



**Colorado  
Legislative  
Council  
Staff**

**HB17-1308**

**FINAL  
FISCAL NOTE**

**FISCAL IMPACT:**  State  Local  Statutory Public Entity  Conditional  No Fiscal Impact

**Drafting Number:** LLS 17-1150 **Date:** August 2, 2017  
**Prime Sponsor(s):** Rep. Salazar; Sias **Bill Status:** Signed into Law  
 Sen. Kagan; Cooke **Fiscal Analyst:** Kerry White (303-866-3469)

**BILL TOPIC:** INDIVIDUALIZED CONDITIONS OF PAROLE

Fiscal Impact Summary	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019
<b>State Revenue</b>		
<b>State Expenditures</b>		
General Fund	Reduction - See State Expenditures section.	
<b>Appropriation Required:</b> None.		
<b>Future Year Impacts:</b> Ongoing expenditure decrease.		

**Summary of Legislation**

This bill removes the mandatory imposition of certain parole conditions. Under the bill:

- the State Parole Board (Board) is no longer required to fix the manner and time of payment of restitution as a condition of every parole and instead, parolees will follow the conditions imposed by the court;
- a parolee is required to notify his or her community parole officer prior to a change of residence rather than obtaining his or her knowledge and consent prior to moving;
- the requirement that every parolee submit to urinalysis or other drug tests is removed;
- the requirement that every parolee obtain the permission of his or her community parole officer prior to having contact with another inmate, parolee, probationer, or person with a prior criminal history is removed; and
- the Board is no longer required to direct every parolee, at his or her own expense, to submit to random chemical testing to determine the presence of drugs or alcohol.

**State Expenditures**

Beginning in FY 2017-18, the bill is expected to reduce workload and state General Fund costs for the Department of Corrections, the exact amount of which is dependent on future decisions made by the Board for individual parolees. The fiscal note assumes that any required reductions in appropriations will be addressed through the annual budget process once actual savings are realized. The following discussion presents categories where savings may occur.

**Parole officers and Parole Board.** The bill may result in fewer conditions being imposed on parolees, thus reducing workload for parole officers. If having fewer conditions of parole results in fewer technical violations of parole, hearing workload is also reduced for the Board.

**Urinalysis samples.** Currently, every parolee is required to submit two samples for urinalysis within six months of initial parole and annually thereafter. Offenders on intensive supervision parole are required to submit between two and four samples per month. Each urinalysis costs the Department of Corrections \$8.96. To the extent that this bill causes some individuals to no longer have urinalysis as a condition of parole, costs will be reduced.

**Prison bed reductions.** If having fewer conditions of parole reduces the number of technical violations of parole that result in a return to prison, costs will be reduced. Data from the Department of Corrections indicates that parolees returning to prison on a technical violation spend about six months in custody. Based on FY 2017-18 data and assuming each parolee would have been returned to a private prison for six months, the bill saves \$10,950 per offender.

## Local Government Impact

Under current law, some technical parole violations are issued intermediate sanctions which may include up to five days in a county jail. To the extent that the bill results in fewer technical parole violations, revenue and costs for county jails may also be reduced. The state currently reimburses participating county jails \$53.64 per day. These impacts have not been estimated.

## Effective Date

The bill was signed into law by the Governor on June 6, 2017, and takes effect August 9, 2017, assuming no referendum petition is filed.

## State and Local Government Contacts

Corrections                      Information Technology