

INSTITUTE OF COURT MANAGEMENT

KFC
1189
C56
c. 2

PHASE III REPORT

"FINE COLLECTIONS"
// /

JUNE 1993

BY: CHERYL CHICKY
COURT ADMINISTRATOR

Library
National Center for State Courts
300 Newport Ave.
Williamsburg, VA 23187-8700

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I wish to thank the entire staff of the East Kern Municipal Court for their support and patience and contributions to the preparation of this report.

My sincere appreciation is expressed to Kenny P. McDanel to assisting me in setting up the data base and retrieving the reports, and for being my sounding board during the analysis phase of the project.

Thanks to my Supervisor, Dan Straub, for giving me encouragement every step of the way, assuring me that I was doing a good job, and that "we would get through it".

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>ABSTRACT</u>	<u>i</u>
<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>LITERATURE REVIEW</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>METHODOLOGY</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>SCOPE OF STUDY</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>SAMPLE SELECTION</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>DATA COLLECTION PROCESS</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>DATABASE DEVELOPMENT</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>OBSTACLES TO DATA COLLECTION</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>FINDINGS</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>CASES WITH JUDGMENT DATES AFTER SEPTEMBER 1992</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>AMOUNT OF FINE PAYMENTS</u>	<u>16</u>
<u>LOCAL -VS- OUT-OF-AREA FINES</u>	<u>18</u>
<u>CONCLUSION</u>	<u>22</u>

ILLUSTRATIONS

1. RESULTS PRE vs. POST SEPTEMBER 1992 CASES	13
2. STATUS OF ACCOUNTS WITH WARRANTS ISSUED	14
3. COLLECTION RATE BY PAYMENT AMOUNTS	17
4. NUMBER OF MONTHLY PAYMENTS MADE (BY PERCENTAGE)	19
5. COMPARISONS BY ZIP CODES	21

APPENDICES

A. A/R MASTER FILE MAINTENANCE	24
B. PURGED RECORD LISTING	25
C. DATABASE FORMAT	26
D. A/R CONVERSION FORM	27

A B S T R A C T

The East Kern Municipal Court has been experiencing problems of inability to enforce it's court orders for fines. Revenue from fines has been decreasing in spite of an increase in caseload. In view of the fact that enforcement of court orders to pay fines is not a high priority for law enforcement, and the fact that the court was understaffed and unable to launch an aggressive collection effort, a decision was made to try to improve fine collections based on actions taken by bench officers at the time a fine was imposed.

Research revealed that fines were more likely to be collected if 1) payments were made forthwith, or as soon after the fine was imposed, as possible, 2) the amount of the fine and the amount of monthly payments were of an amount that the person would reasonably be able to pay. The judicial officers began their effort in September 1992, and a comparison was made of the collection rate of fines before and after the effort began.

The accounts receivable records of the court, both active and purged, were studied. Information was gather with judgment dates before and after September 1992, comparisons were made of the success of the collections by fine amount and payment amount, whether or not payments were current, and whether or not payment was received after the issuance of warrants.

Data reveals a much higher rate of collection of fines for cases with judgment dates after September 1992, which indicate that the efforts of the bench officers were successful, however, it did not solve the entire problem.

The conclusion that was drawn is that although things can be done from the bench that improve the collection of fines, they alone are not enough. Relying on bench warrants and administrative alternates, such as placing Department of Motor Vehicle Holds on Driver's License is not enough. People need to have personal contact and "reminders" that their obligation has not been forgotten by the court. To effectively enforce court orders on fines, cases need to be continually managed. There is no single act that alone can guarantee better collection of fines.

INTRODUCTION

A management and organizational review was done for the East Kern Municipal Court in 1990. A recommendation was made that court collections should be improved and offered the following suggestions: Develop a defendant's financial form to assist the judge in determining the defendant's ability to pay, develop a publicized policy of issuing arrest warrants for accounts that are 60 days or more delinquent, make direct contact with the defendant, list names of defendants in local newspaper that have failed to pay, require a defendant to make an immediate full payment or at least a partial payment forthwith, and consider using a collection agency. Some of the recommendations that were made with regard to collections have been implemented. There are not sufficient staff, or county resources to increase staffing levels at this time to implement the aggressive collection efforts as suggested.

The court currently has three judicial positions, two judges and a commissioner. One branch of the court has recently begun to handle Family Law matters. According to a methodology developed by the California Judicial Council there is a caseload for 3.2 judicial positions, not counting the additional cases that have resulted from Family Law. There is a clerical staff of 22 clerks, while caseload statistics indicate a need for 26 clerks, again, the Family Law cases have not been taken into consideration in these statistics. In view of the need to increase collections the judicial officers decided to implement more aggressive collections from the bench, which would not involve a lot more judicial or clerical time. The effort began in January 1992, and was escalated in September 1992 when it was learned that the commissioner's position would be filled in January 1993. Two changes were made by the bench:

1. Require payment of fines in full when possible, even if it means reducing the total amount of the fine.

2. If time payments are granted, require the first payment forthwith.

In addition the judges agreed to reduce court hours by four hours per week to allow clerical staff sufficient time to issue warrants and notify the Department of Motor Vehicles of individuals who have failed to pay.

Data collected is on accounts receivable cases from 1989 to January 1993, which will cover the period before and after the judges improved collections efforts were in effect and should show the success of their program. Another aspect of implementing fines from the bench that will be discussed is the amount of the total fine, length of time to pay, and amount of monthly payments with respect to successful collection of the entire fine.

Until June 1992 no warrants of arrest for failure to pay fines had been issued for almost a year. As of June 30, 1992 warrants had been issued on all cases where a fine was 90 days or more delinquent, and Department of Motor Vehicle holds have been placed on the driver's licenses of defendants who failed to pay, which will prevent them from obtaining a license when their current license expires, or result in their license being suspended if there are two or more failure to pay notices. Data collected will show the effect of this effort.

