

March 3, 2021

The Honorable Russell Jennings, Chairperson
House Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice
Statehouse, Room 151B-S
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Representative Jennings:

SUBJECT: Fiscal Note for HB 2300 by Representative Schreiber, et al.

In accordance with KSA 75-3715a, the following fiscal note concerning HB 2300 is respectfully submitted to your committee.

HB 2300 would abolish the death penalty for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2021. The bill would repeal the capital murder statute and create the new crime of aggravated murder, which would be an off-grid person felony. Offenders convicted of aggravated murder would be sentenced to imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole and would not be eligible for commutation of sentence, parole, probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, conditional release, post release supervision, functional incapacitation release, or suspension, modification, or reduction of sentence. The bill would also make several technical amendments.

The Office of Judicial Administration states enactment of HB 2300 would still require the courts to work through any existing death penalty cases committed before July 1, 2021. Judges and nonjudicial staff at both the district and appellate court levels work additional hours to address death penalty cases and, to some extent, have to delay hearing other cases. The Office indicates aggravated murder proceedings would be less lengthy than death penalty proceedings. According to the Office, a fiscal effect cannot be estimated on the Judicial Branch until the courts have been given an opportunity to operate under the bill's provisions.

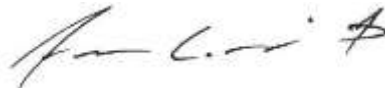
If the death penalty were to be abolished under HB 2300, the State Board of Indigents' Defense Services estimates savings for the agency of approximately \$581,339 from the State General Fund in casework costs. According to the Board, these savings would not be realized for a few years because of the time it takes to resolve existing caseloads of already charged and/or convicted capital cases.

The Office of the Attorney General estimates that the bill would cause the agency to incur additional costs of approximately \$375,000 from the State General Fund over the next two fiscal years. The Office states that new legal arguments may be available to those offenders who were sentenced to death for crimes committed before July 1, 2021. According to the Office, there are ten offenders who are under the sentence of death. This could result in those offenders creating additional legal actions, which would result in litigation costs of approximately \$250,000 (10 offenders X \$25,000 per case) for those cases. Also, the Office of the Attorney General anticipates that the bill would generate at least one U.S. Supreme Court appeal, which would require additional expenditures of approximately \$125,000.

The Kansas Sentencing Commission states that enactment of HB 2300 would have no effect on prison admissions or beds as it is beyond the ten-year forecasting period. The Kansas Department of Corrections estimates enactment of HB 2300 would not have a fiscal effect on Department operations. Any fiscal effect associated with HB 2300 is not reflected in *The FY 2022 Governor's Budget Report*.

The Kansas Association of Counties states enactment of the bill could have a negligible fiscal effect on counties.

Sincerely,



Adam Proffitt
Director of the Budget

cc: Debbie Thomas, Judiciary
Heather Cessna, Indigents Defense Services
Jay Hall, Association of Counties
Randy Bowman, Corrections
Scott Schultz, Sentencing Commission
Willie Prescott, Office of the Attorney General