First Regular Session Seventy-fifth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

PREAMENDED

This Unofficial Version Includes Committee Amendments Not Yet Adopted on Second Reading

LLS NO. 25-0731.01 Jerry Barry x4341

HOUSE BILL 25-1214

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

Clifford,

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

Gonzales J.,

House Committees

Senate Committees

Judiciary Finance Appropriations

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING MEASURES TO MAKE APPROPRIATE USE OF PRISON BEDS.

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 http://leg.colorado.gov.)

Before an individual is sentenced to the department of corrections (department) for a class 5 or 6 felony, the bill requires the court to review certain available information and to make additional findings.

The bill directs the executive director of the department (executive director) to notify the sentencing court that a person sentenced to prison for certain lower-class felonies is either past or within 90 days or less of the person's parole eligibility date.

The bill adds certified recovery residences to the lists of possible

treatment or recovery options for a parolee.

The bill eliminates the requirement that a parolee who tests positive for drugs or alcohol must pay for any treatment program ordered as a new condition of parole.

The bill repeals provisions that require approval by a majority of the members of the state board of parole (state board) for a denial of parole to certain low- or very low-risk inmates. The bill replaces these provisions by creating a presumption that certain low- or very low-risk inmates who have reached their parole eligibility dates will be granted parole. The bill also requires the state board to provide a monthly report to the department on the status of hearings for these low- and very low-risk inmates.

If an offender is otherwise eligible for parole or placement in a community corrections program but has an outstanding warrant or detainer, the parole board or the executive director shall notify the public defender liaison, who shall determine if the warrant or detainer may be resolved and notify the executive director of the outcome.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

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2 **SECTION 1. Legislative declaration.** (1) The general assembly finds:

- (a) The department of corrections' budget has grown by over \$246.7 million over the past six years, and its fiscal year 2024-25 budget is almost \$1.2 billion;
- (b) Prison population projections indicate continued growth in the prison population, and the department has requested an additional 427 male prison beds in its initial budget request for fiscal year 2025-26;
- (c) It is essential that the state's costly prison resources are used for those offenders for whom a different sentence is not appropriate or will not properly meet the goals of community safety and rehabilitation of the offender;

(d) Over 10% of persons admitted to prison as a new court commitment are past or within 90 days or less of their parole eligibility

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date upon admission to prison, especially if the conviction was for a lower-level felony or drug felony. Courts, defense counsel, and prosecutors do not have sentence time computation information at the time of sentencing.

(e) Given that these new prison admissions are past or close to their parole eligibility date, the department of corrections will be unlikely to be able to provide education, treatment, or other rehabilitative programs prior to release. Requiring the department of corrections to notify the court when a new prison admission convicted of a lower-level felony is past or near their parole eligibility date allows the court to reconsider whether a sentence to prison is the most appropriate sentence with input from the prosecutor, defense counsel, and any victim.

(f) The number of people approved by community corrections as transition clients from prison has declined in recent years. In current law, inmates with a detainer or warrant are ineligible for referral to community corrections. Since that law went into effect, a new position was created within the office of state public defender to serve as a liaison to the department of corrections and parole board to assist with legal matters including warrants and detainers, special needs parole, and competency. Limiting the exclusionary criteria to only those situations when the warrant and detainer cannot be resolved may enable the public defender liaison to resolve outstanding warrants and detainers, creating a larger pool of potential applicants who can be considered by the community corrections boards and community corrections programs.

SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 16-11-301, **amend** (1); and **add** (5) as follows:

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16-11-301. Sentences - commitments - correctional facilities - county jail - age limit. (1) (a) As a general rule, imprisonment for the conviction of a felony by an adult offender shall be IS served by confinement in an appropriate facility as determined by the executive director of the department of corrections. In such cases, the court will SHALL sentence the offender to the custody of the executive director of the department of corrections.

(b) PRIOR TO THE IMPOSITION OF A SENTENCE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FOR A CONVICTION OF A CLASS 5 FELONY, CLASS 6 FELONY, CLASS 3 DRUG FELONY, OR CLASS 4 DRUG FELONY AT SENTENCING OR RESENTENCING AFTER A REVOCATION OF PROBATION OR COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SENTENCE, THE COURT SHALL DETERMINE WHETHER INCARCERATION IS THE MOST SUITABLE OPTION GIVEN THE FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CASE AND THE PURPOSES OF SENTENCING PURSUANT TO SECTION 18-1-102.5.

