Florida House of Representatives - 1998

CS/HB 1381

By the Committee on Crime & Punishment and Representatives Heyman, Crist, Brown, Villalobos, Turnbull and Sanderson

1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to collection of court costs
3	and fines; creating the "Comprehensive Court
4	Enforcement Program Act"; providing legislative
5	intent; creating s. 938.30, F.S.; providing for
6	supplementary proceedings for enforcement of
7	court-ordered payment of financial obligations
8	in criminal cases; providing for examination
9	under oath regarding a person's ability to pay
10	financial obligations in a criminal case;
11	providing for reduction of the obligation based
12	on a person's ability to pay; providing for
13	service or actual notice of orders to appear;
14	providing for taking of testimony; providing
15	for orders that nonexempt property in the hands
16	of another be applied toward satisfying an
17	obligation; providing for a judgment of civil
18	lien; providing for applicability of the
19	Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act in certain
20	collection matters; providing or payment
21	schedules; providing for civil contempt
22	sanctions for failure to appear or comply with
23	certain orders; providing for specified
24	enforcement costs and fees and attorney's fees
25	to be assessed to offset the costs of operating
26	the program; providing for the use of special
27	masters; providing that the clerk of court
28	shall make quarterly reports to the chief
29	judge; permitting county commissions to refer
30	certain court-imposed financial obligations to
31	collection agents; permitting use of the new
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CS/HB 1381

Florida House of Representatives - 1998 189-842-98

provisions in addition to or in lieu of other 1 2 provisions of law; providing for certain court 3 orders; providing an effective date. 4 5 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: б 7 Section 1. Short title.--This act shall be known as 8 the "Comprehensive Court Enforcement Program Act." 9 Section 2. Legislative intent.--Florida's judiciary 10 routinely enters judgments and court orders in criminal cases setting forth court costs, fines, and fees against litigants 11 12 pursuant to statutory law. The enforcement of such court 13 orders is crucial to ensure respect for the rule of law and credibility of the court. Uncollected fines, fees, and court 14 15 costs are more than lost revenue; they represent a court order ignored, an unobeyed sentence, and the punished going 16 unpunished. To ensure that noncompliers fulfill their 17 financial obligations under all sentences and court orders 18 19 imposed, this act is designed to satisfy the need for 20 enforcement of such sentences and court orders through aggressive followup in a manner most appropriate for courts 21 22 and their respective communities, set reasonable parameters 23 for compliance, collect offenders' financial obligations to 24 the state, and increase respect for the law. Section 3. Judicial oversight and jurisdiction. -- The 25 26 Comprehensive Court Enforcement Program may be implemented as 27 supplementary proceedings in any judicial circuit by the chief 28 judge of that circuit. Judges in such circuits shall have 29 jurisdiction to carry out the provisions of this act in criminal cases to ensure compliance with court-imposed 30 financial obligations. 31

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Florida House of Representatives - 1998 CS/HB 1381 189-842-98

1	Section 4. Section 938.30, Florida Statutes, is
2	created to read:
3	938.30 Court-imposed financial obligations in criminal
4	cases; supplementary proceedings
5	(1) Any person who has been ordered to pay any
6	financial obligation in any criminal case is subject to the
7	provisions of this section. Courts operating under the
8	provisions of this section shall have jurisdiction over such
9	court-imposed financial obligations to ensure compliance.
10	(2) The court may require a person ordered to pay an
11	obligation to appear and be examined under oath concerning the
12	person's financial ability to pay the obligation. The court
13	may reduce a person's court-ordered financial obligation based
14	on the court's determination of the person's ability to pay
15	the obligation. Any person failing to attend a hearing may be
16	arrested on warrant or capias which may be issued by the clerk
17	upon order of the court.
18	(3) The order requiring the person's appearance shall
19	be served a reasonable time before the date of the examination
20	in the manner provided for service of summons, as provided for
21	service of papers under rules of civil procedure, or by actual
22	notice.
23	(4) Testimony may be taken regarding any subject
24	relevant to the financial interests of the person tending to
25	aid in satisfying the obligation. Other witnesses who may have
26	information relevant to the issue of the person's ability or
27	lack of ability to pay the obligation may be examined.
28	Documents and other exhibits may also be produced as evidence.
29	(5) The court may order that any nonexempt property of
30	the person which is in the hands of another be applied toward
31	satisfying the obligation.

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Florida House of Representatives - 1998 CS/HB 1381 189-842-98

1	(6) If judgment has not been previously entered on any
2	court-imposed financial obligation, the court may enter
3	judgment thereon and issue any writ necessary to enforce the
4	judgment in the manner allowed in civil cases. Any judgment
5	issued under this section constitutes a civil lien against the
6	judgment debtor's presently owned or after-acquired property.
7	Supplementary proceedings undertaken by any governmental
8	entity to satisfy a judgment imposed pursuant to this section
9	may proceed without bond.
10	(7) Provisions of the Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act
11	apply to collection matters under this section and may be used
12	to collect any court-imposed financial obligation subject to
13	this section.
14	(8) In lieu of examining the person, or in addition
15	thereto, the court may order the person to comply with a
16	payment schedule to satisfy the obligation.
17	(9) Any person failing to appear or willfully failing
18	to comply with an order under this section, including an order
19	to comply with a payment schedule, may be held in civil
20	contempt.
21	(10) Administrative costs incurred in enforcing
22	compliance under this section may be assessed against the
23	person. Such costs may include postage, copying, docketing
24	fees, service fees, and court reporter's fees. Reasonable
25	attorney's fees may be assessed at the court's discretion.
26	Judges may assess such administrative costs and attorney's
27	fees against the person as the court deems necessary to offset
28	such costs incurred under this section.
29	(11) The court may refer any proceeding under this
30	section to a special master who shall report findings and make
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Florida House of Representatives - 1998 189-842-98

recommendations to the court. The court shall act on such 1 2 recommendations within a reasonable amount of time. 3 (12) A record of court-imposed financial obligations 4 collected by the clerk of court under the provisions of this 5 section shall be reported quarterly by the clerk of court to 6 the chief judge of the judicial circuit. 7 (13) Court-imposed financial obligations arising from 8 criminal cases which are past due, and which have been reduced 9 to judgment by the court, may be referred by the county commission to a private attorney or collection agency which is 10 11 licensed or registered in this state. Such referrals must be 12 made in accordance with established bid practices. 13 (14) The provisions of this section may be used in 14 addition to, or in lieu of, other provisions of law for 15 enforcing payment of court-imposed financial obligations in 16 criminal cases. The court may enter any orders necessary to 17 carry out the purposes of this section. Section 5. This act shall take effect upon becoming a 18 19 law. 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

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