## CHAMBER ACTION

Senate House

.

Representative Nelson offered the following:

2

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

1415

16

1

## Amendment (with title amendment)

Between lines 355 and 356, insert:

Section 6. Section 903.045, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

903.045 Nature of criminal surety bail bonds.—

It is the public policy of this state and the intent of the Legislature that a criminal surety bail bond, executed by a bail bond agent licensed pursuant to chapter 648 in connection with the pretrial or appellate release of a criminal defendant, shall be construed as a commitment by and an obligation upon the bail bond agent to ensure that the defendant appears at all subsequent criminal proceedings and otherwise fulfills all conditions of the bond. The failure of a defendant to appear at any subsequent criminal proceeding or the breach by the

236411

Approved For Filing: 4/16/2013 1:57:23 PM Page 1 of 7

- defendant of any other condition of the bond constitutes a breach by the bail bond agent of this commitment and obligation.
- Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 903.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 903.14 Contracts to indemnify sureties. -
- (1) A surety shall file with the bond an affidavit stating the amount and source of any security or consideration which the surety or anyone for his or her use has received or been promised for the bond. The affidavit may be filed in person or electronically.
- Section 8. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (2), and subsection (3) of section 903.26, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 903.26 Forfeiture of the bond; when and how directed; discharge; how and when made; effect of payment. -
  - (1) A bail bond shall not be forfeited unless:
- (b) The clerk of court gave the surety at least 72 hours notice, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, before the time of the required appearance of the defendant. Notice shall not be necessary if the time for appearance is within 72 hours from the time of arrest, or if the time is stated on the bond. Such notice may be mailed or electronically transmitted.
- (2) (a) If there is a breach of the bond, the court shall declare the bond and any bonds or money deposited as bail forfeited. The clerk of the court shall mail or electronically transmit a notice to the surety agent and surety company in writing within 5 days after of the forfeiture. A certificate signed by the clerk of the court or the clerk s designee,

electronically transmitted on a specified date and accompanied by a copy of the required notice, shall constitute sufficient proof that such mailing or electronic transmission was properly accomplished as indicated therein. If such mailing or electronic transmission was properly accomplished as evidenced by such certificate, the failure of the surety agent, of a company, or of a defendant to receive such mail notice shall not constitute a defense to such forfeiture and shall not be grounds for discharge, remission, reduction, set aside, or continuance of such forfeiture. The forfeiture shall be paid within 60 days of the date the notice was mailed or electronically transmitted.

- (3) Sixty days after the forfeiture notice has been mailed or electronically transmitted:
- (a) State and county officials having custody of forfeited money shall deposit the money in the fine and forfeiture fund established pursuant to s. 142.01.
- (b) Municipal officials having custody of forfeited money shall deposit the money in a designated municipal fund  $\cdot$ ;
- (c) Officials having custody of bonds as authorized by s. 903.16 shall transmit the bonds to the clerk of the circuit court who shall sell them at market value and disburse the proceeds as provided in paragraphs (a) and (b).
- Section 9. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 903.26, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- (2) (a) If there is a breach of the bond the defendant fails to appear, the court shall declare the bond and any bonds or money deposited as bail forfeited. The clerk of the court shall

mail a notice to the surety agent and surety company in writing within 5 days of the forfeiture. A certificate signed by the clerk of the court or the clerk's designee, certifying that the notice required herein was mailed on a specified date and accompanied by a copy of the required notice, shall constitute sufficient proof that such mailing was properly accomplished as indicated therein. If such mailing was properly accomplished as evidenced by such certificate, the failure of the surety agent, of a company, or of a defendant to receive such mail notice shall not constitute a defense to such forfeiture and shall not be grounds for discharge, remission, reduction, set aside, or continuance of such forfeiture. The forfeiture shall be paid within 60 days of the date the notice was mailed.

