A BILL FOR AN ACT

CONCERNING CREATION OF THE JUSTICE REINVESTMENT CRIME PREVENTION INITIATIVE, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, FUNDING THE INITIATIVE THROUGH SAVINGS CREATED BY PAROLE REFORMS AND MAKING AND REDUCING AN APPROPRIATION.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at http://leg.colorado.gov.)

The bill changes the length of time that a parolee may serve for a technical parole violation. If the parolee is on parole for a class 2 felony;
level 1 drug felony; a crime of violence, stalking, menacing, or unlawful sexual behavior; or a crime against an at-risk adult or is a sexually violent predator, the length of revocation is up to the remainder of the parolee's parole period. If the parolee is on parole for a level 2 drug felony or a class 3 nonviolent felony, the length of revocation is up to 90 days. If the parolee is on parole for a level 3 or level 4 drug felony or a class 4, class 5, or class 6 nonviolent felony, the length of revocation is up to 30 days.

The bill requires the division of adult parole to conduct a parole plan investigation prior to the parole release hearing and to inform the parole board (board) of the results of the investigation. If the board finds an inmate's parole plan inadequate, the board can table the release decision and order the department to submit a revised parole plan developed in conjunction with the inmate within 30 days of the board's order.

The bill allows the board to conduct a parole release review instead of a hearing without the presence of the inmate if the inmate is assessed "low" or "very low" on the risk assessment instrument and victim notification is not required.

The bill creates the justice reinvestment crime prevention initiative in the division of local government in the department of local affairs (division). The division shall develop the initiative to expand small business lending in the target communities of Aurora and Colorado Springs. The division will issue a request for participation from one or more nondepository community development financial institution loan funds to participate in the small business lending program. The division shall enter into a contract with the selected funds to define the operating terms of the loan program. The loans are limited to 5 years and $50,000.

The division shall also develop the initiative to implement a grant program for programs, projects, or direct services aimed at reducing crime in the target communities. The division shall issue a request for participation to select a community foundation or foundations to manage the grant program. The division shall sign an agreement with the selected foundation or foundations that defines the role and responsibility of the foundation in managing the grant program. The grant program may fund:

- Academic improvement programs;
- Community-based services;
- Community engagement programs;
- Increasing safety and usability of common outdoor-spaces programs;
- Technical assistance related to data collection, data analysis, and evaluation; and
- Administrative costs of the foundation.

Only a nonprofit organization in good standing and registered with the internal revenue service and the Colorado secretary of state, a school, a unit of local government, or a private contractor hired to provide technical
assistance are eligible to receive grants.

The bill requires the division to present a status report to the joint judiciary committee regarding the initiative.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. Legislative declaration. (1) The general assembly finds and declares that:

(a) On any given day, there are over 100,000 Coloradans either incarcerated or otherwise under some form of criminal justice supervision at a cost of well over one billion dollars to the state budget annually;

(b) However, many of the neighborhoods that experience higher crime see little to no reduction in crime overall because public safety strategies largely react to crime after the fact and fail to adequately address the root causes of crime;

(c) Law enforcement agencies take their role in helping to promote public safety very seriously, and they care very deeply about the communities they serve. However, it is not the role of law enforcement to address community challenges that impact crime rates such as unemployment, high school dropout rates, homelessness, or people in crisis due to mental illness or addiction.

(d) By many metrics, the overuse of the criminal justice system brings its own set of unintended, negative consequences by damaging families, straining police and community relations, undermining the legitimacy of the criminal justice system due to racial disparity, underserving crime victims, and making it harder for people with a criminal record to find employment and housing to support their families;

(e) Colorado must develop a new paradigm related to public safety that is a more comprehensive, community-based approach that focuses on
crime prevention from a community development perspective. This
paradigm combines crime prevention, economic development, mental
health and trauma recovery treatment, improving academic achievement,
strengthening families, and other targeted direct services into our core
public safety strategies. This new paradigm must be based on an
understanding that community development strategies are also important
public safety strategies.

(f) This new public safety paradigm framework is based on
several key components. First, it needs to be geographically targeted to
focus on neighborhoods that have higher rates of crime. Often attempts
at crime prevention have been too dispersed to have the desired impact.
Second, people at the local level are best positioned to identify crime
prevention and community development priorities. Third, in order to
reduce crime rates, multiple strategies must be deployed simultaneously
and in a coordinated fashion. Finally, there must be engagement from the
public sector and the private sector, including business, philanthropy, and
nonprofit organizations.

