



Legislative Council Staff

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Memorandum

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TO: Interested Persons
FROM: Juliann Jenson, Research Analyst, 303-866-3264
SUBJECT: Fines and Fees in Colorado's Criminal Justice System

Summary

Individuals convicted of criminal offenses are typically required by the court to pay associated fines, fees, and surcharges. This memorandum provides an overview of the fines and fees that are imposed upon a criminal conviction in Colorado, including those financial obligations that support supervision and incarceration. The collection and distribution of funds is also covered.

Criminal Fines

Fines are a monetary punishment for a crime, and state laws set the minimum and maximum fines for each offense based on a range that is commensurate with the level of offense. The sentencing judge then decides on an appropriate fine within the range, based on factors such as criminal history, seriousness of the crime, and ability to pay. For example, in misdemeanor cases, judges might impose a fine with no other punishment, particularly if the crime was relatively minor and for first-time offenders. In contrast, judges more frequently impose criminal fines in addition to penalties such as probation, community service, and jail or prison time for more serious misdemeanor and felony offenses.

Table 1 in Attachment A depicts the fine structure for criminal offenses in Colorado.

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Criminal Fees and Surcharges

Fees and surcharges are flat charges, or administrative assessments, levied on criminal actions and are generally used to compensate the government for many costs associated with the criminal justice system. Colorado courts impose a multitude of applicable fees and surcharges that fund everything from building maintenance, alcohol and drug treatment, and restorative justice, to court personnel.

Fees and surcharges may substantially increase a defendant's court-ordered debt. For example, an individual convicted of a level 4 drug felony may be ordered by the judge to pay the minimum fine of \$1,000. The defendant, however, commonly leaves court owing upwards of \$2,500 after state and county fees are added to the fine, including, but not limited to, a mandatory drug offender surcharge of \$1,500, a public defender fee of \$25, and a \$40 docket fee, among others.

The Judicial Branch prepared a summary of the most frequently used filing fees and surcharges in Colorado State Courts that can be accessed here:

https://www.courts.state.co.us/userfiles/file/Self_Help/Fees%20Chart/FeesChart%20-%20JDF1.pdf

Waivers. Chief Justice Directive 85-31 sets forth policies concerning the collection and assessment of legal financial obligations. In some cases, state law specifically outlines the circumstances under which a fee or surcharge may be waived or suspended by a judge. In situations where the statute or rule is silent about the matter, the directive allows the court to waive the fee if the defendant or respondent is found to be indigent or unable to pay.

- Chief Justice Directive 85-31 concerning findings of indigence and waivers can be read in its entirety here:
https://www.courts.state.co.us/Courts/Supreme_Court/Directives/85-31%20Amended%208-19-11.pdf
- A listing of waivers/non-waivers and statutory authority, prepared by the Judicial Branch, is appended as Attachment B.

Probation and Parole Supervision Fees

Individuals on probation or parole in Colorado are required to comply with many supervision requirements, one of which is a requirement to pay a supervision fee to help offset associated costs. Additionally, probationers and parolees are often required to pay for programs (i.e., alcohol and drug treatment) and other services required as supervision conditions, such as ankle monitors.

Probation. State law requires a \$50 per-month probation supervision fee imposed for the length of probation.¹ Other charges, such as for electronic monitoring or urinalysis testing, may be ordered by a probation officer as well. Probation Services in the Judicial Branch use a financial disclosure form to determine a probationer's ability to pay.

¹Section 18-1.3-204, C.R.S.

If the defendant fails to pay the amount due, state law allows the court to suspend a sentence, revoke probation, or institute proceedings for contempt of court.² In practice, however, it is more likely that any outstanding fees and fines will be sent to collections at the end of a probationer's sentence, particularly in cases where the nonpayment of fines and fees is the only violation.

Parole. The Division of Parole in the Department of Corrections (DOC) charges all parolees a Colorado Web-based Integrated Support Environment (C-Wise) supervision fee of \$10 per month. C-WISE is a web-based case management system integrated with treatment providers, law enforcement, and electronic monitoring vendors. Parolees may also, on an individual basis, be expected to contribute to other costs of supervision, such as urinalysis tests or polygraphs. Nonpayment of these fees and other financial obligations may lengthen a parole term.

