Second Regular Session Seventieth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

REREVISED

This Version Includes All Amendments Adopted in the Second House HOUSE BILL 16-1311

LLS NO. 16-0972.01 Jerry Barry x4341

Carroll and Marble,

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

Salazar,

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

House Committees

Judiciary

Senate Committees Judiciary

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING COURT ORDERS REQUIRING PAYMENT OF MONETARY

102 AMOUNTS.

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 <u>http://www.leg.state.co.us/billsummaries.</u>)

Current law establishes procedures for when a sentence includes the payment of a monetary amount. The bill clarifies that the procedures also apply whenever a court enters a judgment or issues an order obligating a defendant to pay an amount to the court.

The bill modifies the procedures by requiring notice to a defendant that if he or she is unable to pay:

SENATE 3rd Reading Unamended May 2, 2016

HOUSE SENATE Reading Unamended April 8, 2016 April 29, 2016

3rd

Amended 2nd Reading April 7, 2016

HOUSE

- ! The defendant may appear in court and request a reduction in the amount or an alternative sentence that does not involve incarceration; and
- ! The court will not jail or otherwise punish the defendant for his or her inability to pay.

The bill also prohibits a court from:

- ! Accepting a guilty plea for contempt of court for failure to pay unless the court finds that the defendant has the ability to pay and the payment will not be an undue hardship on the defendant or the defendant's dependents; or
- ! Issuing a warrant for failure to pay money or to appear when ordered to pay money unless the existing procedural provisions are followed.

The bill specifies what undue hardship means and lists items a court shall consider in determining undue hardship. It provides that there is a rebuttable presumption if certain conditions are met.

1	Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:
2	SECTION 1. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 18-1.3-702
3	as follows:
4	18-1.3-702. Monetary payments - due process required.
5	(1) (a) When the court imposes a sentence, ENTERS A JUDGMENT, OR
6	ISSUES AN ORDER that includes OBLIGATES the payment of DEFENDANT TO
7	PAY a monetary amount, the court may direct as follows:
8	(I) That the defendant pay the entire monetary amount at the time
9	sentence is pronounced;
10	(II) That the defendant pay the entire monetary amount at some
11	later date;
12	(III) That the defendant pay as directed by the court or the court's
13	designated official: the monetary amount:
14	(A) At a future date certain in its entirety;
15	(B) By periodic payments, which may include payments at
16	intervals, referred to in this section as a "payment plan"; or

(C) By other payment arrangement as determined by the court or
 the court's designated official;

3 (IV) When the defendant is sentenced to a period of probation as
4 well as payment of a monetary amount, that payment of the monetary
5 amount be made a condition of probation.

6 (b) A court's designated official shall report to the court on any7 failure to pay.

8 (c) As used in this section, "court's designated official" includes,
9 but is not limited to, a "collections investigator" as defined in section
10 18-1.3-602 (1).

(2) When the court imposes a sentence, that includes payment of
ENTERS A JUDGMENT, OR ISSUES AN ORDER THAT OBLIGATES A DEFENDANT
TO PAY any monetary amount, the court shall instruct the defendant as
follows:

(a) If at any time the defendant is unable to pay the monetary
amount due, the defendant must contact the court's designated official or
appear before the court to explain why he or she is unable to pay the
monetary amount; and

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(b) IF THE DEFENDANT LACKS THE PRESENT ABILITY TO PAY THE
21 MONETARY AMOUNT DUE WITHOUT UNDUE HARDSHIP TO THE DEFENDANT
22 OR THE DEFENDANT'S DEPENDENTS, THE COURT SHALL NOT JAIL THE
23 DEFENDANT FOR FAILURE TO PAY; AND

(b) (c) If the defendant has the ability to pay the monetary amount
as directed by the court or the court's designee but willfully fails to pay,
the defendant may be imprisoned for failure to comply with the court's
lawful order to pay pursuant to the terms of this section.

-3-

(3) Incarceration for failure to pay is prohibited absent provision
 of the following procedural protections:

3 (a) When a defendant is unable to pay a monetary amount due
4 without undue hardship to himself or herself or his or her dependents, the
5 court shall not imprison the defendant for his or her failure to pay;

6 (b) Except in the case of a corporation, if the defendant failed to 7 pay a monetary amount due AND THE RECORD INDICATES THAT THE 8 DEFENDANT HAS WILLFULLY FAILED TO PAY THAT MONETARY AMOUNT, 9 the court, when appropriate, may consider a motion to impose part or all 10 of a suspended sentence, may consider a motion to revoke probation, or 11 may institute proceedings for contempt of court. When instituting 12 contempt of court proceedings, the court, including a municipal court, 13 shall provide all procedural protections mandated in rule 107 of THE 14 Colorado rules of civil procedure or rule 407 of THE Colorado rules of 15 county court civil procedure.

16 (c) The court shall not find the defendant in contempt of court, nor 17 impose a suspended sentence, nor revoke probation, nor order the 18 defendant to jail for failure to pay unless the court has made findings on 19 the record, after providing notice to the defendant and a hearing, that the 20 defendant has the ability to comply with the court's order to pay a 21 monetary amount due without undue hardship to the defendant or the 22 defendant's dependents and that the defendant has not made a good-faith 23 effort to comply with the order. If the defendant fails to appear at the 24 hearing referenced in this paragraph (c) after receiving notice, the court 25 may issue a warrant for his or her arrest for failure to appear. In no event 26 shall the court issue a warrant for failure to pay money.