(g) Justice reinvestment is also an important component of this
new crime prevention framework. Justice reinvestment is an approach
that identifies current ineffective expenditures in criminal justice
spending, reforms those laws and practices, and reinvests the savings into
other public safety strategies. Justice reinvestment has been utilized in
many states across the country, including Colorado.

(2) Therefore, the general assembly determines it is in the best
interest of the state to implement parole reforms to fund a justice
reinvestment crime prevention initiative.

SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 17-2-103, amend
(11)(b) as follows:


(11) (b) (I) If the board determines that the parolee has violated parole through commission of a crime, the board may revoke parole and request the sheriff of the county in which the hearing is held to transport the parolee to a place of confinement designated by the executive director FOR UP TO THE REMAINDER OF THE PAROLE PERIOD.

(II) If the board determines that the parolee has violated any condition of parole other than commission of a crime or the board grants the parolee’s request to revoke his or her parole, and the parolee is not subject to the provisions of subparagraph (I), (III), (III.5), (IV), or (VI) of this paragraph (b), the board may: IF THE BOARD DETERMINES THAT THE PAROLEE HAS VIOLATED ANY CONDITION OF PAROLE THAT DOES NOT INVOLVE THE COMMISSION OF A CRIME, AND THE PROVISIONS OF SUBSECTIONS (11)(b)(III) OR (11)(b)(III.5) OF THIS SECTION ARE NOT APPLICABLE, THE BOARD MAY REVOKE PAROLE AND REQUEST THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE HEARING IS HELD TO TRANSPORT THE PAROLEE TO A PLACE OF CONFINEMENT FOR UP TO THE REMAINDER OF THE PAROLE PERIOD AND ORDER THE PAROLEE CONFINED AT A FACILITY DESIGNATED BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

(A) Revoke parole and request the sheriff of the county in which the hearing is held to transport the parolee to a place of confinement designated by the executive director; or

(B) Revoke parole for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days and request the sheriff of the county in which the hearing is held to transport the parolee to a community corrections program pursuant to section 18-1.3-301 (3), C.R.S., a place of confinement within the
department of corrections, or any private facility that is under contract to
the department of corrections; or

(C) Revoke parole for a period not to exceed ninety days and
request the sheriff of the county in which the hearing is held to transport
the parolee to the county jail of such county or to any private facility that
is under contract to the department of corrections; or

(D) Revoke parole for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty
days and request the sheriff of the county in which the hearing is heard to
transport the parolee to the facility described in section 17-1-206.5.

(II.5) The board may extend a period of parole revocation
imposed pursuant to sub-subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D) of
subparagraph (II) of this paragraph (b) beyond the specified maximum if
the parolee violates a condition of the parolee's placement pursuant to the
notice and hearing procedures in this section:

(III) If the board determines that the parolee has violated any
condition of parole that does not involve the commission of a crime, the
parolee has no active felony warrant, felony detainer, or pending felony
criminal charge, and the parolee was on parole for an offense that was a
level 3 OR LEVEL 4 drug felony or CLASS 4, class 5, or class 6
nonviolent felony as defined in section 17-22.5-405 (5)(b), except for
menacing as defined in section 18-3-206, C.R.S.; or any unlawful sexual
behavior contained in section 16-22-102 (9), C.R.S.; or unless the parolee
was subject to article 6.5 of title 18, C.R.S.; or section 18-6-801, C.R.S.;
the board may revoke parole AND REQUEST THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY
IN WHICH THE HEARING IS HELD TO TRANSPORT THE PAROLEE TO A PLACE
OF CONFINEMENT for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty THIRTY
days and request the sheriff of the county in which the hearing is held to
transport the parolee to the facility described in section 17-1-206.5 (3) AND ORDER THE PAROLEE CONFINED AT A FACILITY DESIGNATED BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