Facility-Related Legal Financial Obligations

Jail. State law authorizes jails across the state to implement and collect a processing or booking fee not to exceed \$30 for the commitment and discharge of convicted inmates.³ Local jurisdictions may also tack on other fees related to pretrial supervision or other commitment costs.

Prison. Inmates in state facilities are not directly charged for incarceration costs, but wages earned in prison may be applied toward court-assessed fines and fees, restitution, and used to defray the costs of parole.⁴ Although not a fee per se, DOC charges inmates a \$3 medical co-pay against an inmate's account for every inmate-initiated request for medical or mental health services. There are other medical fees that may be charged to inmates as well, under DOC Regulation 700-30.

Community Corrections. Community corrections facilities offer a sentencing or placement alternative, in lieu of prison, for eligible felony offenders, where the offenders live under supervision, but are allowed to leave for work, treatment for mental health issues and/or substance abuse, and family and community visits. Participants are charged a subsistence fee of up to \$17 per day.

Collection and Enforcement

The Judicial Branch is the primary collections agency and uses a variety of tools or sanctions to ensure offenders pay their debt.

Collections infrastructure. The Judicial Branch sets up a payment plan with the defendant and monitors payments of court-ordered fees, fines, and restitutions. Payments are generally paid directly online or at a collections office located in each judicial district. If a defendant is unable to pay, he or she is directed to a collections investigator (CI). The CIs conduct an ability-to-pay assessment and coordinate a payment plan, as well as administer, enforce, report, track, and collect on court orders or judgements.

²Section 18-1.3-702 (3)(b), C.R.S.

³Section 30-1-104 (1)(n), C.R.S.

⁴Sections 17-24-112 (3) and 17-24-114, C.R.S.

Enforcement mechanisms. State law outlines enforcement mechanisms for collecting fines and fees, including adding an additional time payment (\$25) or late penalty fees (\$10 per month), and garnishing wages and tax refunds.⁵

Fines and Fee Revenue Flow

The Financial Services Division in the Judicial Branch collects payments from individuals and then distributes them to funds supporting various state and local government programs and services. Distribution occurs in accordance with a complex process dictated in state law, with funds earmarked for specific programs that are usually related to the identified revenue source. For example, time payment and late payment fees described above are deposited in the Judicial Collection Enhancement Cash Fund, which supports the CI program.

Revenue collections and distribution. The Judicial Branch reports collections of over \$100 million from fines, fees, and restitution in 2019. Almost half (46%) of the money collected supported various funds, such as the Highway Users Trust Fund, Offender Services Fund, Law Enforcement Assistance Fund, and the Drug Enforcement Surcharge Fund. The remaining amount was disbursed as follows: 23 percent to restitution; 22 percent to statewide Victim Compensation and Assistance Programs; and, 9 percent returned to the General Fund. A more detailed explanation can be found here: <https://www.courts.state.co.us/Administration/Unit.cfm?Unit=collect>

Table 2 found in Attachment C lists cash funds supported by court ordered fines and fees, and references related programs, revenue, and citations in state law.

Recent Legislation Regarding Fees and Fines

Colorado lawmakers considered a handful of bills in recent years regarding monetary penalties and the legal financial obligations associated with being involved in the criminal justice system. Some of the bills adjust the amount of fines and fees, such as House Bill 14-1266, which makes adjustments for certain value-based crimes based on the value of the goods or property stolen. Others are more systemic in nature, such as the ones concerning “debtors’ prisons.” In 2014, House Bill 14-1061 disallowed incarceration for individuals deemed too poor to pay their court debts. A couple years later, House Bill 16-1311 closed a loophole that allowed municipal courts to issue arrest warrants for defendants who failed to pay a court-related debt on schedule. The bill specifically puts a stop to automatic warrants and instead requires a court hearing for contempt for failure to pay.

⁵Section 16-11-101.6, C.R.S.

