

**2023 HOUSE JUDICIARY**

**HB 1289**

# 2023 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

**Judiciary Committee**  
Room JW327B, State Capitol

HB 1289  
1/24/2023

Relating to waiver of fines, fees, and costs upon successful completion of an approved adult drug court program; to provide for retroactive application; and to declare an emergency.

Chairman Klemin opened the hearing on HB 1289 at 9:34 AM. Members present: Chairman Klemin, Vice Chairman Karls, Rep. Bahl, Rep. Christensen, Rep. Cory, Rep. Henderson, Rep. S. Olson, Rep. Rios, Rep. S. Roers Jones, Rep. Satrom, , Rep. Schneider, Rep. VanWinkle, Rep. Vetter

## Discussion Topics:

- Court fees and fines
- Retroactive application
- Waived fees and fines

Rep. Roers Jones: Introduced the bill. No written testimony

Mark Ewell, Deputy Director, NDCLCI: Testimony #15720

Kristin Kiemele: Dept. of Corrections and Rehabilitation: Testimony #16159

Hearing closed at 9:46 AM.

Rep. Vetter moved DO Pass and rerefer to appropriations;  
Seconded by Rep. Schneider

<b>Representatives</b>	<b>Vote</b>
Representative Lawrence R. Klemin	Y
Representative Karen Karls	Y
Representative Landon Bahl	Y
Representative Cole Christensen	Y
Representative Claire Cory	Y
Representative Donna Henderson	Y
Representative SuAnn Olson	Y
Representative Nico Rios	Y
Representative Shannon Roers Jones	Y
Representative Bernie Satrom	Y
Representative Mary Schneider	Y
Representative Lori VanWinkle	Y
Representative Steve Vetter	Y

House Judiciary Committee

HB 1289

January 24, 2023

Page 2

Roll Call Vote: 13 Yes 0 No 0 Absent

Carrier: Rep. Shannon Roers Jones

Meeting closed at 9:56 AM

DeLores Shimek, Committee Clerk

**REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE**

**HB 1289: Judiciary Committee (Rep. Klemin, Chairman)** recommends **DO PASS** and **BE REREFERRED** to the **Appropriations Committee** (13 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HB 1289 was rereferred to the **Appropriations Committee**.

**2023 HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS**

**HB 1289**

# 2023 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

**Appropriations Committee**  
Brynhild Haugland Room, State Capitol

HB 1289  
2/2/2023

Relating to waiver of fines, fees, and costs upon successful completion of an approved adult drug court program; to provide for retroactive application
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**11:28 AM Chairman Vigesaa-** Meeting was called to order and roll call was taken:

**Members present;** Chairman Vigesaa, Representative B. Anderson, Representative Bellew, Representative Brandenburg, Representative Hanson, Representative Kreidt, Representative Martinson, Representative Mitskog, Representative Meier, Representative Mock, Representative Monson, Representative Nathe, Representative J. Nelson, Representative O'Brien, Representative Pyle, Representative Richter, Representative Sanford, Representative Schatz, Representative Schobinger, Representative Strinden, Representative G. Stemen and Representative Swiontek.

**Members not Present:** Representative Kempenich,

## **Discussion Topics:**

- Voluntary Program
- Waiving Fines or Fees
- Revenue Reduction

**Representative Roers Jones-** Introduces HB 1289 (Testimony #18841)

## **Committee discussion**

**Representative Nathe** Move for a Do Pass

**Representative Pyle** Seconds the Motion

**Roll Call was Taken:**

<b>Representatives</b>	<b>Vote</b>
Representative Don Vigesaa	Y
Representative Keith Kempenich	A
Representative Bert Anderson	Y
Representative Larry Bellew	N
Representative Mike Brandenburg	Y
Representative Karla Rose Hanson	Y
Representative Gary Kreidt	Y
Representative Bob Martinson	Y
Representative Lisa Meier	Y
Representative Alisa Mitskog	Y
Representative Corey Mock	Y
Representative David Monson	Y
Representative Mike Nathe	Y
Representative Jon O. Nelson	Y
Representative Emily O'Brien	Y
Representative Brandy Pyle	Y
Representative David Richter	Y
Representative Mark Sanford	A
Representative Mike Schatz	A
Representative Randy A. Schobinger	Y
Representative Greg Stemen	Y
Representative Michelle Strinden	Y
Representative Steve Swiontek	Y

Motion Carries 19-1-3 Representative Roers Jones will carry the bill.

