

SENATE BILL No. 366

DIGEST OF SB 366 (Updated January 29, 2014 3:47 pm - DI 106)

Citations Affected: IC 24-4.5; IC 33-34; IC 34-55.

Synopsis: Township small claims courts and garnishments. Requires the judges of all the Marion County township small claims courts to select from among themselves a small claims administrative judge to carry out certain duties currently performed by the Marion circuit court judge, including adopting uniform rules for conducting the business of the small claims courts. Allows a vacationing small claims court judge instead of the Marion circuit court judge to authorize the appointment of a judge pro tempore to handle the judicial business of the small claims court. Makes changes to the maximum part of the aggregate disposable earnings of an individual for any workweek that is subjected to garnishment to enforce the payment of any judgments against the individual. If a judgment debtor has failed to comply with an agreed order in the action, requires a court to order: (1) any property, income, or profits of a judgment debtor not exempt from execution or process or any debt due to the judgment debtor to be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment and forbid transfers of property and choses in action; and (2) that the judgment or execution is a continuing lien upon the income or profits of the judgment debtor in the hands either of the judgment debtor or any other person from the date the order is served upon the person indebted to the judgment debtor to the extent that the lien, together with all similar liens, is allowed by law. Urges the legislative council to assign the topic of small claims court administration to an interim study committee.

Effective: July 1, 2014.

Schneider, Young R Michael

January 14, 2014, read first time and referred to Committee on Judiciary. January 30, 2014, amended, reported favorably — Do Pass.



Second Regular Session 118th General Assembly (2014)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in this style type. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in this style type or this style type reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2013 Regular Session and 2013 First Regular Technical Session of the General Assembly.

SENATE BILL No. 366

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning courts and court officers.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

| 1 | SECTION 1. IC 24-4.5-5-105 IS AMENDED TO READ AS |
|----|---|
| 2 | FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 105. (1) For the |
| 3 | purposes of IC 24-4.5-5-101 through IC 24-4.5-5-108: |
| 4 | (a) "disposable earnings" means that part of the earnings of an |
| 5 | individual, including wages, commissions, income, rents, or |
| 6 | profits remaining after the deduction from those earnings of |
| 7 | amounts required by law to be withheld; |
| 8 | (b) "garnishment" means any legal or equitable proceedings |
| 9 | through which the earnings of an individual are required to be |
| 10 | withheld by a garnishee, by the individual debtor, or by any other |
| 11 | person for the payment of a judgment; and |
| 12 | (c) "support withholding" means that part of the earnings that are |
| 13 | withheld from an individual for child support in accordance with |
| 14 | the laws of this state. |
| 15 | (2) Except as provided in subsection (8), the maximum part of the |
| 16 | aggregate disposable earnings of an individual for any workweek which |



| 1 | is subjected to garnishment to enforce the payment of one (1) or more |
|--------|---|
| 2 | judgments against him the individual may not exceed the lesser of the |
| 3 | following amounts: |
| 4 5 | (a) An amount equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of his the |
| 6 | individual's disposable earnings for that week or, upon a |
| 7 | showing of good cause by the individual why the amount |
| 8 | should be reduced, an amount equal to: (i) less than twenty-five percent (25%); and |
| 9 | (ii) at least ten percent (10%); |
| 10 | of the individual's disposable earnings for that week. |
| 11 | (b) The amount by which his the individual's disposable earnings |
| 12 | for that week exceed thirty (30) times the federal minimum hourly |
| 13 | wage prescribed by 29 U.S.C. 206(a)(1) in effect at the time the |
| 14 | earnings are payable. |
| 15 | whichever is less. In the case of earnings for a pay period other than a |
| 16 | week, the earnings shall be computed upon a multiple of the federal |
| 17 | minimum hourly wage equivalent to thirty (30) times the federal |
| 18 | minimum hourly wage as prescribed in this section. |
| 19 | (3) The maximum part of the aggregate disposable earnings of an |
| 20 | individual for any workweek which is subject to garnishment or |
| 21 | support withholding to enforce any order for the support of any person |
| 22 | shall not exceed: |
| 23 | (a) where such individual is supporting his the individual's |
| 24 | spouse or dependent child (other than a spouse or child with |
| 25 | respect to whose support such order is used), fifty percent (50%) |
| 26 | of such individual's disposable earnings for that week; and |
| 27 | (b) where such individual is not supporting such a spouse or |
| 28 | dependent child described in subdivision (a), sixty percent (60%) |
| 29 | of such individual's disposable earnings for that week; |
| 30 | except that, with respect to the disposable earnings of any individual |
| 31 | for any workweek, the fifty percent (50%) specified in subdivision (a) |
| 32 | shall be deemed to be fifty-five percent (55%) and the sixty percent |
| 33 | (60%) specified in subdivision (b) shall be deemed to be sixty-five |
| 34 | percent (65%), if and to the extent that such earnings are subject to |
| 35 | garnishment or support withholding to enforce a support order with |
| 36 | respect to a period which is prior to the twelve (12) week period which |
| 37 | ends with the beginning of such workweek. |
| 38 | (4) No court may make, execute, or enforce an order or process in |
| 39 | violation of this section. |
| 40 | (5) An employer who is required to make deductions from an |
| 41 | individual's disposable earnings pursuant to a garnishment order or |