Fines and Fees in the Criminal Justice System

Pre-Conviction

- Public Defender
- Jail fee for pretrial



Sentencing

- Fines
- Fees and surcharges for court administrative costs and designated funds



Probation and Parole

- Supervision fees
- Drug test and urinalysis fees
- Mandatory treatment, therapy, and class fees

Incarceration

- Prison fees, or wages applied to court-ordered debt
- Jail fees
- Community corrections

Poverty Penalties

- Late fees
- Time payment
- Collection

Table 1
Criminal Fines in Colorado

Crimes	Fines
Misdemeanors	Class 1: \$500 to \$5,000 Class 2: \$250 to \$1,000 Class 3: \$50 to \$750 Unclassified: If no penalty fixed, up to \$1,000
Drug Misdemeanors	Level 1: \$500 to \$5000 Level 2: \$50 to \$750
Traffic Misdemeanors	Class 1: \$300 to \$1000 Class 2: \$150 to \$300
Felonies	Class 1: No fine Class 2: \$5,000 to \$1,000,000 Class 3: \$3,000 to \$750,000 Class 4: \$2,000 to \$500,000 Class 5: \$1,000 to \$100,000 Class 6: \$1,000 to \$100,000 Unclassified: If no penalty fixed, then a fine of up to \$100,00
Drug Felonies	DF1: \$5,000 to \$1,000,000 DF2: \$3,000 to \$750,000 DF3: \$2,000 to \$500,000 DF4: \$1,000 to \$100,000

Source: Sections 18-1.3-401, 18-1.3-401.5, 18-1.3-501, 18-1.3-504, 18-1.3-505, 42-4-1701, C.R.S.

State of Colorado County and District Courts
Traffic, Infraction, Misdemeanor, Felony and Juvenile Delinquency Cases
Authorities for Waiver / Non-waiver – Statutory Costs, Fees, and Surcharges Commonly Imposed

Attachment B

Chief Justice Directive [85-31](#), as amended, sets forth policies concerning findings of indigence and waivers. Note also that statutory *fines* are to be imposed, as appropriate. (See bottom of page 2 for examples.)

Item	\$ Amount	CRS Reference	Statutory Authority concerning Waiver / Non-Waiver - Notes
Adolescent Substance Abuse Surcharge aka Minor in Possession of Alcohol (MIPA)	25.00 (None in JD cases)	18-13-122(4)(e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be waived by the court upon a “showing of indigency”. 18-13-122(4)(e) • Not assessed on deferred sentences.
Alcohol/Drug Eval. Costs (ALCV)	200.00	42-4-1301.3(4)(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Statutory Provision for Waiver
Brain Injury Surcharge (BRAI) aka Traumatic Brain Injury Surcharge	15.00 or 20.00 (None in JD cases)	42-4-1307(10)(c); 42-4-1701(4)(e)(I)-(III); 42-4-109(13)(b); 42-4-1502(4.5); 30-15-402(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Statutory Provision for Waiver • Offense prior to 7/1/2010 – If DUI/DWAI, assessed on convictions, not deferred sentences. • Offense on or after 7/1/2010 – If DUI/DWAI, assessed on convictions <u>and</u> deferred sentences.
Child Abuse Investigation Surcharge (CHLD)	Varies based on offense. 75.00 – 1,500.00 (None in JD cases)	18-24-102	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court may waive all or any portion if court finds defendant indigent or financially unable to pay all or any portion. 18-24-103(3) • Assessed on convictions and deferred sentences.
Cost of Care (COCP-adult prob; COCV-juv prob; COCJ-jail; COCO-outside agcy)	Adult probationers: \$1,570/yr. less any supervision fees assessed; Juvenile supervision: \$2,409/yr.; Institution or Facility costs vary.	18-1.3-701(3),(4); 19-2-114	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based upon defendant's financial ability. 18-1.3-701(3),(4) • FY16-17 Costs per Division of Probation Services (Nov. 14, 2016)
Court Cost (docket fee) for Infraction (CRTC) + (CSCF)	19.00 CRTC + 5.00 CSCF	42-4-1710(4)(a)(I)-(II)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Statutory Provision for Waiver • Court Cost assessments also require 5.00 Court Security Cash Fund assessment.