LITERATURE REVIEW

California generally uses a tariff system of setting fines. Judges have the discretion in adjusting the amounts of some fines, resulting in informal tariffs. After reviewing articles on the subject of fine collections in the courts, it was found that generally tariffs have not proven to be an effective method. CRIME & JUSTICE: AN ANNUAL REVIEW. Vol. 12, 1989 "Fines and Day Fines," Sally T. Hillsman relates some problems with tariffs or "going rates," "these tariffs are set with an eye to the lowest common economic denominator of offenders coming before the court in order to ensure that the sentences can be enforced" (4, page 15). She further says that "Tariff systems also cause problems for courts that routinely set high fine amounts. Higher fine-tariffs either limit the range of offenders who can be fined or make it difficult to enforce fines among relatively poor offenders without resorting to imprisonment for default" (4, page 15).

Research revealed that some of the most successful types of fines are day fines, first used in Europe and so called because their amounts typically are linked to an offender's daily income. In Germany the courts are instructed to use some fraction of the offender's average net daily income (considering salary, pensions, welfare benefits, interest and dividends exclusive of taxes and business expenses for the self-employed), so long as it is not so high as to deprive the offender or his dependents of a minimal standard of living. Germany has an 80% collection rate on fines.

An article from (CM & A) The Court Management & Administration Report January 1990 states that "Experience indicates that better collection results if 1) smaller fines are collected within short fixed periods and 2) larger fines paid in installments. But remember

installment plans are most successful when the term is kept as short as possible, while still giving consideration to the offender's means. This is particularly vital, because most experience suggests there is a positive correlation between the length of time debts are unpaid and the volume of resulting defaults - meaning that the longer a fine is allowed to remain unpaid, the more likely it is that it will never be paid." (5, pages 3 & 4) That same literature goes on to say that "Full payment more often results when the debt is due almost immediately. The longer the time between assignment of the fine and the time payment is due or installment payments start, the greater the chance for problems"(5, page 4). This information seems to support our bench officers' logic for requiring payments forthwith.

There seems to be no literature that supports the success of collecting delinquent fines by issuing warrants of arrest and putting Department of Motor Vehicle holds on driver's licenses for failing to pay fines. This study will provide some valuable information in that area. Available literature tends to lean in the direction of pro-active collection of fines, creating a situation that is conducive to the collection of the fine, rather than reacting after an individual fails to pay. An article in the Santa Maria Times by Karen White in the October 14, 1990 issue covered a surprise sweep to serve arrest warrants on individuals who were delinquent on fines from the Santa Maria Court. Although the article recounted massive efforts on behalf of the Marshall's Office and Judges as well as excuses by the persons that were arrested, it did not give a success rate for payment of the fines.

A document titled Fines in Sentencing: A Study of the Use of the Fine as a Criminal Sanction by Sally T. Hillsman, Joyce L. Sichel and Barry Mahoney, states that "although it would be desirable to know much more about ways to use fines effectively, it is not necessary

to wait for the result of future research before beginning to address most of the problems involving the use of fine" (3, page 2), it suggests that this can be done, based on existing knowledge, which says, in essence, that it does not take a genius to know when a system is not working, and improvement is needed. It recommends that "when a fine is imposed, the court should set the amount at a sum which the defendant can reasonably be expected to pay" (3, page 4), and, "If the fine is not simply to be the start of a lengthy process leading to default and possible imprisonment, it must be set at a sum the defendant can pay (3, page 4). It also supports the practice of immediate partial payment. "Most persons, regardless of economic status, have money with them when they appear in court," (3, page 7) and that "the judge may be able to set a reasonable sum for the offender to pay immediately, leaving less than the full amount to be paid later" (3, page 7). This again supports our bench officers' efforts to require payment forthwith.

METHODOLOGY

SCOPE OF STUDY

To evaluate if the efforts being made from the bench were effective, I decided that I needed to know some basic things relative to each account:

- 1) Was the first payment made forthwith?
- 2) What was the amount of monthly payment?
- 3) What was the original amount of the fine?
- 4) What was the balance owed?
- 5) Were the fine payments current?

The information that was available to me was:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) case number | 6) date the last payment was received |
| 2) type of violation | 7) date the payment was due |
| 3) date warrant issued (if issued) | 8) amount of payment due |
| 4) name and address of the defendant | 9) amount paid to date |
| 5) the judgment date | |

In reviewing the information that was available to me (Appendix A) I realized that some of the information that I was seeking was not directly available to me. For example, the material did not directly indicate whether or not the first payment was made forthwith. The judgment date was available, however, I noted that when a payment was made, the due date changed to the date that the payment was actually received. I then realized that the only way I could be certain of the first payment due date after payments had been received, was to go to the Order of the

Court in the case file. The accounts receivable system shows when payments are actually made. However, after the first payment is received there is no way to confirm when the payment was due. I needed to compare the judgment date and the first payment date in order to know if the first payment was made forthwith, or as ordered. I decided that it would be worth the extra effort to retrieve this information because one of the major areas I want to study is whether or not it makes any difference if the first payment is ordered forthwith rather than delaying the payment to a future date.

Another area I wanted to study was the effectiveness of issuing warrants and putting Department of Vehicle holds on driver's licenses for failure to pay fines. The information was readily available to me on the accounts receivable system as to whether or not a warrant had been issued. I realized that accounts that were paid or cleared had been purged from the on-line system, and I would not get a fair sampling of whether or not a fine had been satisfied after a warrant was issued without extending my sample to the Accounts Receivable Purged Records Listing, an example of this report can be seen at Appendix B. This report is compiled and printed twice monthly and contains all accounts that have been purged from the system during that particular period for any reason, and contains the same information as the on-line system.