series of orders arising out of the same judgment debt (excluding a



judgment for payment of child support) may collect, as a fee to compensate the employer for making these deductions, an amount equal to the greater of twelve dollars (\$12) or three percent (3%) of the total amount required to be deducted by the garnishment order or series of orders arising out of the same judgment debt. If the employer chooses to impose a fee, the fee shall be allocated as follows:

- (a) One-half (1/2) of the fee shall be borne by the debtor, and that amount may be deducted by the employer directly from the employee's disposable earnings.
- (b) One-half (1/2) of the fee shall be borne by the creditor, and that amount may be retained by the employer from the amount otherwise due the creditor.

The deductions made under this subsection for a collection fee do not increase the amount of the judgment debt for which the fee is collected for the purpose of calculating or collecting judgment interest. This fee may be collected by an employer only once for each garnishment order or series of orders arising out of the same judgment debt. The employer may collect the entire fee from one (1) or more of the initial deductions from the employee's disposable earnings. Alternatively, the employer may collect the fee ratably over the number of pay periods during which deductions from the employee's disposable earnings are required.

- (6) The deduction of the garnishment collection fee under subsection (5)(a) or subsection (7) is not an assignment of wages under IC 22-2-6.
- (7) An employer who is required to make a deduction from an individual's disposable earnings in accordance with a judgment for payment of child support may collect a fee of two dollars (\$2) each time the employer is required to make the deduction. The fee may be deducted by the employer from the individual's disposable earnings each time the employer makes the deduction for support. If the employer elects to deduct such a fee, the amount to be deducted for the payment of support must be reduced accordingly if necessary to avoid exceeding the maximum amount permitted to be deducted under subsection (3).
- (8) A support withholding order takes priority over a garnishment order irrespective of their dates of entry or activation. If a person is subject to a support withholding order and a garnishment order, the garnishment order shall be honored only to the extent that disposable earnings withheld under the support withholding order do not exceed the maximum amount subject to garnishment as computed under subsection (2).



| SECTION 2. IC 33-34-1-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS |
|--|
| FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 5. The judge of the |
| circuit court shall extend aid and assistance to the judges in the conduct |
| of all the township small claims courts elected under this article shall |
| select from among themselves a small claims administrative judge |
| to carry out the duties of the small claims administrative judge |
| under this article. The small claims administrative judge shall be |
| selected for a minimum term of twelve (12) months. |

SECTION 3. IC 33-34-2-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 4. (a) The circuit court small claims administrative judge may establish a regular hourly schedule for the performance of duties by full-time or part-time township small claims courts, and each judge shall maintain that schedule.

- (b) If the circuit court small claims administrative judge does not establish a regular hourly schedule, the judge shall perform the judge's duties at regular, reasonable hours.
- (c) Regardless of whether a regular hourly schedule has been established as set forth in subsection (a), a judge shall hold sessions in addition to the judge's regular schedule whenever the business of the judge's court requires.

SECTION 4. IC 33-34-2-9 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 9. (a) A vacation of one (1) month per year shall be provided for a judge who serves in a full-time capacity.

