



## Legislative Council Staff

Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

# Fiscal Note

**Drafting Number:** LLS 22-0588  
**Prime Sponsors:** Rep. Neville

**Date:** January 31, 2022  
**Bill Status:** House SCMVA  
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**Bill Topic:** CONCEALED HANDGUNS ON SCHOOL GROUNDS

**Summary of Fiscal Impact:**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Revenue     | <input checked="" 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 legalizes carrying a concealed weapon on school grounds. It minimally decreases state and local revenue and expenditures on an ongoing basis beginning in FY 2022-23.

**Appropriation Summary:** No appropriation is required.

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

## Summary of Legislation

Current law prohibits a concealed carry permit holder from carrying a concealed handgun while on the property of a public elementary, middle, junior, or high school. The bill repeals this restriction and prohibits a local government from enacting such restrictions.

## 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 creates a new factual basis for an existing crime. The following sections outline data on crimes that are comparable to the offense in this bill and discuss assumptions on future rates of criminal convictions resulting from the bill.

**Prior conviction data.** This bill creates a new factual basis for the existing offense of carrying a weapon on school grounds by repealing the prohibition of carrying a concealed weapon on school grounds, a class 6 felony. From FY 2018-19 to FY 2020-21, 28 people have been convicted and sentenced for this offense. Of the persons convicted, 24 were male, and 4 were female. Demographically, 23 were White, 4 were Black/African American, and 1 was Hispanic. The fiscal note assumes that the bill will decrease convictions of this crime by a minimal amount.

## State Revenue and Expenditures

Based on the assumptions above, this analysis assumes that there will be a minimal impact on state revenue and expenditures. Under the bill, criminal fines and court fees, which are subject to TABOR, may decrease by a minimal amount. Similarly, any decrease in workload and costs for the Judicial Department, including the trial courts, Division of Probation, and agencies that provide representation to indigent persons, and to the Department of Corrections, are assumed to be minimal and no change in appropriations is required.

## Local Government

Similar to the state, it is expected that any workload or cost decreases for district attorneys to prosecute fewer offenses, or for county jails to imprison fewer individuals under the bill will be minimal. District attorney offices and county jails are funded by counties.

Workload may increase in local governments in FY 2022-23 if they need to repeal existing regulations in compliance with the bill. To the extent that those local governments are enforcing such regulations, their expenditures may decrease on an ongoing basis.

## Effective Date

The bill takes effect upon signature of the Governor, or upon becoming law without his signature.

## State and Local Government Contacts

Counties  
Information Technology  
School Districts

District Attorneys  
Judicial  
Sheriffs

Education  
Municipalities