



**Colorado  
Legislative  
Council  
Staff**

**SB17-236**

**FINAL  
FISCAL NOTE**

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

**Drafting Number:** LLS 17-0300  
**Prime Sponsor(s):** Sen. Coram  
Rep. Weissman

**Date:** August 10, 2017  
**Bill Status:** Signed into Law  
**Fiscal Analyst:** Amanda Hayden (303-866-4918)

**BILL TOPIC:** SUNSET PROCESS BAIL BONDING AGENTS DIVISION OF INSURANCE

<b>Fiscal Impact Summary</b>	<b>FY 2017-2018</b>	<b>FY 2018-2019</b>
<b>State Revenue</b>		<b>\$3,074</b>
<i>Continuing revenue</i>		
Cash Funds		3,074
<b>State Expenditures</b>		<b>\$32,270</b>
<i>Continuing expenditures</i>		
Cash Funds		32,270
<b>FTE Position Change</b>		0.3 FTE
<b>Appropriation Required:</b> None.		
<b>Future Year Impacts:</b> Continuation of state revenue and expenditures.		

**Summary of Legislation**

This bill continues the regulation of professional cash-bail agents and cash-bonding agents (bail bonding agents) by the Division of Insurance (Division) in the Department of Regulatory Agencies (DORA) until September 1, 2026. The statute is scheduled to sunset on September 1, 2017.

The bill also allows the Commissioner of Insurance to file a full release of any lien against real property used as collateral for bail when a bail bonding agent fails to do so according to the law, when certain conditions are met. At least three years must have passed between the time for appealing an order that exonerated the bail bond and the petition to release the lien.

**Background**

As of FY 2015-16, there were 3 registered cash-bonding agents and 26 registered professional cash-bail agents. Cash-bonding agents are not limited in terms of the amount of bail they may write or defendants they may serve, while professional cash-bail agents may write bail for not more than twice the amount of the qualification bond filed with the Division. Bail bonding agents in Colorado must post a \$50,000 cash qualification bond with the Division. Current law prohibits a bail bonding agent from charging a fee that exceeds 15 percent of the amount of bail furnished, with a minimum fee of \$50. Bail bonding agents also pay the Division a premium fee

equal to 1 percent of the gross amount of all premiums and fees collected or contracted for the furnishing of bail. In 2016, the Division collected \$53,703 in premium fees. While the collection of this revenue is not subject to repeal or continuation under this sunset review, the funds do support, in part, the regulation of bail bonding agents.

### **Fiscal Impact of Programs Set to Expire**

This bill continues a program in the Division of Insurance in DORA that is set to repeal effective September 1, 2017. In the current FY 2016-17, the program has revenue of \$3,074 and expenditures of \$32,270 and 0.3 FTE. Under current law, state agencies may be appropriated funds to wind up the affairs of an expiring program for 12 months following the repeal date. To account for the wind-up period, the impact of extending the program beyond the current repeal date is shown as beginning in FY 2018-19, one year after the repeal date. There is no need for an appropriation of the current base funding for the program in FY 2017-18 since its authorization has not yet expired and ongoing funding for the program has been included in the department's base budget request.

### **State Revenue**

By continuing the regulation of bail bonding agents, including the collection of a \$212 licensing fee for new registrations and renewals, the bill increases cash fund revenue by \$3,074 in FY 2018-19, deposited into the Division of Insurance Cash Fund. This revenue represents a continuation of existing revenue to the program.

### **State Expenditures**

By continuing the regulation of bail bonding agents, the bill increases expenditures in DORA by \$32,270 and 0.3 FTE in FY 2018-19, paid from the Division of Insurance Cash Fund. These costs represent the continuation of the program beyond its current repeal date and the subsequent wind-up period.

The bill may also reduce workload minimally for the Judicial Department, as trial courts may receive fewer petitions to release a lien against real property. The bill gives property owners the option to petition the Commissioner of Insurance rather than the court to have the lien released. No adjustment in appropriations for the Judicial Department is required.

### **Effective Date**

The bill was signed into law by the Governor on June 2, 2017, and it became effective on August 9, 2017.

### **State and Local Government Contacts**

Judicial                      Regulatory Agencies