



Legislative Council Staff

Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

Fiscal Note

Drafting Number:	LLS 21-0255	Date:	March 1, 2021
Prime Sponsors:	Sen. Lee Rep. Weissman	Bill Status:	Senate Judiciary
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Bill Topic: **CHANGES TO FELONY MURDER**

Summary of Fiscal Impact:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Revenue	<input type="checkbox"/> TABOR Refund
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Expenditure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Government
	<input type="checkbox"/> State Transfer	<input type="checkbox"/> Statutory Public Entity

The bill changes the crime classification for certain first-degree murder offenses from a class 1 felony to a class 2 felony and makes related changes. Beginning in FY 2021-22, the bill may increase state revenue and state and local workload. Beginning in FY 2037-38, it will reduce state expenditures.

Appropriation Summary: No appropriation is required.

Fiscal Note Status: The fiscal note reflects the introduced bill.

Summary of Legislation

Under current law, a person who acts alone or with one or more persons to commit or attempt to commit felony arson, robbery, burglary, kidnapping, specific crimes of sexual assault, or escape that results in the death of a person, other than a participant, caused by any participant in the crime can be convicted of first degree murder and subject to a class 1 felony.

The bill changes the penalty for this crime to a class 2 felony and makes the following changes:

- requires the death be caused by a participant;
- repeals certain elements of the affirmative defense;
- clarifies that a court must sentence a defendant to a definite sentence within the aggravated range when the court finds certain aggravating circumstances; and
- provides that a defendant is subject to a mandatory sentence as a crime of violence if the fact finder makes specific findings related to use or threat to use a deadly weapon, or causation of serious bodily injury or death to another person, other than one of the participants, during the commission of the offense.

Comparable Crime Analysis

Legislative Council Staff is required to include certain information in the fiscal note for any bill that creates a new crime, changes the classification of an existing crime, or changes an element of an existing crime. This section outlines data on the existing crime affected by this bill.

Prior conviction data. This bill changes the classification of an existing class 1 felony for first degree murder related to felony arson, robbery, burglary, kidnapping, specific crimes of sexual assault, and escape to a class 2 felony. From FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-20, 42 individuals have been convicted and sentenced for this existing offense. Of the persons convicted, 40 were male, 1 was female, and 1 did not have a gender identified. Demographically, 22 were White, 11 were Black/African American, 5 were Hispanic, 0 were Asian, 1 was American Indian, and 3 did not have a race identified.

Penalties and average length of stay. Under current law, the penalty for a class 1 felony is a sentence of life imprisonment with no fine penalty and no parole, while the penalty for a class 2 felony crime of violence is a sentence of 16 to 48 years of imprisonment, a fine between \$5,000 and \$1 million, and a mandatory parole period of five years. The current average length of stay in prison for a class 1 felony is 40 years, while the current average length of stay in prison for a class 2 felony crime of violence is 16.8 years.

State Revenue

Beginning in FY 2021-22, this bill may increase state cash fund revenue in the Judicial Department. By changing the penalty for a specific first-degree felony murder charge from a class 1 felony with no fines to a class 2 felony, some offenders could be assessed a fine of up to \$1 million. Because the courts have the discretion of imposing a fine, the precise impact to state revenue cannot be determined. However, because fines are rarely imposed for a class 2 felony, the fiscal note assumes that any revenue generated is likely to be minimal. The fiscal note similarly assumes a minimal change for any court and administrative fees. This revenue is subject to TABOR.

State Expenditures

Beginning in FY 2021-22, the bill may increase workload in the Judicial Department and in agencies representing indigent persons. Beginning in FY 2037-38, the bill will reduce costs in the Department of Correction (DOC).

Judicial Department. The bill is not expected to impact trial court caseload, but may impact the amount of time it takes to prosecute a case. Costs and workload may also increase in the agencies that provide representation to indigent persons, including the Office of the State Public Defender and the Office of Alternate Defense Counsel. Because the number of overall cases impacted by the bill is expected to be minimal, it is assumed that this workload can be accomplished within existing appropriations.

Department of Corrections. Beginning no earlier than FY 2037-38, this bill will reduce state General Fund costs in the Department of Corrections. As discussed in the Comparable Crime Analysis section above, offenders convicted of the specific felony murder in the bill after September 1, 2021, will serve the current average length of stay for a class 2 felony crime of violence, which is 16.8 years in prison, rather than the current average sentence of 40 years for a class 1 felony. As of this writing, it is not known what the annual cost for a prison bed will be or if the current rate of convictions will continue. For informational purposes, the current cost of incarceration in a state prison is about \$46,738 per offender, per year. Offenders leaving prison will be required to participate in parole for at least five years. The current cost for parole is about \$5,179 per year, per offender. The fiscal note assumes the reduction in appropriations resulting from the bill will be addressed through the annual budget process.

TABOR refunds. Under the December 2020 Legislative Council Staff Economic and Revenue Forecast, the state is not expected to collect revenue above the TABOR limit in either FY 2021-22 or FY 2022-23, and refund obligations are not anticipated for these years. This bill does not change these expectations concerning refunds to taxpayers.

Local Government

Similar to the state, district attorney workload may be minimally impacted. District attorney offices are funded by counties, with each county in a judicial district contributing based on its population.

Effective Date

The bill takes effect September 1, 2021, assuming no referendum petition is filed, and applies to offenses committed on or after this date.

State and Local Government Contacts

Corrections
Judicial

District Attorneys
Public Defender

Information Technology