**Chairman Vigesaa** Closed the meeting for HB1289 at 11:42 AM.

*Risa Berube, Committee Clerk*

**REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE**

**HB 1289: Appropriations Committee (Rep. Vigesaa, Chairman)** recommends **DO PASS** (19 YEAS, 1 NAY, 3 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HB 1289 was placed on the Eleventh order on the calendar.



**2023 SENATE JUDICIARY**

**HB 1289**

# 2023 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

## Judiciary Committee Peace Garden Room, State Capitol

HB 1289  
3/22/2023

A bill relating to waiver of fines, fees, and costs upon successful completion of an approved adult drug court program; to provide for retroactive application; and to declare an emergency.

10:00 AM Chairman Larson opened the meeting.

Chairman Larson and Senators Myrdal, Luick, Estenson, Sickler, Paulson and Braunberger are present.

### Discussion Topics:

- Intensive supervision programs
- Clients on supervision
- Drug testing
- Financial burdens

10:01 AM Representative Roers Jones introduced the bill and testified. #26234

10:05 AM Kristin Kiemele, Drug Court Officer, North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, testified in favor of the bill and provided written testimony #26203.

10:14 AM Travis Finck, Executive Director, North Dakota Commission on Legal Counsel for Indigents, testified in favor of the bill and provided written testimony #26219.

10:20 AM Wade Enget, Mountrail County State's Attorney, spoke in favor of the bill.

10:25 AM Jonathan Beyers, Lobbyist, North Dakota State's Association, spoke in favor of the bill.

10:26 AM Chairman Larson closed the public hearing.

10:26 AM Senator Myrdal moved to Do Pass the bill and Rerefer to the Appropriations Committee. Motion seconded by Senator Luick.

10:26 AM Roll call vote was taken.

Senators	Vote
Senator Diane Larson	Y
Senator Bob Paulson	Y
Senator Jonathan Sickler	Y
Senator Ryan Braunberger	Y
Senator Judy Estenson	Y
Senator Larry Luick	Y
Senator Janne Myrdal	Y

Motion passes 7-0-0.

Senate Judiciary Committee

Hb 1289

03/22/23

Page 2

Senator Myrdal will carry the bill.

This bill does not affect workforce development.

10:26 AM Chairman Larson closed the meeting.

*Rick Schuchard, Committee Clerk*

**REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE**

**HB 1289: Judiciary Committee (Sen. Larson, Chairman)** recommends **DO PASS** and **BE REREFERRED** to the **Appropriations Committee** (7 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HB 1289 was rereferred to the **Appropriations Committee**. This bill does not affect workforce development.

**2023 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS**

**HB 1289**

# 2023 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

## Appropriations - Government Operations Division Red River Room, State Capitol

HB 1289

3/28/2023

A bill for an act relating to waiver of fines, fees, and costs upon successful completion of an approved adult drug court program; to provide for retroactive application; and to declare an emergency

9:02 Chairman Wanzek called the meeting to order.  
Senators Wanzek, Erbele, Roers, Dwyer, and Vedaa are present.

### Discussion Topics:

- Clients under court supervision
- Supervision costs and court fines
- Average cost to participate in program
- Recidivism
- Court discretion
- Emergency clause
- Source of funds
- Misdemeanor/felony distinctions
- Drug Court program description
- Fiscal note
- Ongoing and peripheral impacts of addiction
- Indigent defense council
- General Fund effects

9:04 AM Representative Shannon Roers Jones, District 46, introduced HB 1289. (No written testimony)

9:18 AM Legislative Council Senior Fiscal Analyst Alex Cronquist testified. (No written testimony)

9:29 AM Senator Dwyer moved a Do Pass recommendation for HB 1289.  
Senator Vedaa seconded the motion.

Senators	Vote
Senator Terry M. Wanzek	Y
Senator Michael Dwyer	Y
Senator Robert Erbele	Y
Senator Jim P. Roers	Y
Senator Shawn Vedaa	y

Motion passed 5-0-0

Senator Dwyer will carry this bill.

9:30 AM Chairman Wanzek closed the meeting.