Court Cost (docket fee) for Traffic, Misd. (CRTC) + (CSCF)	21.00 CRTC + 5.00 CSCF (None in JD cases)	13-32-105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Statutory Provision for Waiver • Court Cost assessments also require 5.00 Court Security Cash Fund assessment. • Assessed on convictions.
Court Cost (docket fee) for Felony (CRTC) + (CSCF)	35.00 CRTC + 5.00 CSCF (None in JD cases)	13-32-105	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Statutory Provision for Waiver • Court Cost assessments also require 5.00 Court Security Cash Fund assessment. • Assessed on convictions.
Crimes Against At-Risk Persons Surcharge (ARSF)	75.00 – 1,500.00 (None in JD cases)	18-6.5-107	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court may waive all or any portion if court finds that the defendant is indigent or financially unable to pay all or any portion. 18-6.5-107(5)
Dept. of Labor Overpayment Penalty (DOLE)	65% of Overpayment Amount	8-81-101(4)(a)(II)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Statutory Provision for Waiver
Drug Offender Surcharge (DRUG)	Varies based on offense. See 18-19-103 for Surcharge Schedule (None in JD cases)	18-19-103	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court may not waive any portion unless court first finds that offender is financially unable to pay any portion of surcharge. Requires hearing at which offender shall have “burden of presenting clear and convincing evidence that he is financially unable to pay any portion” of surcharge. 18-19-103(6) • Assessed on convictions and deferred sentences.
Family Friendly Courts Surcharge (FAMF)	1.00	42-4-1701(4)(a)(VI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Statutory Provision for Waiver
Genetic Testing Surcharge (GTSC)	2.50 assessed on broad range of cases regardless of whether defendant undergoes testing. (None in JD cases)	24-33.5-415.6(3)(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court may waive if the court determines the defendant is indigent. 24-33.5-415.6(9) • Assessed on convictions and deferred sentences.
Juvenile/Youthful Offender Surcharge (YTHO)	Equivalent to fine imposed if convicted as an adult of violent crime.	18-22-103(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Statutory Provision for Waiver
Late Penalty Fee (LATE)	10.00	16-11-101.6(1) and 16-18.5-105(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be waived or suspended only if court determines that defendant does not have the financial resources to pay fee. 16-11-101.6(1) • Applies to traffic offenses, infractions, misdemeanors, felonies and juvenile delinquencies.
Law Enforcement Assistance Fund (LEAF)	90.00	43-4-402(1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Statutory Provision for Waiver
Offender ID fee (OFID)	128.00 Paid to court by defendant who undergoes genetic testing only when sample is collected by Probation.	16-11-102.4 and 19-2-925.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Statutory Provision for Waiver • Assessed on convictions, adjudications, and certain deferred convictions or adjudications. (See 16-11-102.4(1)(g)-(h) and 19-2-925.6(e)-(f) for additional guidance).
Outstanding Judgment/Warrant (OJWF)	30.00	42-2-118(3)(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Statutory Provision for Waiver
Persistent Drunk Driver Surcharge (PDDS)	100.00 – 500.00 (None in JD cases)	42-4-1307(10)(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waiver or suspension allowed if the court determines the defendant to be indigent. 42-4-1307(10)(b) • Offense prior to 7/1/2010 – assessed on convictions, not deferred sentences. Offense on or after 7/1/2010 – assessed on convictions and deferred sentences.

