By: Smith of Harris (Senate Sponsor - Lindsay) H.B. No. 2626 (In the Senate - Received from the House April 25, 2005; April 26, 2005, read first time and referred to Committee on Intergovernmental Relations; May 19, 2005, reported favorably by the following vote: Yeas 5, Nays 0; May 19, 2005, sent to printer.) 1-1 1-2 1-3 1-4 1-5 1-6 printer.)

> A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

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relating to the penalties and fees imposed by municipalities and counties in relation to certain false alarms.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. The heading to Section 118.133, Local Government Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 118.133. SHERIFF'S AND CONSTABLE'S RESPONSE TO FALSE ALARM IN POPULOUS COUNTY.

Sections 118.133(a) and (c), Local Government SECTION 2. Code, are amended to read as follows:

- The commissioners court of a county with a population of (a) more than 3.3 million by order may adopt a system by which the county charges a fee if the sheriff's <u>or constable's</u> office of the county responds to a security alarm and the emergency for which the alarm device was designed to give notice does not exist.
- (c) The commissioners court shall set the amount of the fee. The court may set a single fee that is charged for each response to a false alarm or may establish a fee structure under which different fees are charged according to the differing circumstances of each false alarm. However, the amount of a fee may not exceed the amount of the actual costs incurred by the sheriff's or constable's office in responding to the alarm.

SECTION 3. Subchapter D, Chapter 233, Local Government Code, is amended by adding Section 233.098 to read as follows:

Sec. 233.098. ENFORCED COLLECTION. The <u>appropriate</u> attorney representing the county may file a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to recover a penalty or fee imposed by a

county under this subchapter.
SECTION 4. Articles 103.0031(a), (b), and (f), Code of Criminal Procedure, are amended to read as follows:

- (a) The commissioners court of a county or the governing body of a municipality may enter into a contract with a private attorney or a public or private vendor for the provision of collection services for one or more of the following items:
- (1) debts and accounts receivable such as unpaid fines, fees, court costs, forfeited bonds, and restitution ordered paid by:
- (A) a court serving the county or a court serving the municipality, as applicable; or
- (B) a hearing officer serving the municipality under Chapter 682, Transportation Code; [and]
- (2) amounts in cases in which the accused has failed to appear:
- (A) as promised under Subchapter A, Chapter 543, Transportation Code, or other law;
- (B) in compliance with a lawful written notice to appear issued under Article 14.06(b) or other law;
- (C) in compliance with a lawful summons issued under Article 15.03(b) or other law;
- (D) in compliance with a lawful order of a court serving the county or municipality; or
- (E) as specified in a citation, summons, or other notice authorized by Section 682.002, Transportation Code, that charges the accused with a parking or stopping offense; and
- 1-61 (3) false alarm penalties or fees imposed by a county ter 118 or 233, Local Government Code, or by a 1-62 1-63 Chapter municipality under a municipal ordinance. 1-64

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commissioners court or governing body of municipality that enters into a contract with a private attorney or private vendor under this article may authorize the addition of a collection fee in the amount of 30 percent on each item described in Subsection (a) that is more than 60 days past due and has been referred to the attorney or vendor for collection. The collection fee does not apply to a case that has been dismissed by a court of competent jurisdiction or to any amount that has been satisfied through time-served credit or community service. The collection fee may be applied to any balance remaining after a partial credit for time served or community service if the balance is more than 60 days past due. Unless the contract provides otherwise, the court shall calculate the amount of any collection fee due to the governmental entity or to the private attorney or [public or] private vendor performing the collection services and shall receive all fees, including the collection fee. With respect to cases described by Subsection (a)(2), the amount to which the 30 percent collection fee applies is:

(1) the amount to be paid that is communicated to the accused as acceptable to the court under its standard policy for resolution of the case, if the accused voluntarily agrees to pay

that amount; or

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(2) the amount ordered paid by the court after plea or trial.

- An item subject to collection services under Subsection (f) (a) and to the additional collection fee authorized by Subsection (b) is considered more than 60 days past due under Subsection (b) if it remains unpaid on the 61st day after the following appropriate date:
- (1) with respect to an item described by Subsection (a)(1), the date on which the debt, fine, fee, forfeited bond, or court cost must be paid in full as determined by the court or hearing officer; [or]

(2) with respect to an item described by Subsection (a)(2), the date by which the accused promised to appear or was

notified, summoned, or ordered to appear; or

(3) with respect to an item described by Subsection the date on which a penalty or fee is due under a rule or order adopted under Chapter 233, Local Government Code, or an ordinance, policy, procedure, or rule of a municipality.

SECTION 5. Section 233.092(b), Local Government Code, is

repealed.

SECTION 6. The changes in law made by this Act by adding Section 233.098, Local Government Code, and by amending Articles 103.0031(a) and (f), Code of Criminal Procedure, apply to a penalty or fee that is imposed in relation to a false alarm occurring before, on, or after the effective date of this Act and that is unpaid on or after that date.

SECTION 7. This Act takes effect immediately if it receives a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, as provided by Section 39, Article III, Texas Constitution. If this Act does not receive the vote necessary for immediate effect, this Act takes effect September 1, 2005.

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