*Carol Thompson, Committee Clerk*

# 2023 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

## Appropriations Committee Roughrider Room, State Capitol

HB 1289  
3/31/2023

A BILL for an Act relating to waiver of fines, fees, and costs upon successful completion of an approved adult drug court program; to provide for retroactive application; and to declare an emergency.

9:26 AM Vice Chairman Krebsbach opened the hearing on HB 1289.

Members present: Senators Bekkedahl, Krebsbach, Burckhard, Davison, Dever, Dwyer, Erbele, Kreun, Meyer, Roers, Schaible, Sorvaag, Vedaa, Wanzek, Rust, and Mathern.

### Discussion Topics:

- Adult drug court
- Waiver of fines and fees
- Retroactive
- Committee action

9:26 AM Representative Shannon Roers Jones introduced the bill, testified in favor. #27144

9:44 AM Senator Roers moved DO PASS.  
Senator Wanzek seconded.

Roll call vote.

Senators	Vote
Senator Brad Bekkedahl	Y
Senator Karen K. Krebsbach	Y
Senator Randy A. Burckhard	Y
Senator Kyle Davison	Y
Senator Dick Dever	Y
Senator Michael Dwyer	Y
Senator Robert Erbele	Y
Senator Curt Kreun	Y
Senator Tim Mathern	Y
Senator Scott Meyer	Y
Senator Jim P. Roers	Y
Senator David S. Rust	Y
Senator Donald Schaible	Y
Senator Ronald Sorvaag	Y
Senator Shawn Vedaa	Y
Senator Terry M. Wanzek	Y

Motion passed. 16-0-0

Senator Myrdal will carry the bill.

9:45 AM Vice Chairman Krebsbach closed the hearing.

*Justin Boone on behalf of Kathleen Hall, Committee Clerk*

**REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE**

**HB 1289: Appropriations Committee (Sen. Bekkedahl, Chairman)** recommends **DO PASS** (16 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HB 1289 was placed on the Fourteenth order on the calendar. This bill affects workforce development.



**TESTIMONY**

**HB 1289**

HB 1289  
House Judiciary Committee  
January 24, 2023  
Testimony of Todd N. Ewell, Deputy Director, NDCLCI

Good Morning. Chairman Klemin, members of the Committee, my name is Todd Ewell and I am the Deputy Director of the North Dakota Commission on Legal Counsel for Indigents (hereinafter "the Commission"). We are the state agency responsible for the delivery of constitutionally mandated public defense services.

I rise today to in support of HB 1289. The Commission believes permitting drug court judges to waive fines, fees, and costs for successful drug court participants creates an incentive to successful completion. In addition, if the judge were to determine a participant is indigent, passage of this bill would avoid unnecessary court administrative time by attempting to collect on an account where collection is unlikely. On behalf of the Commission, I request a Do Pass recommendation for HB 1289.

Respectfully submitted:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Todd Ewell", written over a horizontal line.

Todd N. Ewell, Deputy Director  
NDCLCI

HB 1289

My name is Kristen Kiemele. I am a probation and drug court officer for the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. I have been a licensed peace officer and probation officer for over six years. I have been a drug court officer for almost four years. The drug court I work with is based in Cass County.

Drug court's mission is to keep the community safe by holding clients accountable, providing opportunities for positive change, and reducing recidivism. The drug court team is made up of a district court judge, an assistant state's attorney, defense attorney, licensed addiction counselor, mental health coordinator and me, the probation/drug court officer.

Drug court is considered an intensive supervision program lasting a minimum of one year. Individuals in drug court are supervised at a greater extent than any other probationer in the state. Participants in drug court are placed under the following requirements in order to graduate: participate in and successfully complete intensive outpatient treatment and aftercare totaling around nine hours per week at first and then decreasing level of care as the client progresses through the program; meet with the probation officer once a week; attend two community support groups per week; provide a minimum of two drug and/or alcohol tests per week, even if those participants are on 24/7 monitoring; obtain and maintain full-time employment; and obtain and maintain suitable housing.

Throughout their time in the program, clients are also required to participate in Thinking for a Change, which is a cognitive restructuring class that educates on social skills, cognitive self-change and problem solving. It allows clients to identify risk and then develop and practice healthy coping skills when dealing with risk.