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(d) THE COURT SHALL NOT ACCEPT A DEFENDANT'S GUILTY PLEA

-4-

FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT FOR FAILURE TO PAY OR FAILURE TO COMPLY
 WITH THE COURT'S ORDER TO PAY A MONETARY AMOUNT UNLESS THE
 COURT HAS MADE FINDINGS ON THE RECORD THAT THE DEFENDANT HAS
 THE ABILITY TO COMPLY WITH THE COURT'S ORDER TO PAY A MONETARY
 AMOUNT DUE WITHOUT UNDUE HARDSHIP TO THE DEFENDANT OR THE
 DEFENDANT'S DEPENDENTS AND THAT THE DEFENDANT HAS NOT MADE A
 GOOD-FAITH EFFORT TO COMPLY WITH THE ORDER; AND

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9 (e) THE COURT SHALL NOT ISSUE A WARRANT FOR FAILURE TO PAY 10 MONEY, FAILURE TO APPEAR TO PAY MONEY, OR FAILURE TO APPEAR AT 11 ANY POST-SENTENCING COURT APPEARANCE WHEREIN THE DEFENDANT 12 WAS REQUIRED TO APPEAR IF HE OR SHE FAILED TO PAY A MONETARY 13 AMOUNT; HOWEVER, A COURT MAY ISSUE AN ARREST WARRANT OR 14 INCARCERATE A DEFENDANT RELATED TO HIS OR HER FAILURE TO PAY A 15 MONETARY AMOUNT ONLY THROUGH THE PROCEDURES DESCRIBED IN 16 PARAGRAPHS (a) TO (d) OF THIS SUBSECTION (3).

17 (4) (a) FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION, A DEFENDANT OR A 18 DEFENDANT'S DEPENDENTS ARE CONSIDERED TO SUFFER UNDUE HARDSHIP 19 IF HE, SHE, OR THEY WOULD BE DEPRIVED OF MONEY NEEDED FOR BASIC 20 LIVING NECESSITIES, SUCH AS FOOD, SHELTER, CLOTHING, NECESSARY 21 MEDICAL EXPENSES, OR CHILD SUPPORT. IN DETERMINING WHETHER A 22 DEFENDANT IS ABLE TO COMPLY WITH AN ORDER TO PAY A MONETARY 23 AMOUNT WITHOUT UNDUE HARDSHIP TO THE DEFENDANT OR THE 24 DEFENDANT'S DEPENDENTS, THE COURT SHALL CONSIDER:

25 (I) WHETHER THE DEFENDANT IS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS;
26 (II) THE DEFENDANT'S PRESENT EMPLOYMENT, INCOME, AND
27 EXPENSES;

-5-

1311

(III) THE DEFENDANT'S OUTSTANDING DEBTS AND LIABILITIES,
 BOTH SECURED AND UNSECURED;

3 (IV) WHETHER THE DEFENDANT HAS QUALIFIED FOR AND IS
4 RECEIVING ANY FORM OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, INCLUDING FOOD STAMPS,
5 TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES, MEDICAID, OR
6 SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME BENEFITS;

7 (V) THE AVAILABILITY AND CONVERTIBILITY, WITHOUT UNDUE
8 HARDSHIP TO THE DEFENDANT OR THE DEFENDANT'S DEPENDENTS, OF ANY
9 REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY OWNED BY THE DEFENDANT;

10 (VI) WHETHER THE DEFENDANT RESIDES IN PUBLIC HOUSING;

(VII) WHETHER THE DEFENDANT'S FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN
 TWO HUNDRED PERCENT OF THE FEDERAL POVERTY LINE, ADJUSTED FOR
 FAMILY SIZE; AND

14 (VIII) ANY OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES THAT WOULD IMPAIR THE
15 DEFENDANT'S ABILITY TO PAY.

(4) (5) If the court finds a defendant in contempt of court for
willful failure to pay, the court may direct that the defendant be
imprisoned until the monetary payment ordered by the court is made, but
the court shall specify a maximum period of imprisonment subject to the
following limits:

(a) When the monetary amount was imposed for a felony, theperiod shall not exceed one year;

(b) When the monetary amount was imposed for a misdemeanor,
the period shall not exceed one-third of the maximum term of
imprisonment authorized for the misdemeanor;

26 (c) When the monetary amount was imposed for a petty offense,27 a traffic violation, or a violation of a municipal ordinance, any of which

is punishable by a possible jail sentence, the period shall not exceed
 fifteen days;

3 (d) There shall be no imprisonment in those cases when no
4 imprisonment is provided for in the possible sentence; and

5 (e) When a sentence of imprisonment and a monetary amount was 6 imposed, the aggregate of the period and the term of the sentence shall 7 not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment authorized for the 8 offense.

9 (5) (6) This section applies to all courts of record in Colorado,
10 including but not limited to municipal courts.

11 (6) (7) Nothing in this section prevents the collection of a
12 monetary amount in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action.

SECTION 2. Applicability. This act applies to sentences entered
 and to hearings for failure to make monetary payments conducted on or
 after the effective date of this act.

SECTION 3. Safety clause. The general assembly hereby finds,
 determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate
 preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.