



**Colorado  
Legislative  
Council  
Staff**

**HB17-1071**

**REVISED  
FISCAL NOTE**

(replaces fiscal note dated January 25, 2017)

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

**Drafting Number:** LLS 17-0632 **Date:** February 28, 2017  
**Prime Sponsor(s):** Rep. Wist; Lee **Bill Status:** Senate Judiciary  
 Sen. Gardner; Kagan **Fiscal Analyst:** Kerry White (303-866-3469)

**BILL TOPIC:** REFUND MONETARY AMOUNTS AFTER VACATED CONVICTION

Fiscal Impact Summary	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019
State Revenue		
State Expenditures	Expenditure increase.	
<b>Appropriation Required:</b> None.		
<b>Future Year Impacts:</b> Ongoing expenditure increase.		

**Summary of Legislation**

This **reengrossed** bill creates a process to issue refunds to a defendant who paid court-ordered fines, fees, costs, surcharges, restitution, interest, or other monetary amounts for a criminal conviction in a Colorado district or county court when the following conditions are met:

- the conviction is vacated after postconviction proceedings or overturned on appeal and the conviction is dismissed; or
- the person is acquitted after a new trial.

If a defendant paid court-ordered restitution, including interest, related to the criminal conviction, the restitution order must have been reversed on appeal or the amount of the restitution lowered in order to be eligible for a refund. Nothing in the bill requires a victim to repay restitution received.

A defendant must file a written motion with the court in which the conviction was entered within one year of becoming eligible for a refund. The defendant filing the motion must prove that the amounts in question were paid and that he or she is eligible for a refund. If the court finds that the conditions for a refund are met, it is required to issue an order directing the State Court Administrator to issue a refund within 28 days.

**Background**

According to the Judicial Department, the Colorado Court of Appeals overturned 45 criminal cases on direct appeal in FY 2013-14. Citing a legal opinion in the case *People v. Nelson*, the department notes that going back to 2005, the annual number of overturned cases has not exceeded 67. It is unknown how many of these cases involved dismissal of charges or acquittals upon retrial. No data on the number of restitution order reversals are currently available.

## State Expenditures

Beginning in FY 2017-18, this bill will increase workload and expenditures for the Judicial Department. District and county trial courts will be required to consider any motions for refunds; this workload increase is anticipated to be minimal. Additionally, costs will increase for the State Court Administrator to issue eligible refunds. As of this writing, there are no data from which to estimate the number and amount of potential refunds. This analysis assumes that the Judicial Department will be required to request additional appropriations through the budget process and these costs will be paid from the General Fund.

## Local Government Impact

The Denver County Court, which is administered and funded separately from the state county court system, will be required to consider any motions for refunds within its jurisdiction and to coordinate with the State Court Administrator. This workload increase is assumed to be minimal.

## Effective Date

The bill takes effect on September 1, 2017, if no referendum petition is filed, and applies to convictions vacated and restitution orders reversed on or after this date.

## State and Local Government Contacts

Counties	District Attorneys	Information Technology
Judicial	Municipalities	