

**Department of Planning and Budget
2026 General Assembly Session
State Fiscal Impact Statement**

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ORIGINAL

Bill Number: HB361 **Patron:** Seibold
Bill Title: Earned sentence credits; incarceration while awaiting trial or pending an appeal.

Bill Summary: Provides that a person's eligibility for earned sentence credits includes any period of time actually spent in any state or local correctional facility, state hospital, or juvenile detention facility awaiting trial or pending an appeal that was deducted from such person's term of incarceration or detention. The bill provides that the provisions apply retroactively to any person who is confined in any correctional facility on July 1, 2026.

Budget Amendment Necessary: Yes **Items Impacted:** Item 390
Explanation: See below

Fiscal Summary:

According to the Department of Corrections (DOC), this proposal would require one-time updates to the Department's offender information management system, CORIS, as well as overtime expenses in FY2026 and FY2027 to help recalculate individuals' time served.

General Fund Expenditure Impact:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>FY2026</u>	<u>FY2027</u>	<u>FY2028</u>	<u>FY2029</u>	<u>FY2030</u>	<u>FY2031</u>
Dept. of Corrections	\$168,318	\$587,229				
TOTAL	\$168,318	\$587,229				

Fiscal Analysis:

This bill changes eligibility for earned sentence credits to include all time actually spent by a person in confinement or detention. Currently, an inmate is eligible for earned sentence credits once they are determined to be a state responsible inmate and an active term is issued – the Custody Responsibility Date (CRD). According to DOC, this change would require changes to the Department's offender information management system, CORIS. CORIS is used to determine earned sentence credits and calculate inmate release dates. DOC estimates development, testing, and deployment of these system changes would take a minimum of 12-18 months and would cost \$360,000 in FY2027.

According to DOC, staff would need to conduct a detailed review of affected records and make manual adjustments to verify the accuracy of good time release dates. DOC would give priority to inmate records with current release dates between September 1, 2026, and December 31, 2027, since updates to these records

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could result in immediate or near-term releases. Per DOC, approximately 4,700 inmate records currently fall within the release window. DOC states each record would require an individual review, taking an average of 90 minutes per record totaling an estimated 7,050 staff hours. If updates are required, each record will also need to be modified, verified, and approved, which takes an additional hour per record. DOC estimates 1,410 hours may require this step. DOC would start working on the reviews upon passage of the bill. DOC estimates overtime related to reviewing and updating records would begin to accrue immediately, requiring funding of \$168,318 in FY2026 and \$227,229 in FY2027.

According to DOC, this bill may result in fewer inmates in the correctional system, which could reduce the number of state responsible inmates in local jails held on behalf of the Commonwealth. However, there is not enough information available to reliably estimate the decrease in state responsible inmates held in jails as a result of this proposal. However, any decrease in this population will decrease costs to the state under the Compensation Board, as the Commonwealth currently pays localities \$15.00 a day for each state responsible inmate held in a jail.

Additionally, the potential decrease in the state prison population from this bill may decrease operational costs for DOC. These operational savings cannot be determined at this time.

Other: None