SAMPLE SELECTION

Although there are three branches of the court, the sampling was taken from only one branch. The branch that was chosen is representative of all branches and case types, number of judicial officers, and criteria for allowing payments on accounts. Years included in the data collection were from January 1988 - January 1993 for active accounts. The data from the

purged accounts were accounts that had been purged from January 1992 - December 1992 and covered approximately the same years as the active accounts. The sample was taken from 3,008 cases, 1,890 of which were active accounts receivable cases and 1,118 purged cases. A total 10% of the cases were tested which resulted in 290 cases reviewed. The method used to collect the sample was to randomly select a number between one and ten, and pull every tenth case thereafter from an alphabetical listing.

Due to staffing levels, caseload volume, and absence of funds for overtime for court personnel the entire collection of data was done by myself mainly during evenings, early mornings and weekends. Data collection was done over a period of three months, and it is estimated to have taken about 40 hours.

DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

All of the information collected for this study was taken directly from court records and reports that are subject to high standards of accuracy. An account receivable is set up by a courtroom clerk who prepares a form, (a copy is attached at Appendix D) with information taken directly from the official court file. The information is input to the accounts receivable system by a data entry clerk. All of the information collected in this study was taken directly from the court's accounts receivable system, and entered into the study database. All information collected was of high quality and accuracy, recognizing that there is always a small margin for human error. The data was collected by one person, thereby eliminating errors that can be caused by lack of communication between too many different people collecting data.

DATABASE DEVELOPMENT

A database was created from the information retrieved from the case files. A format was designated for ease of computer data entry directly from the data collection instrument (see appendix C). The data base included the following variables:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Case Number | 9. Amount of payments |
| 2. Date information retrieved | 10. Where or not payments current |
| 3. Judgment date | 11. Zip code |
| 4. Date first payment made | 12. Whether or not warrant was issued |
| 5. Date first payment due | 13. Date warrant was issued |
| 6. Date last payment received | 14. Whether account was purged |
| 7. Amount of total fine | 15. Was purged account paid or other |
| 8. Balance owed | |

The data was arranged to show how many accounts made the first payment forthwith, how many had monthly payments of \$50.00 or less, and how many had monthly payments of more than \$50.00. The usual fine payment amount in our jurisdiction is \$50.00, judicial officers sometimes vary from this amount if it can be determined that \$50.00 would cause a hardship, or on the other hand it may be increased if the judicial officers feel that an increase is justified.

The \$50.00 amount was chosen to determine whether the people who received an increase or decrease in the standard amount were more, or less, or equally likely to pay. It was further arrayed to reveal how many of the accounts in each category were current and how many were delinquent. A further query was done to determine how many of the current accounts had local zip codes, and how many had zip codes outside the local area. We also determined how many accounts with original fines of \$200.00 or less were current or delinquent, and how many with fines of \$200.00 or more were current or delinquent. Fines under \$200.00 are considered to be small, and over \$200.00 large, we wanted to see if the size of the fine had any effect on

whether not it was paid. Inquiry was made to find out how many cases had warrants issued, of those with warrants issued, how many had been paid in full, or brought current.

OBSTACLES TO DATA COLLECTION

The only real obstacles in gathering the information came from lack of time to gather data, locate purged record listing reports, and decide how to organize the database to retrieve the desired information. I discovered that many of the reports we received, but did use on a regular basis were not being filed and organized in a manner which would permit easy referral.

This presented an opportunity to prove to the court staff that, (1) all of the information would probably be required to be recouped at some time or another, (2) the information is important even if it is not used on a daily basis, and (3) the reports should be filed and organized properly.

I also took this opportunity to dispense with some reports that we were receiving that were no longer needed. Organizing the information was just a matter of taking the time to review the information available to me, and determining how I could use it to receive the facts I was looking for.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Information was gathered, calculations made, then displayed on charts that show the percentage of results for each category studied. Bar and pie charts were chosen to display information because they were the means that most clearly reflected what the data conveys. The objective was to evaluate how effective the measures taken by judicial officers have been in improving fines collections.

CASES WITH JUDGMENT DATES AFTER SEPTEMBER 1992

The bench officers began a concerted effort to collect fines more effectively after it was learned that a court commissioner would be added to the staff. One of the arguments in favor of retaining a commissioner was to allow more judicial time per case so that better determination could be made of whether or not a fine was appropriate, the amount of fine that would be suitable, the person's ability to pay, and informing defendants of the consequences of not obeying the order to pay fine.

The following guidelines were set by the judges on cases where fines were imposed:

Require full amount of fine forthwith.

1. If a person declares he/she is unable to pay the full amount forthwith, the judges inquire as to employment and income status.
2. If a person is unemployed they are directed to perform community service in lieu of the fine.
3. If they are employed, the judge allows monthly payments that are compensable with the person income, however the first payment is required forthwith.

4. If the person declares that he/she is unable to make the first payment forthwith, the first payment is extended to the next payday.

Data collected suggests a significant difference in the percentage of fines collected with judgment dates after September 1992. The graph on page 13 illustrates that the fines imposed after September of 1992, 62% are current or paid in full, and 38% are delinquent. Of the fines with judgment dates before September 1992, 34% are current and 66% are delinquent.

FINES PAID AFTER WARRANT ISSUED

Of the 290 cases that were tested, 143 of them (49%) had A warrant issued for failure to pay fines. Out of the total number of cases which warrants had been issued 12% had been paid in full. Another 5% had resumed their payments after warrants were issued (see Illustration 2 on page 14). People who had resumed payments had either contacted the court, or made a court appearance after receiving notification that there was an outstanding warrant for their arrest. There was a total response of 17% on fines collected or resumed after the issuance of a warrant. If the sample collected is truly reflective of the entire population it does not appear that issuing warrants would be an effective method of collecting fines.