(III.5) If the board determines that the parolee has violated any condition of parole that does not involve the commission of a crime, the parolee has no active felony warrant, felony detainer, or pending felony criminal charge, and the parolee was on parole for an offense that was a level-3 LEVEL 2 drug felony or a class-4 CLASS 3 nonviolent felony as defined in section 17-22.5-405 (5)(b), except for stalking as described in section 18-9-111 (4), C.R.S.; as it existed prior to August 11, 2010, or section 18-3-602, C.R.S.; or any unlawful sexual behavior described in section 16-22-102 (9), C.R.S.; or unless the parolee was subject to article 6.5 of title 18, C.R.S.; or section 18-6-801, C.R.S.; and the board revokes parole, the board may request the sheriff of the county in which the hearing is held to transport the parolee to the facility described in section 17-1-206.5 (3) for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days. THE BOARD MAY REVOKE PAROLE AND REQUEST THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE HEARING IS HELD TO TRANSPORT THE PAROLEE TO A PLACE OF CONFINEMENT FOR UP TO NINETY DAYS AND ORDER THE PAROLEE CONFINED AT A FACILITY DESIGNATED BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

(IV) If the board determines that the parolee has violated any condition of parole other than commission of a new crime and the parolee was not on parole for a crime of violence as defined in section 18-1.3-406 (2), C.R.S., the board may:

(A) Revoke parole for a period not to exceed ninety days and request the sheriff of the county in which the hearing is held to transport the parolee to a place of confinement designated by the executive director.
if, at the time of the revocation hearing, the inmate is assessed as below:

high-risk based upon a research-based risk assessment instrument approved by the department of corrections and the state board of parole; or

(B) Revoke parole for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days and request the sheriff of the county in which the hearing is held to transport the parolee to a place of confinement designated by the executive director if, at the time of the revocation hearing, the inmate is assessed as high-risk or greater based upon a research-based risk assessment instrument approved by the department of corrections and the state board of parole; or

(C) Revoke parole for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days and request the sheriff of the county in which the hearing is held to transport the parolee to a community corrections program; or

(D) Revoke parole for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days and request the sheriff of the county in which the hearing is held to transport the parolee to the facility described in section 17-1-206.5.

(V) The board may extend a period of parole revocation imposed pursuant to sub-subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D) of subparagraph (IV) of this paragraph (b) beyond the specified maximum if the parolee violates a condition of the parolee's placement pursuant to the notice and hearing procedures in this section:

(VI) If the board determines that a parolee who has been designated as a sexually violent predator pursuant to section 18-3-414.5 C.R.S., or found to be a sexually violent predator or its equivalent in any other state or jurisdiction, including but not limited to a military or federal jurisdiction, has violated any condition of parole, the board may revoke
parole and request the sheriff of the county in which the hearing is held
to transport the parolee to FOR UP TO THE REMAINDER OF THE PAROLE
PERIOD AND ORDER THE PAROLEE CONFINED AT a place of confinement
designated by the executive director.

SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 17-1-206.5, amend
(2)(c); and repeal (3) as follows:

17-1-206.5. Preparole release and revocation facility -
community return-to-custody facility. (2) The prison described in
subsection (1) of this section shall contain at least three hundred beds and
incarcerate any of the following:

   (c) Offenders whose parole has been revoked; except that such
incarceration shall be for no more than one hundred eighty NINETY days.

   (3) In addition to the preparole release and revocation facility
described in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, the department has the
authority to operate community return-to-custody facilities and provide
other support and monitoring services as a revocation facility for the
placement of nonviolent parolees whose parole is revoked pursuant to
section 17-2-103 (11)(b)(III) under the following conditions:

   (a) The facilities shall be limited to the placement of nonviolent
parolees whose parole is revoked pursuant to section 17-2-103
(11)(b)(III);

   (b) The scope of the facilities' programming shall be limited to
services and monitoring that address the failure of a nonviolent parolee
whose parole is revoked pursuant to section 17-2-103 (11)(b)(III) and will
allow for limited performance-based access to the community. A request
for proposals for such services and monitoring shall be issued by the
department on or before August 31, 2003, and the contracts awarded by
November 2003:

(c) — The department may assess and collect fees from parolees placed in the facility pursuant to section 17-2-103 (11)(b)(III).

SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 17-2-201, amend (4)(f)(I) as follows:

17-2-201. State board of parole - definitions. (4) The board has the following powers and duties:

(f) (I) To conduct an initial or subsequent parole release review in lieu of a hearing, without the presence of the inmate, if:

(A) The application for release is for special needs parole pursuant to section 17-22.5-403.5, and victim notification is not required pursuant to section 24-4.1-302.5; C.R.S.;

(B) A detainer from the United States immigration and customs enforcement agency has been filed with the department, the inmate meets the criteria for the presumption of parole in section 17-22.5-404.7, and victim notification is not required pursuant to section 24-4.1-302.5; C.R.S.; or

(C) The inmate has a statutory discharge date or mandatory release date within six months after his or her next ordinarily scheduled parole hearing and victim notification is not required pursuant to section 24-4.1-302.5; C.R.S.; or

(D) The inmate is assessed to be a "low" or "very low" risk on the validated risk assessment instrument developed pursuant to section 17-22.5-404 (2) and meets readiness criteria established by the board and victim notification is not required pursuant to section 24-4.1-302.5.