Section 10. Subsections (1), (2), and (6) of section 903.27, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

903.27 Forfeiture to judgment. -

(1) If the forfeiture is not paid or discharged by order of a court of competent jurisdiction within 60 days and the bond is secured other than by money and bonds authorized in s.
903.16, the clerk of the circuit court for the county where the order was made shall enter a judgment against the surety for the amount of the penalty and issue execution. However, in any case in which the bond forfeiture has been discharged by the court of competent jurisdiction conditioned upon the payment by the surety of certain costs or fees as allowed by statute, the amount for which judgment may be entered may not exceed the amount of the unpaid fees or costs upon which the discharge had been conditioned. Judgment for the full amount of the forfeiture

101

102103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126127

128

shall not be entered if payment of a lesser amount will satisfy the conditions to discharge the forfeiture. Within 10 days, the clerk shall furnish the Department of Financial Services and the Office of Insurance Regulation of the Financial Services Commission with a certified copy of the judgment docket and shall furnish the surety company at its home office a copy of the judgment, which shall include the power of attorney number of the bond and the name of the executing agent. If the judgment is not paid within 35 days, the clerk shall furnish the Department of Financial Services, the Office of Insurance Regulation, and the sheriff of the county in which the bond was executed, or the official responsible for operation of the county jail, if other than the sheriff, two copies of the judgment and a certificate stating that the judgment remains unsatisfied. When and if the judgment is properly paid or an order to vacate the judgment has been entered by a court of competent jurisdiction, the clerk shall immediately notify the sheriff, or the official responsible for the operation of the county jail, if other than the sheriff, and the Department of Financial Services and the Office of Insurance Regulation, if the department and office had been previously notified of nonpayment, of such payment or order to vacate the judgment. The clerk may furnish documents or give notice as required in this subsection by mail or electronic means. The clerk shall also immediately prepare and record in the public records a satisfaction of the judgment or record the order to vacate judgment. If the defendant is returned to the county of jurisdiction of the court, whenever a motion to set aside the

judgment is filed, the operation of this section is tolled until the court makes a disposition of the motion.

- (2) A certificate signed by the clerk of the court or her or his designee, certifying that the notice required in subsection (1) was mailed or electronically delivered on a specified date, and accompanied by a copy of the required notice constitutes sufficient proof that such mailing or electronic delivery was properly accomplished as indicated therein. If such mailing or electronic delivery was properly accomplished as evidenced by such certificate, the failure of a company to receive a copy of the judgment as prescribed in subsection (1) does not constitute a defense to the forfeiture and is not a ground for the discharge, remission, reduction, set-aside, or continuance of such forfeiture.
- (6) The failure of a state attorney to file, or of the clerk of the circuit court to make, a certified copy of the order of forfeiture as required by law applicable prior to July 1, 1982, shall not invalidate any judgment entered by the clerk prior to June 12, 1981.

Section 10. Subsection (1) of section 903.31, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

903.31 Canceling the bond. -

(1) Within 10 business days after the conditions of a bond have been satisfied or the forfeiture discharged or remitted, the court shall order the bond canceled and, if the surety has attached a certificate of cancellation to the original bond, the clerk of the court shall <u>mail or electronically</u> furnish an executed certificate of cancellation to the surety without cost.

Bill No. CS/CS/HB 247 (2013)

Amendment No.

An adjudication of guilt or innocence, an acquittal, or a withholding of an adjudication of guilt shall satisfy the conditions of the bond. The original appearance bond shall expire 36 months after such bond has been posted for the release of the defendant from custody. This subsection does not apply to cases in which a bond has been declared forfeited.

## TITLE AMENDMENT

Remove line 27 and insert:

on the appraiser's website; amending s. 903.045, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the nature of criminal surety bail bonds; amending s. 903.14, F.S.; revising provisions relating to contracts to indemnify sureties; amending s. 903.26, F.S.; revising provisions relating to forfeiture of bonds; amending s. 903.27, F.S.; revising provisions relating to forfeiture to judgment; amending s. 903.31, F.S.; revising provisions relating to canceling the bond; providing an effective