A major factor in whether not issuing warrants to enforce fines is effective is in the diligence of the law enforcement agencies who serve warrants, and how threatened people feel that they will be served with a warrant of arrest. In June of 1992 when the court issued warrants on all account receivable cases with delinquent fines of 90 days or more a lot of publicity was received about the effort to issue warrants and enforce the court's judgment on

ILLUSTRATION 1

Result Pre vs. Post 09/92

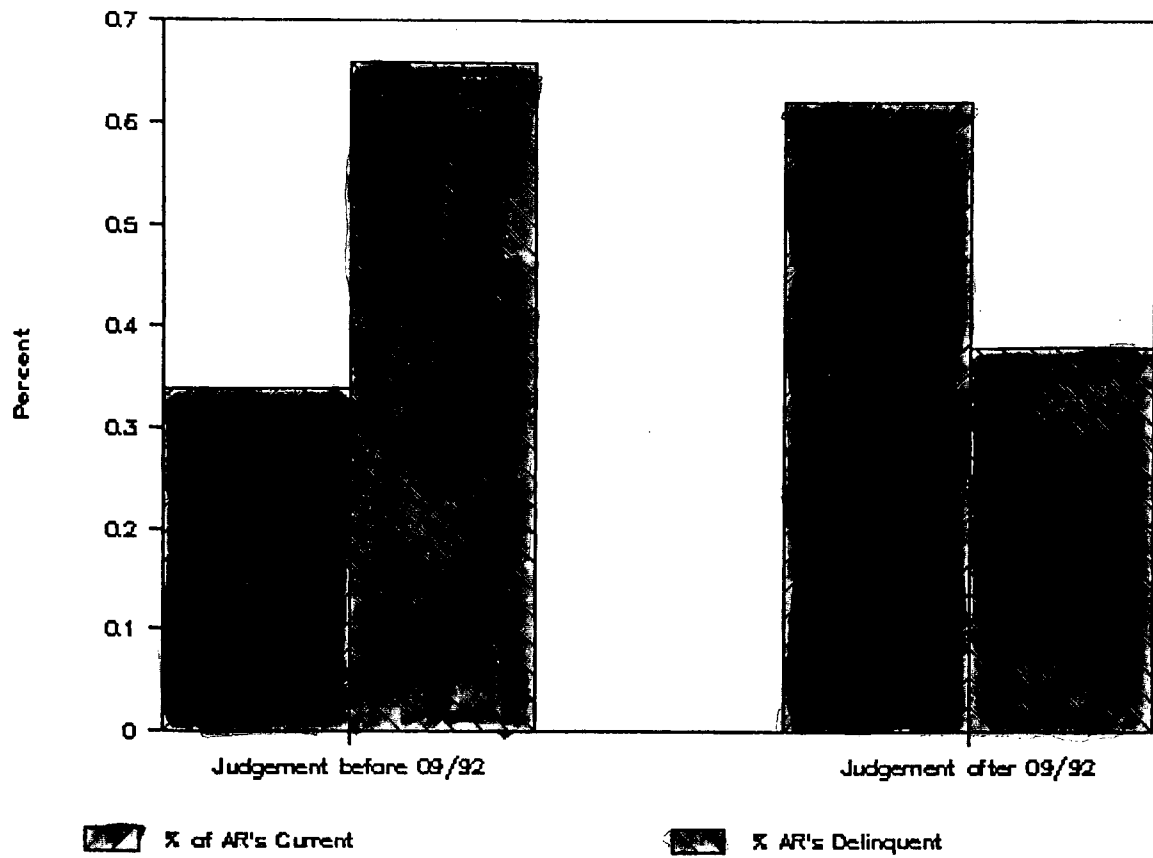
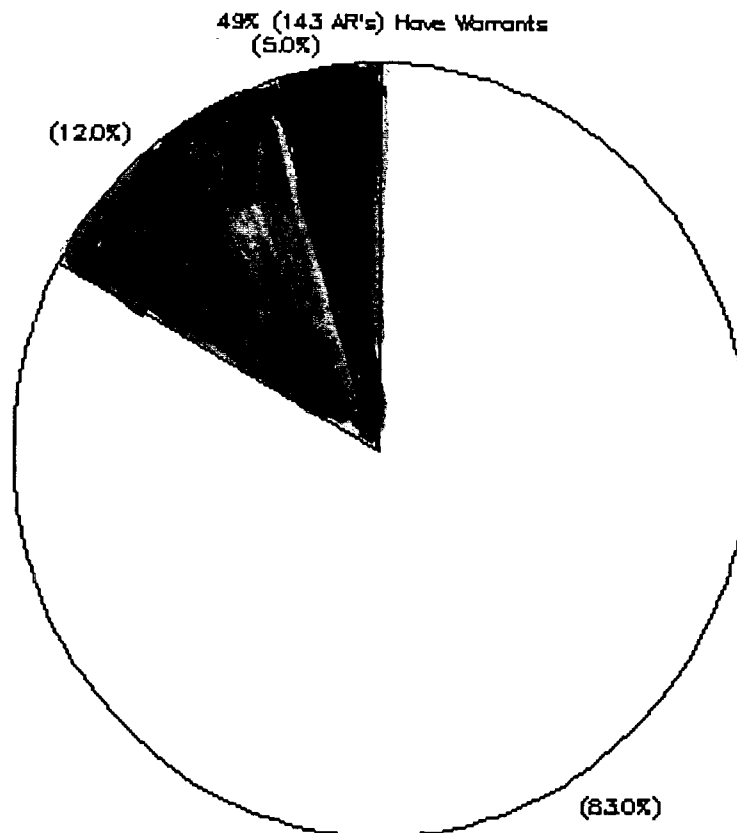


ILLUSTRATION 2

STATUS OF AR's W/WARRANTS



[] Warrant not served, no court action taken

■ Warrant served and A/R paid in full

▒ Warrant served, payments reinstated

fines. Simultaneously the law enforcement agencies in the area were making a special effort to serve as many warrants as possible. Once word was out, activity increased on payment of accounts as well as an increase in accounts receivable cases requesting to make court appearances. The number of payments collected increased dramatically for two months while the publicity was being made, and the law enforcement agencies were making a cooperative effort to serve the warrants. After the publicity died down, and the law enforcement agencies ended their effort collections declined rapidly.

