


Colorado Legislative Council Staff Fiscal Note
STATE and LOCAL
FISCAL IMPACT

Drafting Number: LLS 07-0522
Prime Sponsor(s): Rep. Stephens

Date: January 20, 2007
Bill Status: House SVMA
Fiscal Analyst: Gary J. Estenson (303-866-4976)

TITLE: CONCERNING LEGAL PROCESS FOR PERSONS WHO ARE NOT LEGALLY PRESENT IN THIS COUNTRY.

Fiscal Impact Summary	FY 2007-2008	FY 2008-2009
State Revenue	\$0	\$0
State Expenditures		
General Fund*	\$0	\$248,823
General Fund Diversion to the Corrections Expansion Reserve Fund	(1,126,485) 1,126,485	(700,924) 700,924
FTE Position Change	0.0 FTE	0.0 FTE
Effective Date: Upon signature of the Governor.		
Appropriation Summary for FY 2007-2008: See State Appropriations section.		
Local Government Impact: See Local Government Impact section.		

* *General Fund expenditures in FY 2008-09 are for operating expenses in the Department of Corrections and are subject to the 6 percent limit on spending.*

Summary of Legislation

The bill requires a court to issue a no-bond warrant in active criminal cases for persons in this country illegally and for illegal residents who have been or are subject to removal. If bond has been posted and the illegal resident has been released to the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency (ICE), the court shall issue a no-bond warrant and it shall be entered in the Colorado Crime Information Center Database and the National Crime Information Center Database. These cases shall remain open indefinitely unless dismissed by motion of the district attorney. Illegal residents arrested on no-bond warrants shall be held and the charging jurisdiction shall determine whether the resident is to be extradited or held.

State Expenditures

The Department of Corrections will require \$1,126,485 GF in FY 2007-08 and \$949,207 GF in FY 2008-09.

Department of Corrections. Under current law, state trial courts may require a defendant to post bond to ensure that he or she will appear for future judicial proceedings. Most defendants are eligible for bond unless the court determines that there is a substantial likelihood that the defendant will not appear as required or if the defendant is accused of an especially serious or heinous crime. By eliminating bond for an entire class of defendants, this bill will increase the number of defendants incarcerated and the length of stay in prison or a county jail. While the increase is difficult to estimate, based on information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice and state criminal arrest data the fiscal note estimates that annually 9.0 additional inmates will be incarcerated. Since incarceration of some inmates will go beyond one year, the total number of inmates in prison is expected to increase in subsequent fiscal years.

Judicial Branch. The time and workload associated with the issuance of a no-bond warrant is minimal. As such, the bill will not create additional expenditures for the Judicial Branch.

Department of Public Safety. The Department of Public Safety, Criminal Bureau of Investigation, controls and manages the Colorado Crime Information Center. While the bill will increase the number of entries into the system, the workload associated with this type of data entry is minimal and can be absorbed within existing resources.

Five-Year Fiscal Impact on Correctional Facilities

The adoption of this bill will result in a net increase in periods of imprisonment in a state correctional facility. Section 2-2-703, C.R.S., requires that such bills cannot be passed without five years of appropriations for prison bed construction and operating costs. Construction costs are estimated to be \$125,165 per inmate bed. Operating costs are \$78.58 per bed per day or \$27,587 per bed per year. It should be noted that the construction costs reflect the funding needed to construct inmate beds in the fiscal year prior to when additional offenders are expected to enter the system. This lag accounts for the estimated time for criminal filing, trial, disposition, and sentencing.

Prison bed construction is funded through a General Fund transfer to the Capital Construction Fund, which is then transferred to the Corrections Expansion Reserve Fund. These appropriations are not subject to the 6 percent statutory General Fund appropriations limit. General Fund appropriations for operating costs are subject to the 6 percent limit.

However, in the event state correctional facilities are at capacity, Sections 17-1-102, 104.9, and 105.5, C.R.S., authorize the Department of Corrections to permanently place state inmates classified as medium custody and below in private contract prisons. The state pays private prisons at a rate of \$51.91 per bed per day or \$18,947 per bed per year.

Five-Year Fiscal Impact On Correctional Facilities				
Fiscal Year	Inmate Bed Impact	Construction Cost	Operating Cost	Total Cost
FY 2007-08	0.0	\$1,126,485	\$0	\$1,126,485
FY 2008-09	9.0	700,924	248,823	949,207
FY 2009-10	14.6	375,495	402,770	778,265
FY 2010-11	17.6	50,066	485,531	535,597
FY 2011-12	18.0	0	496,566	496,566
Total	59.2	\$2,252,970	\$1,633,150	\$3,886,120

Other State Impacts

General Fund for Highways and Capital Construction. Based on the December 2006 Legislative Council Staff revenue forecast, there is enough revenue to fully fund the diversion to the Highway Users Tax Fund (HUTF) under the provisions of SB 97-1 for the next five fiscal years and have additional revenue flow into the General Fund excess reserve. Under the provisions of HB02-1310, revenue in the General Fund excess reserve is diverted two-thirds to the HUTF and one-third to capital construction. Construction costs for new prison beds are funded outside of the 6 percent appropriations limit. Therefore, the increased expenditure needed to fund this element of the bill would serve to reduce the amount of money available for diversion to the HUTF and to capital construction. In FY 2007-08, this amounts to \$375,495 from the HUTF and \$750,990 from capital construction.

Local Government Impact

The bill will increase the number of defendants incarcerated on misdemeanor charges in county jails. Since counties also house defendants awaiting trial on felony charges, the number of felony defendants in county jails will also increase. If the Department of Corrections does not have space available, convicted felons are incarcerated in county jails until space becomes available in a state correctional facility. In FY 2007-08, the per day cost the state pays to house convicted felons in a county jail is \$48.96.

State Appropriations

For FY 2007-08, the Department of Corrections will require an appropriation of \$1,126,485 from the Corrections Expansion Reserve Fund, plus the other five year costs identified in Table 1.

Departments Contacted

Corrections	Defense Attorneys	Judicial
Public Safety	Human Services	Local Affairs