- (b) The circuit court vacationing judge may authorize the appointment of a judge pro tempore to handle the judicial business of the vacationing judge, if the circuit court, judge considers it if necessary.
- SECTION 5. IC 33-34-3-6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 6. The **small claims administrative** judge of the circuit court, assisted by **shall**, in **coordination with all** the **other** judges of the small claims court, shall make and adopt uniform rules for conducting the business of the small claims court:
 - (1) according to a simplified procedure; and
 - (2) in the spirit of sections 7 and 9 of this chapter.
- SECTION 6. IC 34-55-8-7 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 7. (a) **Except as provided in subsection (b),** after a hearing of which the judgment debtor has been notified, the court may order:
 - (1) any property, income, or profits of the judgment debtor not



| exempt from execution or process, in the hands either of the judgment debtor or of any other person; or (2) any debt due to the judgment debtor; to be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment and forbid transfers of property and choses in action. (b) If the judgment debtor has failed to comply with an agreed order in the action, after a hearing of which the judgment debtor has been notified, the court shall order: (1) any property, income, or profits of the judgment debtor not exempt from execution or process, in the hands either of the judgment debtor or of any other person; or (2) any debt due to the judgment debtor; to be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment and forbid transfers of property and choses in action. (b) (c) The judge may shall order that: (1) the judgment or execution is a continuing lien upon the income or profits of the judgment debtor in the hands either of the judgment debtor or any other person, governmental officer, or corporation from the date the order is served upon the person, |
|---|
| (2) any debt due to the judgment debtor; to be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment and forbid transfers of property and choses in action. (b) If the judgment debtor has failed to comply with an agreed order in the action, after a hearing of which the judgment debtor has been notified, the court shall order: (1) any property, income, or profits of the judgment debtor not exempt from execution or process, in the hands either of the judgment debtor or of any other person; or (2) any debt due to the judgment debtor; to be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment and forbid transfers of property and choses in action. (b) (c) The judge may shall order that: (1) the judgment or execution is a continuing lien upon the income or profits of the judgment debtor in the hands either of the judgment debtor or any other person, governmental officer, or corporation from the date the order is served upon the person, |
| to be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment and forbid transfers of property and choses in action. (b) If the judgment debtor has failed to comply with an agreed order in the action, after a hearing of which the judgment debtor has been notified, the court shall order: (1) any property, income, or profits of the judgment debtor not exempt from execution or process, in the hands either of the judgment debtor or of any other person; or (2) any debt due to the judgment debtor; to be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment and forbid transfers of property and choses in action. (b) (c) The judge may shall order that: (1) the judgment or execution is a continuing lien upon the income or profits of the judgment debtor in the hands either of the judgment debtor or any other person, governmental officer, or corporation from the date the order is served upon the person, |
| property and choses in action. (b) If the judgment debtor has failed to comply with an agreed order in the action, after a hearing of which the judgment debtor has been notified, the court shall order: (1) any property, income, or profits of the judgment debtor not exempt from execution or process, in the hands either of the judgment debtor or of any other person; or (2) any debt due to the judgment debtor; to be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment and forbid transfers of property and choses in action. (b) (c) The judge may shall order that: (1) the judgment or execution is a continuing lien upon the income or profits of the judgment debtor in the hands either of the judgment debtor or any other person, governmental officer, or corporation from the date the order is served upon the person, |
| (b) If the judgment debtor has failed to comply with an agreed order in the action, after a hearing of which the judgment debtor has been notified, the court shall order: (1) any property, income, or profits of the judgment debtor not exempt from execution or process, in the hands either of the judgment debtor or of any other person; or (2) any debt due to the judgment debtor; to be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment and forbid transfers of property and choses in action. (b) (c) The judge may shall order that: (1) the judgment or execution is a continuing lien upon the income or profits of the judgment debtor in the hands either of the judgment debtor or any other person, governmental officer, or corporation from the date the order is served upon the person, |