Costs related to court fines/fees, supervision fees and 24/7 requirements add up quickly and become a financial burden for clients on supervision and especially those in drug court. The difference is that drug court is voluntary, and clients choose to apply and participate in the program. Many would say prison is easier than drug court because clients are held to a certain standard and are given many responsibilities they would not have if incarcerated. So, if a client chooses to participate in drug court, they are already taking that first step toward positively changing their lives.

Court fines and fees, aside from restitution on a case, usually cost a client about \$2,500 to \$3,000. Supervision (or probation) fees costs clients \$55/month, or \$1,320/two years. If the client is a DUI offender, 24/7 is a financial stressor to the clients as it costs \$2/day for the breathalyzers, \$25 for hookup/disconnect and \$6/day for the alcohol monitoring scam bracelet, and \$60 per drug patch (totaling between \$1,440-\$2,210/two years).

We also have to remember that most of these clients are fresh out of jail or prison. They have no job or income to start from, but we expect them to pay an approximate total of \$5,000 to \$10,000 in two years. Clients are spending hundreds to thousands of dollars each month just to stay afloat with their criminal judgment conditions, and this is in addition to the simple cost of living, child support, other state fines/fees, DOT fees, and regular life necessities, especially if they have children.

We are focused on reducing recidivism in drug court and helping clients make better choices so they can live a clean and sober lifestyle post-graduation. However, burdening a client with extensive court fines and fees does not deter someone from committing new crimes, instead it promotes new charges for failure to pay, etc., which often puts someone back in jail – the exact opposite effect we're trying to create.

Clients are responsible for enough obligations and requirements that promote positive change while participating in drug court. Waiving unpaid fines and fees upon successful completion of the program would not only be an incentive to do better, but also a reward for those who put the work into positive change throughout their time in the system.

HB 1289 – Drug Court Waiver of Fees  
House Appropriations  
February 2, 2023  
Rep. Shannon Roers Jones

Drug Court is an intensive supervision program for the habitual drug and alcohol offenders lasting for a minimum of one year, but generally closer to two years. Costs related to the fines, court fees, supervision fees, and 24/7 testing requirements add up quickly and become a financial burden for clients on supervision and especially those in drug court. The difference is that Drug Court is voluntary. Clients chose to participate and many who have done both say that time in prison is easier than drug court. So a participant making the choice to participate in drug court is making a proactive decision to change their life.

Court fines and fees, aside from restitution, usually cost a participant \$2,500-\$3,000. Supervision costs \$55/month or \$1,320/two years. For DUI offenders on the 24/7 sobriety program they pay \$2/day for breathalyzer tests plus \$25 each for hookup and disconnect, and \$6/day for the alcohol monitoring SCRAM bracelet or \$60 per drug testing patch. The average cost for participants is between \$1,440 and \$2,210 each year for two years.

Most participants are fresh out of jail or prison and do not have a job. Over the course of two years they'll end up paying between \$5,000-\$10,000 in addition to their other liabilities which include regular costs of living, child support, other state fees or fines, and DOT fees, among other things.

While drug court is trying to equip participants to be successful in their future, burdening the client with extensive fees often sets those same clients up for failure. Inability to pay oftentimes results in new charges for "failure to pay" and sets them back on the cycle of incarceration.

HB 1289 gives the court the discretion to waive court fees and fines for a participant who has successfully completed drug court. This does not absolve a defendant from any restitution that would be due to a potential victim of their crimes. The waiver of fees is not automatic, the judge would have discretion to determine if all or a portion of the fees should be waived based on the circumstances for that particular participant.

Section 2 would allow this to be available to anyone who is currently in Drug Court and completes the program after the bill takes effect.

Section 3 would add an emergency clause so that this bill can benefit participants as soon as it's passed.

As a note, all fines are paid into the Common Schools Trust Fund. Fees would be paid to the court, but presently it is not uncommon for court fees to be uncollectable. Many fees end up as judgments against the participants that are never recovered. Additionally, participants must continue to pay fees throughout the program as a requirement of the program so the estimated amounts above are generally not the amounts that would potentially be forgiven.

The policy behind this bill is that generally a carrot works better than a stick when trying to motivate participants to successfully complete drug court. We want to set participants up for the best chance for successful reintegration to the community and reduce the risk of recidivism and HB 1289 does just that.

**SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE  
SENATOR DIANE LARSON, CHAIR  
MARCH 22, 2023**

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**NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION  
PRESENTING TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF HOUSE BILL 1289**

Chairwoman Diane Larson and the Senate Judiciary Committee, my name is Kristen Kiemele, and I am a Probation and Drug Court Officer for the North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCR). I have been a licensed peace officer and probation officer for over six years, and a drug court officer in Cass County for almost four years. I am here to testify on behalf of the DOCR in support of House Bill 1289.

The purpose of drug court is to keep the community safe by holding clients accountable, providing opportunities for positive change, and reducing recidivism. The drug court team is made up of a district court judge, assistant state's attorney, defense attorney, licensed addiction counselor, mental health coordinator and me, the probation/drug court officer.

Drug court is considered an intensive supervision program with rigorous requirements lasting a minimum of one year. Participants in drug court are placed under the following requirements in order to graduate:

- participate in and successfully complete intensive outpatient treatment and aftercare totaling around nine hours per week at first and then decreasing the level of care as the client progresses through the program;
- meet with the probation officer once a week;
- attend two community support groups per week;
- provide a minimum of two drug and/or alcohol tests per week, even if those participants are on 24/7 monitoring;
- obtain and maintain full-time employment; and
- obtain and maintain suitable housing.

Throughout their time in the program, participants are also required to participate in Thinking for a Change, which is a cognitive restructuring class that educates on social skills, cognitive self-change, and problem solving. It allows clients to identify risk and then develop and practice healthy coping skills when dealing with the risk to commit crime.

Costs related to court fines/fees, supervision fees, and 24/7 requirements add up quickly and become a financial burden for clients on supervision and especially those in drug court. The difference is that drug court is voluntary, and participants choose to apply and participate in the program. If individuals in the criminal justice system choose to participate in drug court, they are already taking that first step toward positively changing their lives.

Court fines and fees, aside from restitution on a case, usually cost a client about \$2,500 to \$3,000 per case. Supervision (or probation) fees cost clients \$55 per month, or \$1,320 per two years. If the client is a DUI offender, 24/7 is a financial stressor to the clients as it costs \$2/day for the breathalyzers, \$25 for hookup/disconnect and \$6/day for the alcohol monitoring scram bracelet, and \$60 per drug patch (totaling between \$1,440 to \$2,210/two years).

Most participants in drug court have been recently released from jail or prison. They typically do not have a job or income right after release from jail or prison but are expected to pay an approximate total of \$5,000 to \$10,000 in two years. Participants are spending hundreds of dollars each month just to stay afloat with their criminal judgment conditions, and this is in addition to their cost of living, child support, other state fines/fees, DOT fees, and regular life necessities, which can be substantial, especially if they have children.

We are focused on reducing recidivism in drug court and helping participants make better choices, so they can live a clean and sober lifestyle after graduation from drug court. However, burdening a participant with extensive court fines and fees does not deter someone from committing new crimes; instead, it promotes new charges for failure to pay, etc., which often puts individuals back in jail, which is the exact opposite of our goal—keeping them out of the criminal justice system.

Participants are responsible for enough obligations and requirements that promote positive change while participating in drug court. Waiving unpaid fines and fees upon successful completion of the program would not only be an incentive to do better but also a reward for those who put the work into positive change throughout their time in the system.

Thank you, Chairwoman Diane Larson and the Senate Judiciary Committee.



ENGROSSED HB 1289  
Senate Judiciary Committee  
February 20, 2023  
Testimony of Travis Finck, Executive Director, NDCLCI

Good Morning. Madam Chair Larson, Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, my name is Travis Finck and I am the Executive Director for the North Dakota Commission on Legal Counsel for Indigents. The Commission is the state agency responsible for the delivery of indigent defense services in the state of North Dakota. The Commission rises in support of HB 1289 and urges a DO PASS recommendation.

HB 1289 allows the option for the District Court Judge presiding over the drug court to waive all unpaid fines, fees and costs imposed in a criminal judgment for an individual who successfully completes drug court. Drug Court has served to be an invaluable tool in rehabilitation of non-violent offenders with substance abuse issues. As one of the agencies who would potentially receive the funds from Court Fees, the Commission feels successful completion of drug court is more valuable than the fees that would be collected. Waiver of the fees would serve as an incentive to complete the program. Research suggests drug court graduates are 11 times less likely to reoffend than those who are terminated from the program.<sup>1</sup> Thus, incentives to get participants to complete Drug Court reducing recidivism outweigh the minimal loss of collections.

