

**EXECUTIVE AGENCY
FISCAL NOTE**

AGENCY'S ESTIMATES

Date Prepared: February 3, 2015

Agency Submitting: Nevada Department of Corrections

Items of Revenue or Expense, or Both	Fiscal Year 2014-15	Fiscal Year 2015-16	Fiscal Year 2016-17	Effect on Future Biennia
Total	0	0	0	0

Explanation

(Use Additional Sheets of Attachments, if required)

Please, refer to the attached exhibit. The Nevada Department of Corrections has reviewed this bill and although additional responsibilities will be mandated, the bill contains insufficient information to derive the actual costs at this time.

Name Scott K. Sisco

Title Deputy Director

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION'S COMMENTS

Date Friday, January 16, 2015

The agency's response appears reasonable.

Name Julia Teska

Title Director

DESCRIPTION OF FISCAL EFFECT: Revises certain provisions regarding veterans.

BDR/Bill/Amendment Number: BDR 19-298 AB 62

Name of Agency: Nevada Department of Corrections

Date: 01/13/2015 **Effective Date:** July 1st, 2015

Analysis of the Proposed Law

AB 62 will require state agencies, when awarding contracts, to give preference to local businesses owned by disabled veterans that have been certified by the Office of Economic Development (OED). Pursuant to NRS 333.3366 and 338.13844, businesses owned by a veteran with a service-connected disability are awarded at a discount of 5% of the bid price allowing these businesses to better compete with larger sized firms during a contract or bid process. Thus, the discount serves as a tie breaking for low bids in favor first of a veteran certified business.

The amendment will require all state agencies to solicit all requests for proposals and supporting documentation through the OED where the solicitations will be maintained in a database and promoted among these veteran-disabled certified business firms. The OED will be required to maintain an electronic directory in collaboration with the Department of Veteran Services and other nonprofit organizations. The NDOC will be required to post information not only to CETs, but also to be published for the OED. In addition, the NDOC will have to provide the OED supporting documentation.

The amendments to the existing Nevada Revised Statutes provide state agencies the ability to better utilize locally owned veteran businesses; however, it leaves out other local firms that are owned by persons with other types of disabilities. The NDOC is willing to coordinate with State Purchasing to revise the language of the standard RFP form to include that preference is given to locally owned and operated disabled veterans.

It is important to note that many of the services and goods needed by the NDOC are not typically available through these businesses but from larger sized distributors or contractors. In addition, the new policy will add additional steps to the RFP process as it will require its contract manager to ensure that all bids and contracts maintain compliance with the new requirements. Application of the new law will possibly require additional administrative support may be needed to assist the contracts manager.

Sections 28, 4. (a) and (b) of this bill require the NDOC to provide an annual report with a monthly overview of inmates in the population who are veterans along with the success rates of integration efforts by the Incarcerated Veterans Reiteration Council. To comply

with this new mandate, the NDOC would need to obtain additional information from the Council. NDOC's Information Technology and Offender Management Divisions would need to obtain the file specifications and the guidelines for gathering the information and for preparation of the reports. Thus, it is not possible to derive the dollar or administrative impacts of this bill at this time until more procedural information is available for the NDOC to determine if programming time will need to be outsourced to its client tracking system's vendor.

Disclaimer.

The department responds to numerous bills that can affect inmate populations each session. As a result, staff assumes that any bill increasing the inmate population will impose the full, average per inmate cost. This is particularly true should the multiple bills pass and increase or decrease the inmate population in an aggregate fashion. The final configuration of bills that become law will determine the full cost.