SECTION 5. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 17-22.5-403, amend
17-22.5-403. Parole eligibility - repeal. (5) For any offender who is incarcerated for an offense committed prior to July 1, 1993, upon application for parole, the state board of parole, working in conjunction with the department and using the guidelines established pursuant to section 17-22.5-404, shall determine whether or not to grant parole and, if granted, the length of the period of parole. PRIOR TO THE PAROLE RELEASE HEARING, THE DIVISION OF ADULT PAROLE SHALL CONDUCT A PAROLE PLAN INVESTIGATION AND INFORM THE STATE BOARD OF PAROLE OF THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION. IF THE STATE BOARD OF PAROLE FINDS AN INMATE’S PAROLE PLAN INADEQUATE, IT MAY TABLE THE PAROLE RELEASE DECISION AND REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT TO SUBMIT A REVISED PAROLE PLAN DEVELOPED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE INMATE WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER THE PAROLE BOARD’S REQUEST. The state board of parole may set the length of the period of parole for any time period up to the date of final discharge as determined in accordance with section 17-22.5-402. If an application for parole is refused by the state board of parole, the state board of parole shall reconsider within one year thereafter whether such inmate should be granted parole. The state board of parole shall continue such reconsideration each year thereafter until such inmate is granted parole or until such inmate is discharged pursuant to law; except that:

SECTION 6. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 24-32-118 as follows:

PREVENTION INITIATIVE TO EXPAND SMALL BUSINESS LENDING AND PROVIDE GRANTS AIMED AT REDUCING CRIME AND PROMOTING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE TARGET COMMUNITIES OF NORTH AURORA AND SOUTHEAST COLORADO SPRINGS.

(b) SUBJECT TO AVAILABLE APPROPRIATIONS, ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 2017, THE DIVISION SHALL DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT AN INITIATIVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH POLICIES DEVELOPED BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED TO EXPAND SMALL BUSINESS LENDING IN THE TARGET COMMUNITIES DESCRIBED IN THIS SUBSECTION (1). AN INITIATIVE DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (1)(a) OF THIS SECTION SHALL INCLUDE, BUT NEED NOT BE LIMITED TO, THE FOLLOWING COMPONENTS:

(I) ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 1, 2017, THE DIVISION SHALL ISSUE A REQUEST FOR PARTICIPATION AND SELECT ONE OR MORE NONDEPOSITORY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTION LOAN FUNDS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SMALL BUSINESS LENDING PROGRAM DESCRIBED IN THIS SUBSECTION (1);

(II) THE DIVISION SHALL EXECUTE A CONTRACT AND DEVELOP AN OPERATING AGREEMENT WITH EACH PARTICIPATING NONDEPOSITORY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTION LOAN FUND THAT PROVIDES COMPREHENSIVE GUIDANCE REGARDING THE PROCEDURES AND PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS AND LENDING STANDARDS TO INCLUDE, BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO, THE FOLLOWING SPECIFICS:

(A) ANY SMALL BUSINESS LOAN MUST BE MADE AT A FIXED AND REASONABLE INTEREST RATE, FOR A TERM NOT TO EXCEED SIXTY MONTHS, WITH NO PREPAYMENT PENALTY, AND A MAXIMUM LOAN VALUE OF FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS;
(B) The procedures and timelines for a nondepository community development financial institution loan fund to draw down funding and any deposit account requirements;

(C) The terms and timeline for repayment by the nondepository community development financial institution loan fund to the division, including a reasonable grace period prior to commencement of repayment, and authority for the community development financial institution loan funds to retain interest paid by the borrower;

(D) Permission for the nondepository community development financial institution loan fund to request funding, subject to limitations established by the director, to provide or contract for services to increase the skills of prospective borrowers including, but not limited to, business and financial education, mentorship, or community outreach for marketing purposes; and

(E) Data collection requirements and performance and outcome metrics that include, but are not limited to, the number of loans made and capital disbursed and loan details including amount, rate and term, nature of business and number of jobs created, repayment collected, and delinquency or aging report;

(III) The division may retain up to fifteen percent of funding received for small business lending in a loan loss reserve fund if it believes that such reserve fund would incentivize additional lenders to expand small business lending in the two target communities; and
(IV) Any unexpended funds are not subject to reversion to the state and may be allocated in the subsequent fiscal year.