State of Colorado County and District Courts
Traffic, Infraction, Misdemeanor, Felony and Juvenile Delinquency Cases
Authorities for Waiver / Non-waiver – Statutory Costs, Fees, and Surcharges Commonly Imposed

Item	\$ Amount	CRS Reference	Statutory Authority concerning Waiver / Non-Waiver - Notes
Probation: Interstate Compact Only - Request to Transfer Probation (RTPF)	100.00 (None in JD cases)	18-1.3-204(4)(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shall be paid unless the offender is indigent. 18-1.3-204(4)(b)
Probation Supervision Fees (SUPV)	50.00/mo. (None in JD cases)	18-1.3-204(2)(a)(V)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Court may lower amount to an amount defendant will be able to pay. If private probation, fee paid directly to provider. 18-1.3-204(2)(a)(V)
Public Defender Fee (PDAR)	25.00	21-1-103(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Court may waive upon finding that person lacks the financial resources to pay. 21-1-103(3)
Restitution and Interest (REST; RESI - for ins. company; RESV - for Victim Comp. Board; JSRT - Joint and Several; INRT – Interest for victim; INTI – Interest for ins. company; INTV – Interest for Victim Comp. Board.)	Amount will vary according to losses.	18-1.3-603	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be decreased only with consent of prosecuting attorney and victim or victims to whom restitution is owed; or if defendant has otherwise compensated victim or victims for the pecuniary losses suffered. 18-1.3-603(3)(b).
Restorative Justice Surcharge (RJSF)	10.00	18-25-101	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Court may waive all or any portion of the surcharge upon a finding of indigency or financially unable to pay all or any portion of the surcharge. 18-25-101(4)
Rural Alcohol & Substance Abuse Surcharge (RYAS)	1.00 – 10.00 based on offense. Offenses committed on or after 1/1/10. (None in JD cases)	42-4-1307(10)(d)(I); 42-4-1701(4)(f); 18-19-103.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Court may suspend or waive if the court determines that the defendant is indigent. 42-4-1307(10)(d)(I); 18-19-103.5(3) Assessed on alcohol and drug-related convictions and deferred sentences.
Sex Offender Surcharge (SXOF)	Varies based on offense. 150.00 – 3,000.00 (Juv. Del. assessed 50%)	18-21-103	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A portion or all may be waived if the court finds that the defendant is financially unable to pay that portion. 18-21-103(4) Assessed on convictions and deferred sentences.
Special Advocate Surcharge (SPAD)	1,300.00 (None in JD cases)	24-4.2-104(1)(a)(II)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May not be suspended or waived by the court unless the court determines that the defendant is indigent. 24-4.2-104(1)(c) Assessed on convictions and deferred sentences.
Standardized Substance Abuse Assessment Cost (DSAS)	Screening only: 45.00 Full assessment: 75.00	18-1.3-209(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Person assessed shall pay cost unless indigent. 18-1.3-209(3)
Statewide Discovery Sharing System Surcharge (EDIS)	If represented by private counsel or pro se and is convicted 10.00 (Felony case) 5.00 (Misdemeanor case)	18-26-101	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A portion or all may be waived if the court finds that the defendant is financially unable to pay that portion. 18-26-101(3)
Substance Affected Driving Data Surcharge (SADD)	2.00	42-4-1307(10)(e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defendant must be indigent in order for court to waive surcharge. 42-4-1307(10)(e)
Time Payment Fee (TIME; annual is TIMA)	25.00 (Annually if the amounts owed in case were ordered 7/1/11 or after and obligation is unsatisfied.)	16-11-101.6(1) and 16-18.5-104(2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be waived or suspended only if court determines that defendant does not have the financial resources to pay fee. 16-11-101.6(1) Applies to traffic offenses, infractions, misdemeanors, felonies and juvenile delinquencies. Assessed on convictions, deferred sentences, adjudications or other disposition when any fines, fees, costs, surcharges, restitution and/or other related obligations are not paid in full the same day they are imposed.
Useful Public Service Fee (UPS)	Per UPS agency, up to 120.00	18-1.3-507(6) and 42-4-1301.4(5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Court may waive fee if court determines defendant to be indigent. 18-1.3-507(6)
Victim Address Confidentiality Surcharge (ADDR)	28.00 (None in JD cases)	24-30-2114	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Court may waive all or portion upon finding of indigence or inability to pay full surcharge. 24-30-2114(5) Assessed on convictions and deferred sentences.
Victim Comp. Cost (VCMP, or if Title 42 surcharge schedule used, Victim Comp. is tied to VAST assessment below.)	Varies based on offense.	24-4.1-119 and 42-1-217(4)(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Court may waive or suspend only if the court finds the defendant indigent. 24-4.1-119(1.5)
Victims Assistance Surcharge (VAST)	37% of fine, applicable minimum or Title 42 surcharge schedule amount.	24-4.2-104; 42-4-1701; 30-15-402(2)(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Court may waive or suspend only if the court finds the defendant indigent. 24-4.2-104(1)(c)

Fines also to be imposed, as appropriate. Examples:

CAVE: Defacing Cave Fine	DSLE: Diesel Emissions Viol. 42-4-413, CRS	JUVF: Juvenile Fine	PERP: Prostitution Related Violation Fine
CNTP: County Parks Fine	DUI: Driving Under the Influence	MICO: Misc. County Ordinance Fine	POLU: Air Pollution Viol. 42-4-412, CRS
CNTT: County Traffic Fine	EWPR/EWTF: Excess Vehicle Weight	MISD: Misdemeanor Fine	SEAT: Seat Belt Fine
CZOF: Construction Zone Offense	FARE: Failure to Present Valid Transit Pass/Coupon	NINS: Failure to Provide Proof of Insurance	TOLL: Toll Violation
DFCE: Defacing Property Fine	FISH: Fish & Game Fine	OPEN: Open Space Fine	TRAF: Traffic Fine
DOGF: County Pet Animal Control Violation	FLNF: Felony Fine	OUTF: Outfitter Violation Fine	UNRG: Unregistered Veh. Fine (Suppl.)
DPEF: Disabled Parking Violation	GAME: Further Penalty for Illegal Taking of Big Game	PARK: Parks & Rec. Fine	WILD: Wildlife Crossing Zone Offense

