## Second Regular Session Seventy-fourth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

### **ENGROSSED**

This Version Includes All Amendments Adopted on Second Reading in the House of Introduction

LLS NO. 24-1127.01 Shelby Ross x4510

**HOUSE BILL 24-1437** 

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Weissman and Duran, Jodeh, Lindsay

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# A BILL FOR AN ACT CONCERNING PROHIBITING A MUNICIPALITY FROM USING SPECIFIED PAYMENT STRUCTURES FOR INDIGENT DEFENSE SERVICES UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.

## **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 <a href="http://leg.colorado.gov">http://leg.colorado.gov</a>.)

Beginning January 1, 2025, the bill requires a municipality that prosecutes an act of domestic violence and that contracts directly with one or more defense attorneys to provide counsel to indigent defendants to ensure that the municipality's contract does not use a fixed or flat-fee payment structure for indigent defense services. The bill requires the

municipal court to instead use the same payment structure and rates that are paid by the state of Colorado to attorneys or other interdisciplinary team members under contract with the office of alternate defense counsel and consistent with chief justice directive 04-04.

1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado: 2 **SECTION 1. Legislative declaration.** (1) The general assembly 3 finds and declares that: 4 (a) Flat-fee contracting for the provision of constitutionally 5 required indigent defense undermines the integrity of the criminal justice 6 system; 7 (b) The American bar association and several states reject flat-fee 8 contracts for the provision of indigent defense because flat-fee contracts 9 financially disincentivize defense counsel for the indigent from zealously 10 advocating for their clients and these contracts constitute an inherent 11 conflict of interest between the client and the attorney; 12 (c) The state of Colorado, through the office of the state public 13 defender and the office of alternate defense counsel, ensures that all 14 indigent individuals charged with a state criminal offense are afforded an 15 attorney who is not paid through a flat-fee contract, and the Colorado 16 supreme court, through chief justice directive 04-04, ensures that the state 17 of Colorado pays reasonable hourly rates to contract defense attorneys; 18 however, some Colorado municipal courts use or have considered using 19 flat-fee contracts to provide indigent defense; 20 (d) Flat-fee contracts and low hourly rates for defense attorneys 21 raise the greatest concern in prosecutions for a serious offense, 22 particularly in cases involving an allegation of domestic violence, which

is the most serious offense type handled in municipal court;

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1	(e) Domestic violence cases are sensitive prosecutions for both
2	victims and criminal defendants;
3	(f) Although few Colorado municipalities choose to prosecute
4	domestic violence cases, municipalities that do should provide the same
5	level of unconflicted and robust indigent defense that is available in state
6	court;
7	(g) The state of Colorado has a strong interest in ensuring there is
8	unconflicted and robust indigent defense for domestic violence cases
9	prosecuted in any court in Colorado in order to protect the rights of both
10	criminal defendants and victims;
11	(h) Competent criminal defense increases professionalism in all
12	aspects of the case, minimizes delays in case resolution, and creates
13	greater certainty for victims since cases involving competent criminal
14	defense are less likely to be appealed; and
15	(i) Victims of domestic violence are, in too many cases,
16	inadvertently arrested and prosecuted for domestic violence, and strong
17	indigent defense is essential to quickly and effectively address these
18	errors.
19	(2) Therefore, the general assembly determines that Colorado's
20	interest and the interests of justice are best served by prohibiting
21	municipalities that choose to prosecute domestic violence from using a
22	flat-fee payment structure for indigent defense services and requiring
23	municipalities to pay hourly rates that are equivalent to the rates paid in
24	state court for indigent defense services.
25	SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-10-114.5, amend
26	(3)(c)(I); and <b>add</b> $(3)(c)(III)$ as follows:
2.7	13-10-114.5. Representation by counsel-independent indigent

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1	defense - definitions. (3) (c) To satisfy the requirement described in
2	subsection (3)(a) of this section, a municipality that contracts directly
3	with one or more defense attorneys to provide counsel to indigent
4	defendants shall ensure that:
5	(I) The process to select indigent defense attorneys is transparent
6	and based on merit; and
7	(III) (A) THE CONTRACT DOES NOT USE A FIXED OR FLAT-FEE
8	PAYMENT STRUCTURE FOR INDIGENT DEFENSE SERVICES BUT INSTEAD USES
9	THE SAME PAYMENT STRUCTURE AND RATES THAT ARE PAID BY THE STATE
10	OF COLORADO TO ATTORNEYS AND OTHER INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM
11	MEMBERS UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE OFFICE OF ALTERNATE DEFENSE
12	$\hbox{counsel created in section 21-2-101 and that are consistent with}$
13	CHIEF JUSTICE DIRECTIVE 04-04, OR ANY SUCCESSOR CHIEF JUSTICE
14	DIRECTIVE.
15	(B) This subsection (3)(c)(III) only applies to a municipality
16	THAT PROSECUTES AN ACT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AS DEFINED IN
17	SECTION 18-6-800.3.
18	(C) FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SUBSECTION (3)(c), "FIXED OR
19	FLAT-FEE PAYMENT STRUCTURE" MEANS A FEE PAID AS A FIXED AMOUNT
20	FOR SPECIFIED LEGAL SERVICES REGARDLESS OF THE TIME OR EFFORT
21	INVOLVED, BUT DOES NOT INCLUDE AN AMOUNT PAID AS A SALARY OR ON
22	A SALARY BASIS.
23	SECTION 3. Act subject to petition - effective date. This act
24	takes effect July 1, 2025; except that, if a referendum petition is filed
25	pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V of the state constitution against this
26	act or an item, section, or part of this act within the ninety-day period
27	after final adjournment of the general assembly, then the act, item,

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- section, or part will not take effect unless approved by the people at the
- 2 general election to be held in November 2024 and, in such case, will take
- 3 effect July 1, 2025, or on the date of the official declaration of the vote
- 4 thereon by the governor, whichever is later.

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