(2) (a) Subject to available appropriations, on and after July 1, 2017, the Division shall develop and implement a grant program to provide funding to eligible entities for programs, projects, or direct services aimed at reducing crime in the target communities described in subsection (1) of this section. The Division shall administer the grant program in accordance with policies developed by the Executive Director that include, but are not limited to, the specifics in subsection (2)(b) of this section.

(b) On or before August 1, 2017, the Executive Director shall issue a request for participation and select a community foundation or foundations to manage the grant program. To be eligible, the community foundation must be registered in the state of Colorado and have a history of grant-making in the target community in areas consistent with the permissible uses of funding described in subsection (2)(e) of this section. The Division may select one community foundation to serve both target communities or may select one community foundation for each target community.

(c) The Division shall execute a written agreement with the selected community foundation or community foundations that outlines the roles and responsibilities of the community foundation. The roles and responsibilities must include:

(I) Developing a nomination process and governance policy for the local crime prevention planning team, subject to
APPROVAL BY THE APPROPRIATE CITY COUNCIL. THE COMMUNITY FOUNDATION SHALL ENSURE THAT THE PROPOSED LOCAL PLANNING TEAM MEMBERS REPRESENT A DIVERSE CROSS-SECTION WITH EXPERTISE IN AREAS LIKE EDUCATION, BUSINESS, YOUTH, FAMILIES, NONPROFIT DIRECT SERVICE, LAW ENFORCEMENT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, COMMUNITY, AND RESIDENTS OF THE TARGET COMMUNITIES, INCLUDING THOSE THAT HAVE BEEN DIRECTLY IMPACTED BY CRIME AND INVOLVEMENT IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

(II) PROVIDING FACILITATION TO THE LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION PLANNING TEAM IN BOTH AURORA AND COLORADO SPRINGS;

(III) DEVELOPING THE GRANT GUIDELINES, APPLICATION AND REVIEW PROCESS, DATA COLLECTION, AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR GRANTEES;

(IV) REVIEWING PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY THE LOCAL PLANNING TEAM AND MAKING GRANT AWARDS SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE DIVISION AND CONSISTENT WITH THE PERMISSIBLE USES DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (2)(e) OF THIS SECTION;

(V) CONTRACTING WITH A THIRD-PARTY EVALUATOR TO ASSIST EACH LOCAL PLANNING TEAM TO ESTABLISH BEST PRACTICES WITH REGARD TO DATA COLLECTION AND IDENTIFYING APPROPRIATE PERFORMANCE AND OUTCOME MEASURES THAT MEASURE OUTCOME AND IMPACT OF ANY FUNDED CRIME PREVENTION PROJECTS, PROGRAMS, OR INITIATIVES.

(d) THE DIVISION SHALL DEVELOP THE PROCEDURES AND TIMELINES BY WHICH THE SELECTED COMMUNITY FOUNDATION OR COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS WILL BE PROVIDED FUNDING FROM THE DIVISION FOR DISBURSEMENT FOR THE GRANT PROGRAM.
(e) The permissible uses of any funding provided to the Community Foundation shall include programs, projects, or initiatives that are aimed at:

(I) Improving academic achievement including, but not limited to, school readiness, reducing expulsions and suspensions in schools, increasing high school graduation, college enrollment and retention rates, and promoting school-parent-student engagement;

(II) Providing community-based services to strengthen families, promote recovery from trauma, provide support to crime survivors, increase employment, and reduce recidivism, or other similar community direct service needs identified by the local planning team;

(III) Facilitating neighborhood connections, community engagement, and local leadership development;

(IV) Increasing the safety and usability of common outdoor spaces; and

(V) Developing technical assistance related to data collection, data analysis, and evaluation.

(f) The division shall transfer to the Community Foundation within thirty days after execution of the agreement described in subsection (2)(c) of this section the administrative costs of the Community Foundation related to the performance of the roles and responsibilities for managing the grant program, which costs must not exceed four percent of the appropriation.

