

Colorado Legislative Council Staff Fiscal Note
**STATE and LOCAL
 FISCAL IMPACT**

Drafting Number: LLS 09-0496

Date: January 15, 2009

Prime Sponsor(s): Sen. Gibbs

Bill Status: Senate Judiciary

Fiscal Analyst: Marc Carey (303-866-4102)

TITLE: CONCERNING THEFT OF SOUND RECORDINGS, AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.

Fiscal Impact Summary	FY 2009-2010	FY 2010-2011
State Revenue Cash Funds - Fines Collection Cash Fund	< \$5,000	< \$5,000
State Transfers or Diversions Transfer from the General Fund to the Capital Construction Fund	(\$117,603)	\$0
State Expenditures General Fund Cash Funds - Capital Construction Fund appropriation to the Corrections Expansion Reserve Fund	\$117,603	\$28,461 0
FTE Position Change	0.0 FTE	0.0 FTE
Effective Date: 90 days after adjournment (August 4th, 2009 if adjournment is May 6, 2009) unless a referendum petition is filed.		
Appropriation Summary for FY 2009-2010: See State Appropriations section		
Local Government Impact: See Local Government section.		

Summary of Legislation

Under current law, it is a Class 1 misdemeanor to sell illegally packaged recorded materials. This bill adds to the penalty of selling illegally packaged recordings. The bill leaves it as a Class 1 misdemeanor if the offense involves 100 or fewer articles and it is the person's first conviction; otherwise the penalty is increased to a Class 6 felony. The bill also requires law enforcement to confiscate all illegally packaged recordings as well as any equipment used to produce or manufacture those recordings. These items will be delivered to the local district attorney who may request a court order to destroy the recordings and a court order to distribute the equipment to a charitable or educational organization.

State Revenue

Fine Revenue. A person convicted of a Class 6 felony may be subject to a fine ranging from \$1,000 to \$100,000. Fine revenue is deposited into the Fines Collection Cash Fund, which is administered by the Judicial Branch. Fines are imposed at the discretion of the court, but can be difficult to collect. Given the relatively small number of offenders who are expected to be convicted of this crime, the fiscal note anticipates less than \$5,000 in fine revenue per year.

State Transfers or Diversions

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 2-2-703, C.R.S., and Section 17-1-116, C.R.S., this bill transfers \$117,603 from the General Fund to the Capital Construction Fund in FY 2008-09, then appropriates the money to the Corrections Expansion Reserve Fund. Thus, this amount will not be available for General Fund appropriations. For a further explanation of this transfer and appropriation, see the section related to the five-year impact on correctional facilities.

Based on the December 2008 Legislative Council Staff revenue forecast, revenue collections for FY 2009-10 will be insufficient to fully fund the 6 percent spending limit. Therefore, the increased funding required by this bill will further reduce the amount of money available for General Fund appropriations in the state's operating budget. For FY 2009-10, the amount is \$117,603.

State Expenditures

Department of Corrections (DOC). The department will incur additional costs of \$117,603 in FY 2009-10 and \$28,461 in FY 2010-11. The five-year costs are estimated at \$146,064, as indicated in Table 1. The bill is expected to generate one new admission of a Class 6 felon every five years. The expected length of stay of this inmate is 12.4 months.

Five-Year Fiscal Impact on Correctional Facilities

Section 2-2-703, C.R.S., specifies that no bill can be passed by the General Assembly which results in a net increase in periods of imprisonment in ***state correctional*** facilities unless it contains an appropriation of money sufficient to cover the increased capital construction costs and operating costs in each of the first five fiscal years of the bill. Sections 17-1-102, 104.9, and 105.5, C.R.S., authorize the department to permanently place inmates classified as medium custody and below in private contract prisons. Inmates classified higher than medium custody cannot be placed in private contract prisons, except under "correctional emergency" conditions. ***The fiscal note assumes that the new inmates will be allocated between state correctional facilities and private contract prisons according to historical patterns.***

If an inmate is placed in a state correctional facility, the additional construction costs are estimated to be \$150,773 per inmate bed. Operating costs are \$83.25 per bed per day or \$30,386 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. If an inmate is placed in a private contract prison, the state incurs no additional capital construction costs; however, the state pays private prisons at a rate of \$59.28 per bed per day for inmates placed in private prisons. The total cost to the department is therefore \$21,637 per private prison bed per year. Departmental data indicates that 22 percent of F6 inmates are housed in private prisons, and both the construction and operating costs presented in Table 1 have been prorated accordingly.

Table 1. Five-Year Fiscal Impact On Correctional Facilities				
Fiscal Year	Inmate Bed Impact	Construction Cost	Operating Cost	Total Cost
FY 2008-09	0.0	\$117,603	\$0	\$117,603
FY 2009-10	1.0	\$0	\$28,461	\$28,461
FY 2010-11	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY 2011-12	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY 2012-13	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total		\$117,603	\$28,461	\$146,064

Local Government Impact

Local district attorneys may incur additional costs if they choose to pursue a court order to destroy the recorded materials or distribute the confiscated equipment to a charitable or educational organization.

State Appropriations

In FY 2009-10, the Department of Corrections will require a \$117,603 General Fund transfer to the Capital Construction Fund and an appropriation of the same amount to the Corrections Expansion Reserve Fund. The bill also requires five-year appropriations to cover capital construction and operating costs in the Department of Corrections as identified in Table 1.

Departments Contacted

Corrections Judicial Law