First Regular Session Seventy-third General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

INTRODUCED

LLS NO. 21-0418.01 Yelana Love x2295

HOUSE BILL 21-1175

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

Williams, Hanks, Neville, Van Winkle

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

(None),

House Committees

Senate Committees

State, Civic, Military, & Veterans Affairs Finance

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING THE ABILITY OF A PERSON TO RESOLVE A TRAFFIC FINE 102 BY MAKING A DONATION TO A NONPROFIT ENTITY.

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.)

The bill allows a person who has been issued a penalty assessment for or has been convicted of a traffic infraction or traffic misdemeanor to make a donation of money or time to a nonprofit organization in lieu of paying the fine. The amount of fine that may be offset by a donation is limited to \$500.

1	Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:
2	SECTION 1. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 42-4-1710, amend
3	(1)(a); and add (1)(c) as follows:
4	42-4-1710. Failure to pay penalty for traffic infractions -
5	donation in lieu of penalty - failure of parent or guardian to sign
6	penalty assessment notice - procedures - legislative declaration.
7	(1) (a) Unless a person who has been cited for a traffic infraction pays
8	the penalty assessment as provided in this article ARTICLE 4 and surcharge
9	thereon pursuant to sections 24-4.1-119 (1)(f) and 24-4.2-104 (1), C.R.S.
10	OR DONATES TIME OR MONEY IN AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN
11	THE PENALTY ASSESSMENT AND SURCHARGE TO A NONPROFIT
12	ORGANIZATION AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (1)(c) OF THIS SECTION, the
13	person shall appear at a hearing on the date and time specified in the
14	citation and answer the complaint against such THE person.
15	$(c) \ \textbf{Legislative declaration.} (I) \ \textbf{The General assembly hereby}$
16	FINDS AND DECLARES THAT:
17	(A) POLICING POLICIES THAT RESULT IN THE IMPOSITION OF FINES
18	MUST AVOID THE APPEARANCE OF REVENUE COLLECTION OR POLICING FOR
19	PROFIT;
20	(B) RECENT STUDIES CONDUCTED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
21	AND NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS HAVE DEMONSTRATED THAT THE
22	IMPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES RELATED TO TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT AND
23	OTHER MUNICIPAL CODE VIOLATIONS DISPROPORTIONATELY AFFECTS
24	LOW-INCOME COMMUNITIES AND COMMUNITIES OF COLOR;
25	(C) IN A 2017 REPORT BY THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON
26	CIVIL RIGHTS ENTITLED "TARGETED FINES AND FEES AGAINST

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1	COMMUNITIES OF COLOR: CIVIL RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTIONAL
2	IMPLICATIONS", THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
3	WROTE, "ALMOST 60 PERCENT OF AMERICANS DO NOT HAVE ENOUGH
4	MONEY IN SAVINGS TO COVER A \$500 EMERGENCY. FOR PEOPLE WHO
5	CANNOT AFFORD TO PAY FOR A CITATION, THE CONSEQUENCES OF BEING
6	IN DEBT CAN IMPACT CREDIT SCORES, RESULT IN THE LOSS OF A DRIVER'S
7	LICENSE, AND LEAD TO INCARCERATION. JAIL TIME CAN RESULT FROM A
8	COURT ORDERING AN INDIVIDUAL TO APPEAR, AND THEN HOLDING THAT
9	INDIVIDUAL IN CONTEMPT, AND ISSUING AN ARREST WARRANT. OTHER
10	STATES ALLOW INDIVIDUALS TO 'PAY' THEIR DEBT THROUGH TIME IN JAIL.
11	THESE PRACTICES MAY BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL IN SOME CIRCUMSTANCES
12	AND IMPLICATE THE EQUAL PROTECTION AND DUE PROCESS CLAUSES OF
13	THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION."
14	(D) THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS GOES ON
15	TO ASSERT THAT "EXISTING DATA AND RESEARCH ALSO SHOWS THAT THE
16	IMPACTS OF THESE PRACTICES HAVE BEEN BORNE BY COMMUNITIES OF
17	COLOR, ALONG WITH THE POOR. MUNICIPALITIES THAT RELY HEAVILY ON
18	REVENUE FROM FINES AND FEES HAVE A HIGHER THAN AVERAGE
19	PERCENTAGE OF AFRICAN AMERICAN AND LATINO POPULATIONS
20	RELATIVE TO THE DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE MEDIAN MUNICIPALITY.
21	ANOTHER STUDY REVEALED THAT RESIDENTS LIVING IN THE POOREST ZIP
22	CODES OF A CITY ACCOUNT FOR THE VAST MAJORITY OF TRAFFIC
23	INFRACTIONS. THE RESIDENTS LIVING IN THOSE ZIP CODES WERE
24	DISPROPORTIONATELY AFRICAN AMERICAN AND LATINO."
25	(E) TO MAKE CERTAIN THE LAW IS BEING EQUITABLY ENFORCED,
26	WITHOUT CONSIDERATION OF AN INDIVIDUAL'S BACKGROUND, AND TO
27	PREVENT ANY UNFAIR ATTEMPTS TO INCREASE GOVERNMENT REVENUE,