A meeting was held with law enforcement agencies to learn why the service of warrant was not a higher priority. There were two major reasons. First of all, their highest priority is to protect the public. Most agencies felt they were understaffed and could not afford to spend much time serving warrants for non-violent failure to obey orders of the court. Another factor is that people that end up having warrants issued for their arrests do not typically stay in the same place for a long time, and have usually moved by the time an officer tries to serve a warrant. Since the offense of failing to pay a fine is not a high profile type of matter time is not invested in trying to locate individuals once they have moved.

In cases where a person is successfully arrested on a warrant for failure to pay, they are generally brought back into court in custody. The usual situation is that they are still unable to pay the fine and therefore serve time in jail instead of the fine. When this happens the only real benefit is that the "failure to pay" has finally been adjudicated, however it has cost the criminal justice system a lot of money.

AMOUNT OF FINE PAYMENTS

Logic and common sense say that fines are more likely to be collected if a person has the means to pay. Statistics from this study show that the lower the payment amount, the higher the success rate is in collecting those fines (see Illustration 3 on page 17). The rate of collection in this portion of the study was computed by a comparison of the total amount of fines imposed to the total amount of fines collected. Cases with monthly payments between \$1.00 and \$24.00 per month had the highest collection rate of 65%. Most of the cases in this category were small fines, (\$10.00 - \$100.00), with one time payments; that is, payment was not received on the day of judgment, but paid in full on a later date.

In cases where the monthly payment was between \$25.00 and \$49.00, the collection rate was 54%. These cases were a combination of one time payments, and several small monthly payments, usually no more than five payments. Fines amounts ranged from \$25.00 to \$500.00.

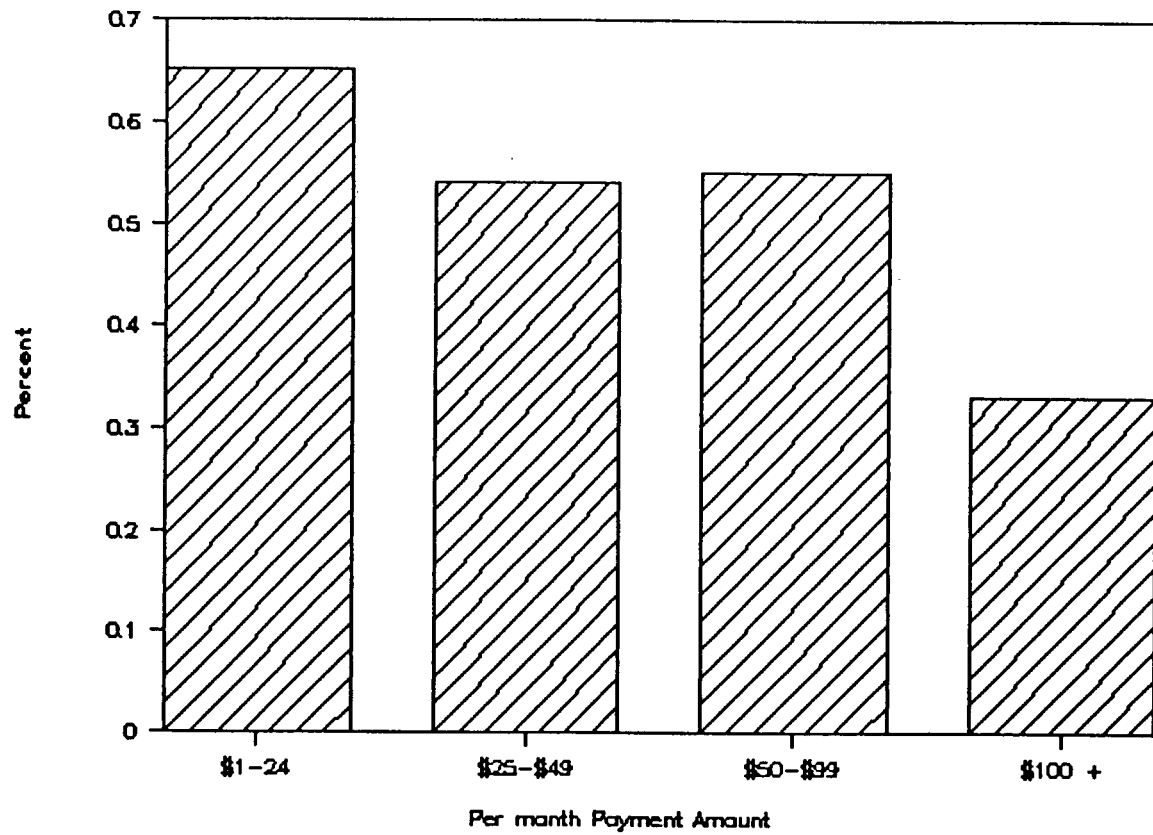
In matters where payments were \$50.00 - \$99.00 the collections rate was 55%. The vast majority of these cases were cases that had the courts most common payment rate of \$50.00 per month imposed. Most of these fines were for offenses that involved a combination of medium and high fine amounts \$250.00 to \$1600.00, and paid over a period of time of 5 - 36 months.

