



**Colorado
Legislative
Council
Staff**

SB16-075

FISCAL NOTE

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

Drafting Number: LLS 16-0743 **Date:** March 1, 2016
Prime Sponsor(s): Sen. Johnston; Cooke **Bill Status:** Senate Judiciary
Rep. Lawrence; Pabon **Fiscal Analyst:** Kerry White (303-866-3469)

BILL TOPIC: DNA COLLECTION MISDEMEANOR VULNERABLE PERSONS

Fiscal Impact Summary	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
State Revenue	\$163,699	\$274,473
Cash Funds	163,699	274,473
State Expenditures	\$298,349	\$290,987
General Fund	112,561	0
Cash Funds	163,699	268,500
Centrally Appropriated Costs	22,089	22,487
TABOR Impact	\$163,699	\$274,473
FTE Position Change	1.7 FTE	1.7 FTE

Appropriation Required: \$276,260 - Multiple agencies (FY 2016-17).

Future Year Impacts: Ongoing increases in state revenue and expenditures.

Summary of Legislation

This bill expands the type of misdemeanor convictions, sentenced after July 1, 2016, that require the defendant to provide a sample of his or her DNA, to include:

- third degree assault;
- menacing;
- reckless endangerment;
- theft;
- criminal mischief;
- child abuse;
- violation of a protection order;
- solicitation of a prostitute; and
- harassment.

Background and Assumptions

DNA samples. Under current law, persons convicted of a felony offense or a misdemeanor sex offense are required to provide a DNA sample. A person who is granted a deferred judgment and sentence is not required to submit a sample unless it is revoked and a sentence is imposed. DNA samples are processed by the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in the Department of Public Safety. Samples are collected by:

- the Department of Corrections during intake or within 35 days if the offender is sentenced to the department or the youth offender system;
- the sheriff or community corrections program within 35 days of an offender being received into the custody of a county jail or community corrections facility; or
- the Judicial Department within 35 days of an offender being placed on probation or receiving any other type of sentence, including a suspended sentence.

Misdemeanor offenses that will require testing under Senate Bill 16-075. In the past year, there were about 6,500 misdemeanor convictions that met the criteria of the bill. This number includes deferred judgment sentences that were revoked. Excluding misdemeanor convictions that accompanied a felony or deferred judgment sentences that did not result in a revocation, caseload is assumed to be 5,329 in FY 2016-17 and 5,382 in FY 2017-18.

State Revenue

This bill will increase state cash fund revenue by \$163,707 in FY 2016-17 and \$274,473 in FY 2017-18. This revenue will be credited to the Offender Identification Fund in the Judicial Department.

Assumptions. The fiscal note assumes that 20 percent of misdemeanor convictions under the bill already have a DNA sample on file and will not be subject to further testing. Caseload is, therefore, assumed to be 5,329 new offenders tested in FY 2016-17 and will increase by 1 percent per year. The following assumptions apply to the revenue collection:

- Each conviction will result in an assessment of the current fee of \$128 for DNA extraction;
- 20 percent of offenders will be deemed indigent and unable to pay the fee; and
- consistent with current payment rates, 30 percent of each year's revenue will be collected in the first year and the remainder will be paid in 20 percent increments over future years until paid in full.

Table 1 shows the anticipated change in revenue.

Table 1. Fee Impact Under SB16-075					
Type of Fee	Current Fee	Number Affected	Number Paying Fee*	Base Revenue**	Total Collected***
Offender Identification Fee FY 2016-17	\$128	5,329	4,263	\$545,690	\$163,699
FY 2016-17 TOTAL					
Offender Identification Fee FY 2017-18	\$128	5,382	4,306	\$551,117	\$165,335
Year 1 revenue received					109,138
FY 2017-18 TOTAL					\$274,473

* This is the number affected less 20 percent.

** This is the number of persons paying the fee multiplied by the current fee.

*** In the first year, this is 30 percent of the base revenue. In the second year, this is 20 percent of the first year's revenue.

TABOR Impact

This bill increases state revenue collected from fees, which will increase the amount of revenue required to be refunded under TABOR. TABOR refunds are paid from the General Fund.

State Expenditures

This bill increases state expenditures by \$298,349 and 1.7 FTE in FY 2016-17 and by \$290,987 and 1.7 FTE in FY 2017-18. Table 2 and the discussion that follows describe the costs of the bill.