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1	PUBLIC POLICY SHOULD BE ADOPTED THAT DISCOURAGES UNJUSTLY
2	IMPOSED FINES AND FEES AND ALLOWS FOR STRUGGLING INDIVIDUALS TO
3	SATISFY LEGITIMATE FINANCIAL PENALTIES THROUGH ALTERNATIVE
4	MEANS WITHOUT HAVING TO PAY OUT OF POCKET; AND
5	(F) THE ABILITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL TO RESOLVE A PENALTY
6	ASSESSMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS SUBSECTION (1)(c) IS A MATTER
7	OF STATEWIDE CONCERN AND WILL CREATE GREATER CONSISTENCY,
8	UNIFORMITY, FAIRNESS, AND TRUST AS LOCAL AND STATE LAWS ARE
9	ENFORCED.
10	(II) (A) Notwithstanding any provision of this article 4 to
11	THE CONTRARY, IN LIEU OF PAYING ALL OR A PORTION OF A PENALTY
12	ASSESSMENT AS PROVIDED IN THIS ARTICLE 4, A PERSON WHO HAS BEEN
13	CITED FOR OR CONVICTED OF A TRAFFIC INFRACTION OR A TRAFFIC
14	MISDEMEANOR MAY MAKE A DONATION OF TIME OR MONEY TO AN ENTITY
15	That is tax exempt under section 501 (c)(3) or 501 (c)(4) of the
16	FEDERAL "INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986", AS AMENDED.
17	(B) TO MAKE A MONETARY DONATION IN LIEU OF PAYING ALL OR
18	A PORTION OF A PENALTY ASSESSMENT UNDER THIS SUBSECTION $(1)(c)(II)$,
19	A PERSON MUST PROVIDE PROOF OF THE MONETARY DONATION IN AN
20	AMOUNT THAT IS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE AMOUNT OF THE
21	PENALTY ASSESSMENT AND SURCHARGE TO THE COURT WITH JURISDICTION
22	OVER THE PENALTY ASSESSMENT.
23	(C) TO MAKE A DONATION OF TIME IN LIEU OF PAYING ALL OR A
24	PORTION OF A PENALTY ASSESSMENT UNDER THIS SUBSECTION (1)(c)(II),
25	A PERSON MUST PROVIDE THE COURT WITH JURISDICTION OVER THE
26	PENALTY ASSESSMENT WITH A NOTARIZED STATEMENT FROM A
27	REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NONPROFIT ENTITY THAT CONVERTS THE

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AMOUNT OF TIME INTO A MONETARY VALUE, USING THE STATEWIDE MINIMUM WAGE AS ESTABLISHED IN SECTION 15 OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION, THAT IS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE AMOUNT OF THE PENALTY ASSESSMENT AND SURCHARGE.

- (D) If a person fails to notify the court that the person made a donation of time or money that is equal to or greater than the amount of the penalty assessment and surcharge prior to the hearing date and time specified in the citation, the person shall appear at the hearing to answer the complaint. If the person notifies the court of a donation in accordance with this subsection (1)(c)(II), the court shall deduct the donation amount, up to five hundred dollars, from the penalty assessment and surcharge.
- (E) THE OPTION TO MAKE A DONATION IN LIEU OF PAYING ALL OR A PORTION OF A PENALTY ASSESSMENT AND SURCHARGE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS SUBSECTION (1)(c)(II) APPLIES TO A CITATION ISSUED BY THE STATE OR A LOCAL AUTHORITY.

SECTION 2. Act subject to petition - effective date - applicability. (1) This act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly; except that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V of the state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this act within such period, then the act, item, section, or part will not take effect unless approved by the people at the general election to be held in November 2022 and, in such case, will take effect on the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.

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- 1 (2) This act applies to penalty assessments issued on or after the
- 2 applicable effective date of this act.

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