Of the cases where a monthly payment of \$100.00 or above was imposed there was a collection rate of 33%. The cases in this category consisted mainly of fine amounts from \$1000.00 to \$2,000.00 with the length of time to pay from 10 to 20 months.

Data clearly shows that there is a correlation between the amount of monthly payments, the amount of the fine, and the success in collecting the fine. It shows that there is also a correlation between the length of time fines are imposed and payments collected (see Illustration

ILLUSTRATION 3

COLLECTION RATE BY PAYMENT AMOUNT



4 on page 19). Of the 290 cases studied 27% never made a payment. Forty-nine percent of the cases had made between one and six payments (of these, 23% made one payment, 9% made two payments, 8% made three payments, and 9% made between four and six payments). Twelve percent made payments from seven to 12 months, 11% from 13 to 24 months and 1 percent for 36 months or more. The conclusion from this data is that the longer period of time you spread a fine the less likely you are to collect.

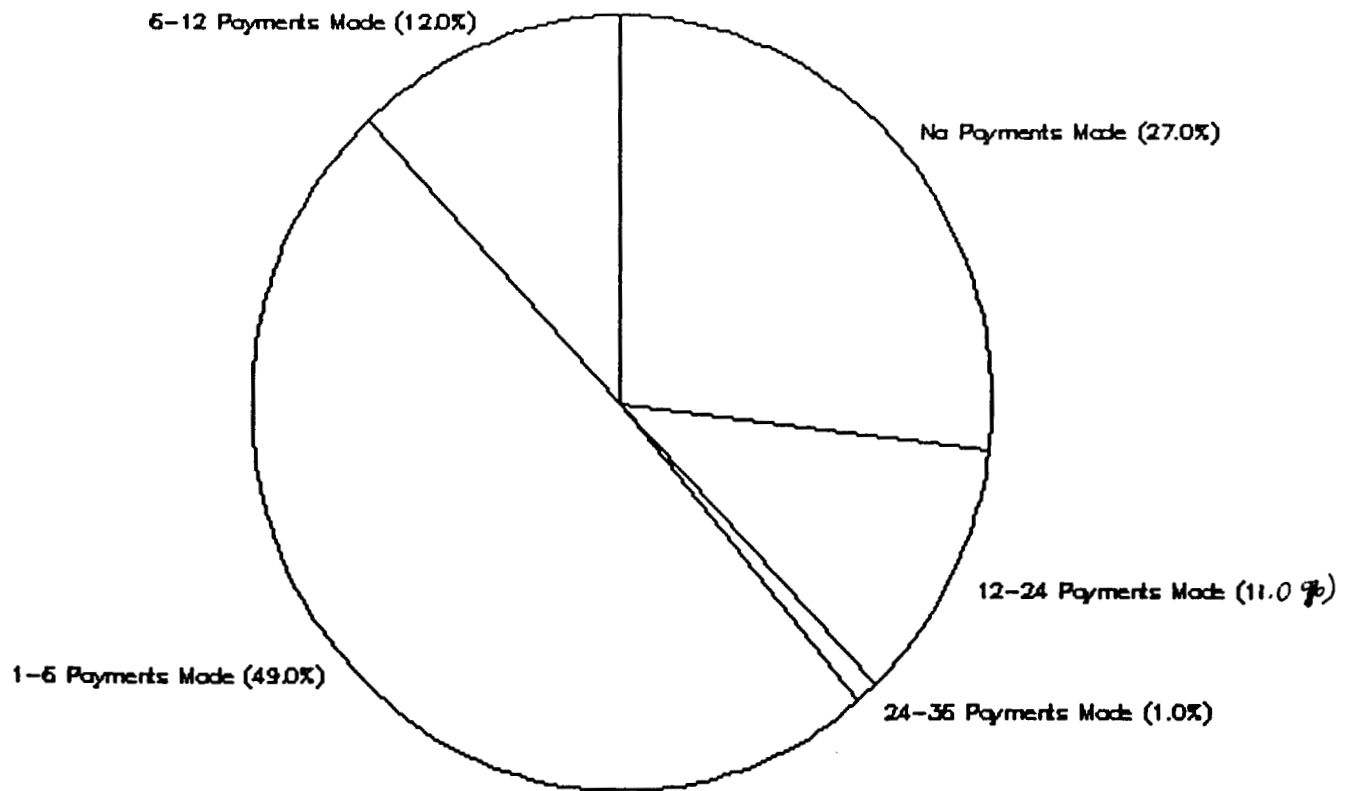
Collecting a fine in full seems almost hopeless at this point. If you require payments that are too high you won't collect, and if you spread it over too much time you won't collect. The main reason fines are not collected if you spread them over too much time is because people move, and we lose track of them. They miss a couple of payments and they don't hear from us so they do not pay. It seems to make sense to require monthly payments that a person can reasonably afford to pay, rather than large payments that would have to be paid within a couple of months. The obvious answer is to have an aggressive collection effort in conjunction with determining a person's reasonable ability to pay so that we do not lose track of individuals who owe fines.