Table 2. Expenditures Under SB16-075		
Cost Components	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Judicial Department Personal Services	\$111,341 60,230	\$107,201 60,230
FTE	0.9 FTE	0.9 FTE
Operating Expenses and Capital Outlay Costs	6,768	2,065
DNA Swab Testing Kits	31,952	32,272
Centrally Appropriated Costs*	12,391	12,634
CBI Personal Services	\$187,008 38,462	\$183,786 38,462
FTE	0.8 FTE	0.8 FTE
Operating Expenses and Capital Outlay Costs	5,463	760
DNA Sample Processing	133,385	134,711
Centrally Appropriated Costs*	9,698	9,853
TOTAL	\$298,349	\$290,987

* Centrally appropriated costs are not included in the bill's appropriation.

Judicial Department. Staff in the Probation Division are required to conduct DNA sampling for certain misdemeanor offenders sentenced to probation. Based on actual sentences in the last year, it is assumed that the majority of samples will be collected by Probation staff and a small sample will be gathered by sheriffs. Probation staff will collect 5,096 samples in FY 2016-17 and 5,147 samples in FY 2017-18. Caseload will increase by 1 percent per year thereafter. DNA swab testing kits will be used by staff to extract DNA samples from offenders at a cost of \$6.27 per kit. Staff increases of 0.9 FTE per year assume 0.7 FTE probation officer, 0.1 FTE probation supervisor, and 0.1 FTE administrative support. One-time capital outlay costs and ongoing annual operating costs are included for probation officer staff.

CBI in the Department of Public Safety. The CBI will be required to process samples collected by the Judicial Department, as well as those collected by local law enforcement (see Local Government Impact section below). Costs are based on an assumption that 5,329 samples will be processed in FY 2016-17 and 5,382 will be processed in FY 2017-18. Total caseload will increase by 1 percent per year thereafter. DNA processing costs \$25.03 per sample. Each technician can process about 6,500 samples per year, resulting in an increase of 0.8 FTE in FY 2016-17 and 0.8 FTE in FY 2017-18.

Centrally appropriated costs. Pursuant to a Joint Budget Committee policy, certain costs associated with this bill are addressed through the annual budget process and centrally appropriated in the Long Bill or supplemental appropriations bills, rather than in this bill. The centrally appropriated costs subject to this policy are estimated in the fiscal note for informational purposes and summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Centrally Appropriated Costs Under SB16-075*		
Cost Components	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Employee Insurance (Health, Life, Dental, and Short-term Disability)	\$13,644	\$13,644
Supplemental Employee Retirement Payments	8,445	8,843
TOTAL	\$22,089	\$22,487

*More information is available at: <http://colorado.gov/fiscalnotes>

Local Government Impact

Costs for county governments will increase by at least \$1,500 per year, beginning in FY 2016-17. These costs are based on the assumption that county sheriffs will be required to conduct DNA swab testing for certain misdemeanor offenders sentenced to county jails. It is assumed that 233 offenders will be tested by counties in FY 2016-17. Caseload will continue to grow at a rate of 1 percent per year thereafter. Material costs are assumed to be \$6.27 per DNA swab test kit. Staff costs for DNA collection, which are not available as of this writing, are anticipated to vary by jurisdiction and be minimal.

Effective Date

The bill takes effect upon signature of the Governor, or upon becoming law without his signature and applies to offenders sentenced on or after July 1, 2016.

State Appropriations

For FY 2016-17, the bill requires the following appropriations:

- \$98,950 from the Offender Identification Fund and an allocation of 0.9 FTE to the Probation Division in the Judicial Department; and
- \$177,310 including \$112,561 General Fund and \$64,749 from the Offender Identification Fund and an allocation of 0.8 FTE to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation in the Department of Public Safety.

Departmental Differences

The Colorado Bureau of Investigation within the Department of Public Safety agreed with the cost for processing DNA samples, but has indicated it has sufficient spending authority to implement the bill's requirements without an additional appropriation. The fiscal note includes these costs because it assumes, in accordance with fiscal note common policies, that any adjustments required for the department will occur through the budget process and will not take into account the passage of SB16-075.

State and Local Government Contacts

Counties
Judicial
Sheriffs

District Attorneys
Municipalities

Information Technology
Public Safety