PLEA AGREEMENT FOR AN EXACT NUMBER OF YEARS IN PRISON, IF A SENTENCING COURT RECEIVES A NOTICE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 17-1-103 (1)(s) THAT, AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION, AN OFFENDER SENTENCED TO PRISON BY THE COURT IS EITHER PAST OR WITHIN NINETY DAYS OF THE OFFENDER'S PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE IN THE SENTENCED CASE, THE COURT SHALL NOTIFY COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENDANT AND THE PROSECUTION AND REQUEST THAT THE DEFENDANT FILE A MOTION IF THE DEFENDANT WANTS TO MOVE FOR RECONSIDERATION. IF THE COURT RECEIVES A MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION, THE COURT SHALL SCHEDULE

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1	A HEARING ON THE MOTION WITHIN THIRTY-FIVE DAYS AFTER FILING AND,
2	AT THE HEARING, MAY IMPOSE AN ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE. THIS HEARING
3	IS SUBJECT TO PART 3 OF ARTICLE 4.1 OF TITLE 24.
4	SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 17-1-103, add (1)(s)
5	as follows:
6	17-1-103. Duties of the executive director. (1) The duties of the
7	executive director are:
8	(s) If an offender is admitted to the custody of the
9	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AS A NEW COURT COMMITMENT SERVING A
10	SENTENCE WHERE THE CONTROLLING SENTENCE IS FOR A CLASS 5 OR
11	CLASS 6 FELONY OR A CLASS 3 OR CLASS 4 DRUG FELONY AND THE
12	OFFENDER IS DETERMINED BY THE DEPARTMENT AT ADMISSION TO BE PAST
13	OR WITHIN NINETY DAYS OF THE OFFENDER'S PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE,
14	THE DEPARTMENT SHALL NOTIFY THE SENTENCING COURT WITHIN
15	FOURTEEN DAYS AFTER ADMISSION AND PROVIDE THE COURT WITH
16	INFORMATION ON THE PAROLE ELIGIBILITY DATE, THE MANDATORY
17	RELEASE DATE, AND THE RESULTS OF ANY INTAKE ASSESSMENTS FOR THE
18	OFFENDER.
19	SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 17-2-201, amend
20	(3)(h.1)(I), (4)(f)(I)(B), (4)(f)(I)(C), (5)(c)(II) introductory portion,
21	(5.5)(d)(I), (5.7) introductory portion, and (5.7)(a); and repeal
22	(4)(f)(I)(D), (4)(f)(I)(E), and (19) as follows:
23	17-2-201. State board of parole - duties - definitions. (3) The
24	chairperson, in addition to other provisions of law, has the following
25	powers and duties:
26	(h.1) To contract with qualified individuals to serve as release
27	hearing officers:

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(1) To conduct parole application hearings for inmates convicted
of class 4, class 5, or class 6 felonies or level 3 or level 4 drug felonies
who have been assessed to be less than high risk by the Colorado risk
assessment scale developed pursuant to section 17-22.5-404 (2)(a); on
hearings pursuant to subsection (19) of this section pursuant to rules
adopted by the parole board; and
(4) The board has the following powers and duties:
(f) (I) To conduct an initial or subsequent parole release review
in lieu of a hearing, without the presence of the inmate, if:
(B) A detainer from the United States immigration and customs
enforcement agency has been filed with the department, the inmate meets
the criteria for the presumption of parole in section 17-22.5-404.7, and
victim notification is not required pursuant to section 24-4.1-302.5; OR
(C) The inmate has a statutory discharge date or mandatory
release date within six months after his or her THE INMATE'S next
ordinarily scheduled parole hearing and victim notification is not required
pursuant to section 24-4.1-302.5.
(D) The inmate is assessed to be a low or very low risk on the
validated risk assessment instrument developed pursuant to section
17-22.5-404 (2), the inmate meets readiness criteria established by the
board, and victim notification is not required pursuant to section
24-4.1-302.5; or
(E) The inmate is subject to subsection (19) of this section.
(5) (c) (II) Except if the offender is subject to subsection (19) of
this section, If the offender fails to pay the restitution, he or she THE
OFFENDER may be returned to the board and, upon proof of failure to pay,
the board shall:

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(5.5) (d) (I) If a chemical test administered pursuant to the requirements of this subsection (5.5) reflects the presence of drugs or alcohol, the parolee may be required to participate at his own expense in an appropriate drug or alcohol program; community correctional nonresidential program; mental health program; CERTIFIED RECOVERY RESIDENCE, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 27-80-129; or other fee-based or non-fee-based treatment program approved by the parole board.