(g) To be eligible to receive grant funding an entity must
BE A NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION IN GOOD STANDING AND REGISTERED WITH THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE AND THE COLORADO SECRETARY OF STATE’S OFFICE, A SCHOOL, A UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, OR A PRIVATE CONTRACTOR HIRED TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE LOCAL PLANNING TEAMS.

(h) ANY UNEXPENDED FUNDS ARE NOT SUBJECT TO REVERSION TO THE STATE AND MAY BE ALLOCATED IN THE SUBSEQUENT FISCAL YEAR.

(3) SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION AND THIS SUBSECTION (3) ARE REPEALED, EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 2020. BEFORE SUCH REPEAL, THE DEPARTMENT OF REGULATORY AGENCIES SHALL REVIEW THE JUSTICE REINVESTMENT CRIME PREVENTION INITIATIVE PURSUANT TO SECTION 24-34-104.

(4) ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1, 2017, DURING ITS ANNUAL PRESENTATION BEFORE THE JOINT JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OR ANY SUCCESSOR JOINT COMMITTEE, PURSUANT TO SECTION 2-7-203, THE DIVISION SHALL INCLUDE A STATUS REPORT REGARDING THE PROGRESS AND OUTCOMES OF THE INITIATIVES DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED BY THE DIVISION PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION DURING THE PRECEDING YEAR.

SECTION 7. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 24-34-104, add (19)(a)(XII) as follows:

24-34-104. General assembly review of regulatory agencies and functions for repeal, continuation, or reestablishment - legislative declaration - repeal. (19) (a) The following agencies, functions, or both, will ARE SCHEDULED FOR REPEAL ON SEPTEMBER 1, 2020:

(XII) THE JUSTICE REINVESTMENT CRIME PREVENTION INITIATIVE CREATED IN SECTION 24-32-118.
SECTION 8. Appropriation - adjustments to 2017 long bill.

(1) To implement this act, appropriations made in the annual general appropriation act for the 2017-18 state fiscal year to the department of corrections are adjusted as follows:

(a) The general fund appropriation for payments to local jails is increased by $186,128;
(b) The general fund appropriation for payments to in-state private prisons is decreased by $2,485,477;
(c) The general fund appropriation for payments to prerelease parole revocation facilities is decreased by $1,242,738; and
(d) The general fund appropriation for payments to community return to custody facilities is decreased by $3,241,110.

(2) For the 2017-18 state fiscal year, $103,824 is appropriated to the department of corrections. This appropriation is from the general fund. To implement this act, the department may use this appropriation for the purchase of information technology services.

(3) For the 2017-18 state fiscal year, $50,972 is appropriated to the department of corrections. This appropriation is from the general fund. To implement this act, the department may use this appropriation as follows:

(a) $45,319 for personal services related to the parole subprogram, which amount is based on an assumption that the department will require an additional 1.0 FTE; and
(b) $5,653 for operating expenses related to the parole subprogram.

(4) For the 2017-18 state fiscal year, $6,628,401 is appropriated to the department of local affairs. This appropriation is from the general fund.
fund. To implement this act, the department may use this appropriation as follows:

(a) $56,040 for use by the division of local government for field services program costs, which amount is based on an assumption that the division will require an additional 0.9 FTE;

(b) $6,519,320 for use by the division of local government for small business lending and grant funding;

(c) $4,753 for the purchase of legal services; and

(d) $48,288 for the purchase of information technology services.

(5) For the 2017-18 state fiscal year, $4,753 is appropriated to the department of law. This appropriation is from reappropriated funds received from the department of local affairs under subsection (4)(c) of this section. To implement this act, the department of law may use this appropriation to provide legal services for the department of local affairs.

(6) For the 2017-18 state fiscal year, $103,824 is appropriated to the office of the governor for use by the office of information technology. This appropriation is from reappropriated funds received from the department of corrections under subsection (2) of this section. To implement this act, the office may use this appropriation to provide information technology services for the department of corrections.

(7) For the 2017-18 state fiscal year, $48,288 is appropriated to the office of the governor for use by the office of information technology. This appropriation is from reappropriated funds received from the department of local affairs under subsection (4)(d) of this section. To implement this act, the office may use this appropriation to provide information technology services for the department of local affairs.

SECTION 9. Safety clause. The general assembly hereby finds,
1 determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate
2 preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.