LOCAL -VS- OUT-OF-AREA FINES

Information was gathered during the study identifying how many cases with fines imposed had local zip codes, and how many had out-of-area zip codes. The purpose of this part of the study was to see if there were any particular places where people live that were more, or less, likely to pay fines. The results were, 73% of the cases having fines, were in the local area of Ridgecrest. The other 27% of the cases were from a variety of locations (see Illustration 5 on

ILLUSTRATION 4

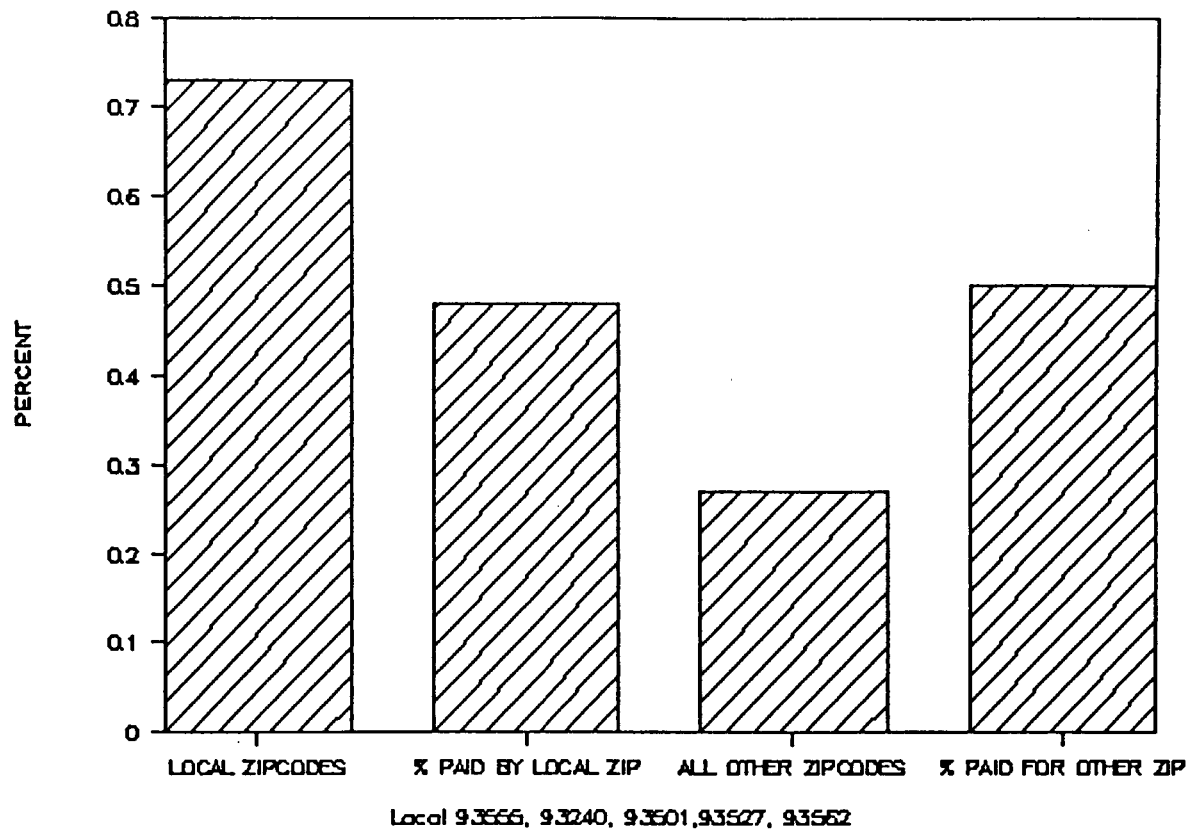
MONTHLY PAYMENTS MADE (%)



page 21). There were too many variances in zip codes to make any comparisons, except "local" and "all others." Of the cases with local zip codes the rate of collection was 48%, while the collection rate for the out of area zip codes was 50%. It appears that fines are slightly more successfully collected when a person lives locally. Variables that could not be accounted for in this study are that the citizens of the City of Ridgecrest are for the most part well educated, and employed. A generalization cannot be made that say fines are more likely to be collected if the defendant lives locally, it all depends on the location and local circumstances.

ILLUSTRATION 5

ZIPCODE COMPARISONS



CONCLUSION

Of the 290 cases studied 78 of them never made the first payment, 130 of them made from one to four payments, and the remaining 82 made from five to 36 payments. The data shows that 49% of the total amount of fines imposed on these cases had been collected so far. However only 37% of the cases had been paid in full, or had a current payment status. The information received indicates that things the judicial officers are doing from the bench such as requiring the first payment forthwith, or as soon thereafter as possible, shortening the length of time to pay, but allowing a monthly payment rate that a person can reasonably afford to pay is beneficial, but does not appear to be a total solution to the successful collection of fines. Issuing warrants is not a good solution in and of itself, however it does help. The answer seems to be in the need to keep track of people who owe fines. If a person does not so much as contact the court to even make their first payment then an immediate follow-up needs to be made to make sure that they are aware of their obligation to make payments. After people have made court appearances it has often been said that "they were so nervous they didn't really understand what the judge was saying." If this is true, many people leave the court without knowledge of what is expected of them. It would be reasonable for them to expect to hear from the court if they are not in compliance with an order made by the court. In those cases they probably assume that no news is good news!

There are also the cases where people make their first couple of payments as required, then for some reason or another forget or skip a payment. They don't hear from the court, so they skip another payment, again they aren't contacted. At this point there may be a warrant for their arrest, but they are completely unaware because they haven't been notified, and unless

they are unlucky enough to be in the 18% that get served they will never be notified, and probably never finish paying the fine. Beyond what judicial and law enforcement officers can do to improve fine collection rates, there needs to be an effort by the court administration to insure that current and valid information on tracking items such as address, phone number, employer, and SS#, if appropriate are obtained from each individual who is given the opportunity to make fine payments, and they need to be contacted immediately if they fail to pay.

If I were to do this study again, I would want more time between the time the bench officers began the effort to make improvements from the bench and the time data was collected. The subject of improved fines collections is going to be around for a long time, and there are many improvements to be made. I would like to set up the tracking and follow up measures mentioned previously and do a comparison study of this one.