- (5.7) If, as a condition of parole, an offender is required to undergo counseling, or treatment, OR PARTICIPATE IN A CERTIFIED RECOVERY RESIDENCE, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 27-80-129, unless the parole board determines that treatment at another facility or with another person is warranted, the treatment or counseling must be at a facility or with a person:
- (a) Approved by the behavioral health administration in the department of human services if the treatment is for alcohol or drug abuse OR A CERTIFIED RECOVERY RESIDENCE, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 27-80-129;
- (19) (a) Except as provided in subsection (19)(b) of this section, if a person has an approved parole plan, has been assessed to be low or very low risk on the validated risk assessment scale developed pursuant to section 17-22.5-404 (2), and the parole release guidelines recommend release, the parole board may deny parole only by a majority vote of the full parole board.
- (b) An inmate is not eligible for release pursuant to subsection (19)(a) of this section if he or she has had a class I code of penal discipline violation within the previous twelve months from the date of consideration by the parole board or since incarceration, whichever is shorter; has been terminated for lack of progress or has declined in

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writing to participate in programs that have been recommended and made		
available to the inmate within the previous twelve months or since		
incarceration, whichever is shorter; has been regressed from community		
corrections or revoked from parole within the previous one hundred		
eighty days; is required to be considered by the full board for release; or		
has a pending felony charge, detainer, or an extraditable warrant.		
(e) If the parole board denies parole to an inmate pursuant to		
subsection (19)(a) of this section, the board shall submit to the department		
the basis for the denial in writing.		
SECTION 5. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 17-2-203, amend		
(1.5)(c), (11)(c) introductory portion, and (11)(e); and add (11)(c)(III) as		
follows:		
17-2-103. Arrest of parolee - revocation proceedings.		
(1.5) (c) A community parole officer shall also make referrals to any		
needed treatment, CERTIFIED RECOVERY RESIDENCE, AS DEFINED IN		
SECTION 27-80-129, or other support services that may help a parolee		
become compliant with the conditions of parole and succeed in		
mainta anatina into anaisty. For the nymnessa of this section testina masitive		
reintegrating into society. For the purposes of this section, testing positive		
for the use of illegal drugs is considered a technical violation of parole.		
for the use of illegal drugs is considered a technical violation of parole.		
for the use of illegal drugs is considered a technical violation of parole. (11) (c) If the board determines that the parolee is in need of		
for the use of illegal drugs is considered a technical violation of parole. (11) (c) If the board determines that the parolee is in need of treatment, the board shall consider placing the parolee in one of the		
for the use of illegal drugs is considered a technical violation of parole. (11) (c) If the board determines that the parolee is in need of treatment, the board shall consider placing the parolee in one of the following treatment OR RECOVERY options and, if appropriate, may		

(e) If the parolee is unsuccessful in participating in a treatment OR

RECOVERY program ordered pursuant to paragraph (c) of this subsection

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I	(11) SUBSECTION (11)(c) OF THIS SECTION and his or her THE PAROLEE'S
2	participation is terminated, the board may consider placement of the
3	parolee in additional treatment, as appropriate, including a higher level of
4	treatment OR IN A CERTIFIED RECOVERY RESIDENCE, AS DEFINED IN
5	SECTION 27-80-129.
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7	SECTION 6. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-1.3-301, add
8	(2)(b.5) as follows:
9	18-1.3-301. Authority to place offenders in community
10	corrections program. (2) (b.5) If an offender eligible for referral
11	UNDER THIS SUBSECTION (2) HAS A WARRANT OR DETAINER, THE
12	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS SHALL
13	DELAY REFERRAL AND NOTIFY THE PUBLIC DEFENDER LIAISON TO
14	DETERMINE IF THE WARRANT OR DETAINER MAY BE RESOLVED. THE
15	PUBLIC DEFENDER LIAISON SHALL NOTIFY THE DEPARTMENT OF
16	CORRECTIONS OF THE OUTCOME, AND, IF THE WARRANT OR DETAINER IS
17	REMOVED, THE DEPARTMENT SHALL MAKE A REFERRAL AS REQUIRED BY
18	SUBSECTION (2)(b) OF THIS SECTION.
19	SECTION 7. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 17-33-101, add
20	(7)(f.5)(IV.5)(C) as follows:
21	17-33-101. Reentry planning and programs for adult parole -
22	grant program - appropriation - rules - definition - repeal.
23	(7) $(f.5)$ $(IV.5)$ (C) From the savings from the enactment of House
24	BILL 25-1214, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHALL APPROPRIATE \$714,690 TO
25	THE FUND FOR FISCAL YEAR $2025-26$ AND $$1,658,037$ TO THE FUND FOR
26	FISCL YEAR 2026-27.
27	SECTION 8 Act subject to netition - effective date -

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applicability. (1) This act takes effect September 1, 2025; except that, 1 2 if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V of 3 the state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this act 4 within the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general 5 assembly, then the act, item, section, or part will not take effect unless 6 approved by the people at the general election to be held in November 7 2026 and, in such case, will take effect January 1, 2027, or on the date of 8 the official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor, whichever is 9 later.

(2) This act applies to sentences entered and parole board hearings held on or after the applicable effective date of this act.

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