Therefore, the Commission respectfully requests a DO PASS recommendation.

Respectfully submitted:



Travis W. Finck, Executive Director  
NDCLCI

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<sup>1</sup> Predicting criminal recidivism following drug court: Implications for drug court practice and policy advocacy. *Journal of Addictions & Offender Counseling*, 35, 15-29.

HB 1289 – Drug Court Waiver of Fees  
Senate Judiciary  
March 22, 2023  
Rep. Shannon Roers Jones

Drug Court is an intensive supervision program for habitual drug and alcohol offenders lasting for a minimum of one year, but generally closer to two years. Costs related to the fines, court fees, supervision fees, and 24/7 testing requirements add up quickly and become a financial burden for clients on supervision and especially those in drug court. The difference is that Drug Court is voluntary. Clients chose to participate and many who have done both say that time in prison is easier than drug court. So a participant making the choice to participate in drug court is making a proactive decision to change their life.

While drug court is trying to equip participants to be successful in their future, burdening the client with extensive fees often sets those same clients up for failure. Inability to pay oftentimes results in new charges for “failure to pay” and sets them back on the cycle of incarceration.

HB 1289 gives the court the discretion to waive court fees and fines for a participant who has successfully completed drug court. This does not absolve a defendant from any restitution that would be due to a potential victim of their crimes. The waiver of fees is not automatic, the judge would have discretion to determine if all or a portion of the fees should be waived based on the circumstances for that particular participant.

Section 2 would allow this to be available to anyone who is currently in Drug Court and completes the program after the bill takes effect.

Section 3 would add an emergency clause so that this bill can benefit participants as soon as it’s passed.

As a note, all fines are paid into the Common Schools Trust Fund. Fees would be paid to the court, but presently it is not uncommon for court fees to be uncollectable. Many fees end up as judgments against the participants that are never recovered. Additionally, participants must continue to pay fees throughout the program as a requirement of the program so the amounts estimated in the fiscal note are generally not the amounts that could be forgiven.

The policy behind this bill is that generally a carrot works better than a stick when trying to motivate participants to successfully complete drug court. We want to set participants up for the best chance for successful reintegration to the community and reduce the risk of recidivism and HB 1289 does just that.

Probation and Drug Court Officer, Kristen Kiemele, will come after me to talk about specific experiences that illustrate how waiving these fees can advance the state’s interests in helping our formerly incarcerated citizens become fully engaged citizens of our community.

23.0915.02001  
 Title.  
 Fiscal No. 1

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for  
 Senator Dwyer  
 March 30, 2023

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL NO. 1307**

Page 1, line 7, replace "\$5,000,000" with "\$3,500,000"

Page 1, line 14, after the period insert "Of the funding available under this program, a sum of at least \$750,000 must be granted to local law enforcement agencies employing ten or fewer employees working in a law enforcement capacity."

Renumber accordingly

**STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:**

**House Bill No. 1307 - Attorney General - Senate Action**

	Base Budget	House Version	Senate Changes	Senate Version
Back the blue grants		\$5,000,000	(\$1,500,000)	\$3,500,000
Total all funds	\$0	\$5,000,000	(\$1,500,000)	\$3,500,000
Less estimated income	0	0	0	0
General fund	\$0	\$5,000,000	(\$1,500,000)	\$3,500,000
FTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Department 125 - Attorney General - Detail of Senate Changes**

	Reduces Funding for Back the Blue Grants <sup>1</sup>	Total Senate Changes
Back the blue grants	(\$1,500,000)	(\$1,500,000)
Total all funds	(\$1,500,000)	(\$1,500,000)
Less estimated income	0	0
General fund	(\$1,500,000)	(\$1,500,000)
FTE	0.00	0.00

<sup>1</sup> One-time funding is reduced by \$1.5 million from the general fund to provide a total of \$3.5 million for back the blue grants. Of the \$3.5 million, \$750,000 must be granted to local law enforcement agencies with 10 or fewer law enforcement employees. The House provided \$5 million from the general fund for back the blue grants.