APPENDIX A

A/R MASTER FILE MAINTENANCE

CASE#	VIO	VEH	WARRANT	BAL
NAME			JUDGMENT	AMT
ADDRESS			LAST PAYMENT	AMT
	ZIP			DUE
- DISTRIBUTION -				
CODE.....AMT	CODE.....AMT	CODE.....AMT	CODE.....AMT	CODE.....AMT

- PAYMENTS -

DATE	AMT DUE	AMT PAID	DATE	AMT DUE	AMT PAID
1.			2.		
3.			4.		
5.			6.		
7.			8.		
9.			10.		
11.			12.		

ENTER CASE OR NAME	PF1 NEXT	PF4 VIEW PG2	PF7 ADD PG1	PF10 UPDATE PG1
CLEAR EXIT	PF2 PREV	PF5 UPDATE PG2	PF8 ADD PG2	PF11 UPDATE
PA2 ERASE SCREEN	PF3 PRORATE	PF6 DELETE	PF9 PRINT	PF12 ADD

YÜ8

Aa

APPENDIX B

COUNTY OF KERN VEHICLE JUDGMENT EAST KERN MUNICIPAL COURT, RIDGECREST BRANCH LAST PAYMENT MET- BALANCE 09/15/92
COURT ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE PURGED RECORD LISTING

CASE NO 1800640301 NAME BARKER ROBERT ADDRESS 1358 S BRADY CITY AND STATE RIDGECREST 93555
VIOLATION 231035 EVC CODE Y DATE 03/13/90 FINE AMT \$790.00 DATE 08/12/91 DATE 09/09/92 AMOUNT \$190.00
PAGE 211

DISTRIBUTION AREA

CODE	AMOUNT	CODE	AMOUNT	CODE	AMOUNT	CODE	AMOUNT	CODE	AMOUNT
076	\$149.16	976	\$20.34	880	\$420.50	011	\$50.00	045	\$50.00
046	\$50.00	026	\$20.00	027	\$30.00	000	\$0.00	000	\$0.00
000	\$0.00	000	\$0.00	000	\$0.00	000	\$0.00	000	\$0.00

PAYMENT INFORMATION

AMOUNT PAID	DATE	AMOUNT DUE	AMOUNT PAID	DATE	AMOUNT DUE
(01) \$100.00	04/13/90	\$100.00	(02) \$100.00	05/16/90	\$100.00
(03) \$100.00	06/19/90	\$100.00	(04) \$100.00	09/14/90	\$100.00
(05) \$100.00	10/17/90	\$100.00	(06) \$100.00	12/04/90	\$100.00
(07) \$100.00	09/09/92	\$100.00	(08) \$90.00	09/09/92	\$90.00

COMMENTS RM6403A FTF WARRANT 190 + 154 = 344
DELINQUENCY NOTICE S(DN-05/16/90) *DL514-08/12/91

APPENDIX C

PREPERATION DATE / /
 CASE NNUMBER
 WARRANT ISSUED
 DATE WARRANT ISSUED / /
 BALANCE OWED .
 JUDGEMENT DATE / /
 TOTAL AMOUNT FINE .
 DATE OF LAST PYMT / /
 ZIP CODE
 FIRST PAYMENT DUE / /
 FIRST PAYMENT REC'D / /
 AMOUNT OF PAYMENT .
 COLL. AFTER WARR
 PAYMENT CURRENT
 ACCOUNT PURGED
 PAID AFTER PURGED
 NO. OF DAYS TO WARR.

APPEND

* <C:> *PROJECTA

*Rec: None

*Ins

*NumC

APPENDIX D

A/R CONVERSION

FLO		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	CASE #												VIOL.												VEH		
2																											
3	NAME																										
4																											
5	JUDGMENT DATE			-			-			FINE AMOUNT																	
6																											
7	ADDRESS																										
8	CITY, ST, ZIP																										

DISTRIBUTION

CODE	AMOUNT	CODE	AMOUNT	CODE	AMOUNT

PAYMENT AREA

	DATE DUE											AMOUNT DUE									
STAY	1			-			-														

INSTALLMENT

	DATE DUE										AMOUNT DUE										
1			-			-															
3			-			-															
5			-			-															
7			-			-															
9			-			-															
11			-			-															
13			-			-															
14			-			-															
17			-			-															
19			-			-															
21			-			-															
23			-			-															

	DATE DUE										AMOUNT DUE										
2			-			-															
4			-			-															
6			-			-															
8			-			-															
10			-			-															
12			-			-															
14			-			-															
16			-			-															
18			-			-															
20			-			-															
22			-			-															
24			-			-															

COMMENTS:

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Cole, George F., "Fines Can Be Fine - and Collected: Here's How", Judges' Journal, Vol. 28 No. 1 (Winter, 1989)
2. Gallo, Frank G. "Colorado Collections Investigator Program: Description of the Project", Colorado State Judicial Department
3. Hillsman, Sally T., Joyce Sichel and Barry Mahoney; "Fines in Sentencing: A study of the Use of the Fine as a Criminal Sanction", U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (November, 1984)
4. Hillsman, Sally T., "Fines and Day Fines", Crime and Justice: An Annual Review, Vol 12 (1989)
5. Stuart, Bruce; "Administering Fines", The court Management and Administration Report, Volume 1/Number 2, January, 1990
6. White, Karen; "Surprise Sweep net 62 Arrests", Santa Maria Times Sunday October 14, 1990
7. Zimmerman, Ron, "Dollars and Sentences; The Fiscal Seduction of the Courts", State court Journal, (Fall, 1990)
8. "Getting a Grip on Court Collections: An Overview of the Colorado Collections Investigator Program", The Court Manager, (Summer 1991)