Table 2
Cash Funds Supported by Court-Ordered Fines and Fees

Fund/Program	Source	Fee or Fine Amount	2019 Revenue	Citation
Alcohol and Drug Driving Safety Program	DWAI and DUI offenders alcohol evaluation fee	\$200	\$3,760,425	Section 42-4-1301.3 (4)(a), C.R.S.
Correctional Treatment	Convicted drug offenders pay a surcharge based on offense	\$200 to \$4500, based on the crime	\$5,268,299	Section 18-19-103 (4)(a), C.R.S.
Court Security	Various criminal and civil court filings	\$5	\$2,223,560	Section 13-1-204 (1)(a), C.R.S.
Crime Victim Compensation	Adults convicted of a felony, misdemeanor, or traffic offense pay amount equal to any fine imposed	Varies depending on the crime and amount of fine imposed by the court	\$13,758,971	Section 24-4.1-117 (1), C.R.S.
Family Violence Justice	Divorce filing fees	\$5	\$159,644	Section 14-4-107 (1), C.R.S.
Family-Friendly Court Program	Traffic violation surcharge	\$1	\$245,500	Section 13-3-113 (6)(a), C.R.S.
Fines Collection/Collection Investigator Program	Felony and misdemeanor fines	Varies based on the crime	\$1,406,390	Sections 18-1.3-401 and 18-1.3-501, C.R.S.
Interstate Compact Probation Transfer	Filing fee to transfer probation to another state	\$100	\$176,797	Section 18-1.3-204, C.R.S.
Judicial Collection Enhancement	Time and late payment fees	\$25 for time payment; \$10 for late payments	\$7,081,942	Section 16-11-101.6 (2), C.R.S.
Judicial Department Information Technology	Electronic filings, network access, searches of court databases and records, private probation fees to access court case management system	\$2.50 to \$750, depending on the filing or transaction	\$17,149,752	Section 13-32-114 (1), C.R.S.
Judicial Stabilization (supports trial court operating costs, appellate and trial court judgeships, and record sealing)	Civil docket fees and certain other court-related fees	Varies from \$5 to \$90, depending upon filing	\$31,964,275	Section 13-32-191 (6), C.R.S.
Justice Center - Ralph L. Carr	Civil docket fees	\$11 to \$73, dependent upon the filing	\$11,074,725	Section 13-32-101 (7), C.R.S.
Offender Identification	Offender fee associated with genetic testing	\$130.50	\$942,425	Section 24-33.5-415.6, C.R.S.
Offender Services – Probation and Drug Courts	Monthly supervision probation fee	\$50	\$19,062,533	Section 16-11-214 (1)(a), C.R.S.

**Table 2 (Cont.)
Cash Funds Supported by Court Ordered Fines and Fees**

Fund/Program	Source	Fee or Fine Amount	2019 Revenue	Citation
Restorative Justice	Surcharge levied on persons convicted or adjudicated of a crime	\$10	\$938,393	Section 18-25-101 (3)(a), C.R.S.
Sex Offender	Convicted sex offenders pay a surcharge based on the offense	\$150 to \$3,000, based on the crime	\$672,752	Sections 18-21-101 and 103, C.R.S.
State Commission on Judicial Performance	Criminal and traffic court docket fees	\$3 to \$5	\$511,589	Section 13-5.5-107 (1), C.R.S.
Supreme Court Library	Appellate court filing fees, single client fees, pro hac vice fees, copier charges	\$75 to \$725, depending on the filing	\$591,859	Section 13-2-120, C.R.S.
Victim and Witness Assistance and Law Enforcement	Adults convicted of a felony, misdemeanor, or traffic offense pay amount equal to any fine imposed	Varies based on the crime	\$15,693,564	Section 24-4.2-103 (1), C.R.S.
Useful Public Service	Offenders sentenced to community or useful public service fee for program costs	\$120	\$138,386	Section 18-1.3-507.5, C.R.S.
Total			\$132,821,781	

Source: Joint Budget Committee Staff.