



Legislative Council Staff
Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

Final Fiscal Note

Drafting Number:	LLS 23-0509	Date:	June 20, 2023
Prime Sponsors:	Rep. Bacon; Sharbini Sen. Gonzales	Bill Status:	Signed into Law
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Bill Topic: **ADMISSIBILITY STANDARDS FOR JUVENILE STATEMENTS**

Summary of Fiscal Impact:	<input 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 makes juvenile statements inadmissible in court if law enforcement communicates untruthful information during interrogation; requires law enforcement to record all interrogations of juveniles; and requires the POST Board to train law enforcement officers on interrogating juveniles. The bill will increase state expenditures in FY 2023-24 only, and will impact state and local workload on an ongoing basis.

Appropriation Summary: For FY 2023-24, the bill requires and includes an appropriation of \$37,500 to the Department of Law.

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

**Table 1
State Fiscal Impacts Under HB 23-1042**

		Budget Year FY 2023-24	Out Year FY 2024-25
Revenue		-	-
Expenditures	Cash Funds	\$37,500	-
Transfers		-	-
Other Budget Impacts		-	-

Summary of Legislation

Untruthful information in juvenile custodial interrogation. The bill makes any statement or admission of a juvenile presumptively inadmissible in court if a law enforcement official knowingly uses untruthful information or belief, as defined in the bill, prior to or during the custodial interrogation, unless the prosecution can prove that the statement was made voluntarily despite the deception.

Interrogation recording and model policy. Law enforcement must electronically record all juvenile custodial integrations regardless of the nature of the offense, and are encouraged to adopt and follow national model policies concerning interrogations involving a juvenile.

Law enforcement training. The bill requires the Peace Officers Standards and Training Board (POST Board) to develop a live virtual training program on:

- juvenile development and culture and its impact on interviews and custodial interrogations;
- interpreting juvenile behavior during an interview or custodial interrogation;
- techniques for building rapport with juveniles;
- alternative communication methods for juveniles with intellectual and developmental disabilities;
- constructing age-appropriate statements and questions; and
- cautions and considerations for interviewing and interrogation juveniles in custody.

The bill requires the state to provide the training on at least ten different dates prior to February 28, 2024, and to cover any reasonable direct local law enforcement agency cost associated with the training.

Background

House Bill 16-1117 required a peace officer investigating an alleged class 1 or 2 felony or a felony sexual assault to electronically record an interrogation occurring in a detention facility.

State Expenditures

The bill increases state cash fund expenditures in the Department of Law by \$30,000 in FY 2023-24 only. In addition, starting in FY 2023-24, workload to the Judicial Department and state agencies that employ peace officers will be impacted as described below.

Department of Law. The bill increases expenditures in the Department of Law from the POST Cash Fund by \$37,500 in FY 2023-24 only to contract with a vendor to develop training curriculum and an instructor to teach classes. Developing the training curriculum is estimated to take 500 hours at a rate of \$75 per hour. The fiscal note assumes all classes will be virtual resulting in no cost to the state for reimbursing direct costs and providing training materials and that the classes can be conducted with existing department trainers.

Judicial Department. Trial court workload will increase to the extent that prosecutors request more hearings to determine if a statement may be admitted despite the use of deception. However, court workload may decrease to the extent less evidence is put in front of the court. Overall, any changes in workload are not expected to require a change in appropriations.

State law enforcement. Workload will increase for state agencies that employ peace officers to coordinate training attendance. No change in appropriations is required for any state agency.

Local Government

Local law enforcement agencies. Workload to local law enforcement agencies may increase to update policies on when to record interrogations. Because law enforcement agencies are already required to record certain interrogations, the fiscal note assumes that law enforcement agencies already have the necessary equipment to comply with the bill. Law enforcement agencies will also have an increase in workload to facilitate scheduling.

District attorneys. Workload and costs to district attorney offices will increase to the extent there are additional or longer hearings to admit evidence. However, workload may decrease to the extent less evidence is put in front of the court and cases do not last as long. Similar to the state, this impact is expected to be minimal.

Technical Note

Timeline feasibility. Assuming a request for proposal solicitation requires six months to complete, the department will not be able to meet the required deadline of holding 10 trainings by February 28, 2024.

Effective Date

The bill was signed into law by the Governor on May 18, 2023, and takes effect on August 7, 2023, assuming no referendum petition is filed.

State Appropriations

For FY 2023-24, the bill requires and includes a \$37,500 appropriation from the POST Board Cash Fund to the Department of Law.

State and Local Government Contacts

Corrections

Information Technology

Public Safety

District Attorneys

Judicial

Human Services

Law