days

**HB 1429 - SB 1633 (CORRECTED)**

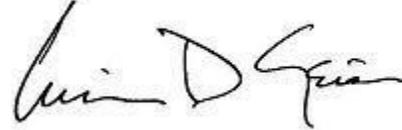
(if a second DUI offender) or 60 days (if a third DUI offender) in the county jail or workhouse.

- The offender shall receive sentence reduction credits for time served in the substance abuse treatment program.
- The proposed legislation will reduce by 50 percent the number of days an average second or third DUI offender serves in local jail.
- According to the Department of Safety, there has been an average of 843.6 third DUI offenders per year for the past five years.
- It is assumed that 20 percent (169 offenders) will successfully complete a substance abuse treatment program. This will decrease the time served in a county jail by 60 days (120 days – 60 days).
- According to the U.S. Census Bureau, population growth in Tennessee has been 1.12 percent per year for the past 10 years, yielding a projected compound population growth of 11.78 percent over the next 10 years. Population growth will account for 20 (169 x .1178) additional admissions for a total of 189 (169 + 20).
- The proposed legislation will not increase the average time served by an offender. Accordingly, a recidivism discount does not apply.
- The estimated 2014 cost per inmate per day for local jails is \$62.52.
- The decrease in local expenditures for third DUI offenders will be \$708,976.80 (189 offenders x 60 days x \$62.52).
- According to the Department of Safety, there has been an average of 2,673.2 second DUI offenders per year for the past five years.
- It is assumed that 20 percent (534.64 offenders) will successfully complete a substance abuse treatment program. This will decrease the time served in a county jail by 30 days (45 days – 15 days).
- According to the U.S. Census Bureau, population growth in Tennessee has been 1.12 percent per year for the past 10 years, yielding a projected compound population growth of 11.78 percent over the next 10 years. Population growth will account for 63 (535 x .1178) additional admissions for a total of 598 (535 + 63).
- The proposed legislation will not increase the average time served by an offender. Accordingly, a recidivism discount does not apply.
- The decrease in local expenditures for second DUI offenders will be \$1,121,608.80 (598 offenders x 30 days x \$62.52).
- The total decrease in local expenditures will be \$1,830,585.60 (708,976.80 + \$1,121,608.80).
- The proposed legislation will not increase the caseloads of the courts, district attorneys, or public defenders.
- The provisions of the bill prohibit the court from ordering the expenditure of public funds to provide treatment. This provision does not affect treatment provided by the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (DMHSAS) through the Alcohol and Drug Addiction Treatment (ADAT) Fund.
- According to the DMHSAS, current inpatient, residential treatment, which is the only treatment a current DUI offender is able to receive, costs \$160 per day. Intensive outpatient treatment costs \$60 per day. According to the Budget Office of the

Department of Finance and Administration, the proposed legislation is not expected to increase yearly expenditures from the ADAT fund.

**CERTIFICATION:**

The information contained herein is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lucian D. Geise". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "L" and "G".

Lucian D. Geise, Executive Director

/trm