| order in the action, after a hearing of which the judgment debtor has been notified, the court shall order: (1) any property, income, or profits of the judgment debtor not exempt from execution or process, in the hands either of the judgment debtor or of any other person; or (2) any debt due to the judgment debtor; to be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment and forbid transfers of property and choses in action. (b) (c) The judge may shall order that: (1) the judgment or execution is a continuing lien upon the income or profits of the judgment debtor in the hands either of the judgment debtor or any other person, governmental officer, or corporation from the date the order is served upon the person, |
| order in the action, after a hearing of which the judgment debtor has been notified, the court shall order: (1) any property, income, or profits of the judgment debtor not exempt from execution or process, in the hands either of the judgment debtor or of any other person; or (2) any debt due to the judgment debtor; to be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment and forbid transfers of property and choses in action. (b) (c) The judge may shall order that: (1) the judgment or execution is a continuing lien upon the income or profits of the judgment debtor in the hands either of the judgment debtor or any other person, governmental officer, or corporation from the date the order is served upon the person, |
| has been notified, the court shall order: (1) any property, income, or profits of the judgment debtor not exempt from execution or process, in the hands either of the judgment debtor or of any other person; or (2) any debt due to the judgment debtor; to be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment and forbid transfers of property and choses in action. (b) (c) The judge may shall order that: (1) the judgment or execution is a continuing lien upon the income or profits of the judgment debtor in the hands either of the judgment debtor or any other person, governmental officer, or corporation from the date the order is served upon the person, |
| not exempt from execution or process, in the hands either of the judgment debtor or of any other person; or (2) any debt due to the judgment debtor; to be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment and forbid transfers of property and choses in action. (b) (c) The judge may shall order that: (1) the judgment or execution is a continuing lien upon the income or profits of the judgment debtor in the hands either of the judgment debtor or any other person, governmental officer, or corporation from the date the order is served upon the person, |
| not exempt from execution or process, in the hands either of the judgment debtor or of any other person; or (2) any debt due to the judgment debtor; to be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment and forbid transfers of property and choses in action. (b) (c) The judge may shall order that: (1) the judgment or execution is a continuing lien upon the income or profits of the judgment debtor in the hands either of the judgment debtor or any other person, governmental officer, or corporation from the date the order is served upon the person, |
| the judgment debtor or of any other person; or (2) any debt due to the judgment debtor; to be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment and forbid transfers of property and choses in action. (b) (c) The judge may shall order that: (1) the judgment or execution is a continuing lien upon the income or profits of the judgment debtor in the hands either of the judgment debtor or any other person, governmental officer, or corporation from the date the order is served upon the person, |
| to be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment and forbid transfers of property and choses in action. (b) (c) The judge may shall order that: (1) the judgment or execution is a continuing lien upon the income or profits of the judgment debtor in the hands either of the judgment debtor or any other person, governmental officer, or corporation from the date the order is served upon the person, |
| to be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment and forbid transfers of property and choses in action. (b) (c) The judge may shall order that: (1) the judgment or execution is a continuing lien upon the income or profits of the judgment debtor in the hands either of the judgment debtor or any other person, governmental officer, or corporation from the date the order is served upon the person, |
| transfers of property and choses in action. (b) (c) The judge may shall order that: (1) the judgment or execution is a continuing lien upon the income or profits of the judgment debtor in the hands either of the judgment debtor or any other person, governmental officer, or corporation from the date the order is served upon the person, |
| 15 (b) (c) The judge may shall order that: 16 (1) the judgment or execution is a continuing lien upon the 17 income or profits of the judgment debtor in the hands either of the 18 judgment debtor or any other person, governmental officer, or 19 corporation from the date the order is served upon the person, |
| 16 (1) the judgment or execution is a continuing lien upon the income or profits of the judgment debtor in the hands either of the judgment debtor or any other person, governmental officer, or corporation from the date the order is served upon the person, |
| income or profits of the judgment debtor in the hands either of the judgment debtor or any other person, governmental officer, or corporation from the date the order is served upon the person, |
| judgment debtor or any other person, governmental officer, or corporation from the date the order is served upon the person, |
| corporation from the date the order is served upon the person, |
| |
| governmental officer, or corporation indebted to the judgment |
| debtor to the extent that the lien, together with all similar liens, is |
| permitted under IC 24-4.5-5-105; and |
| 23 (2) the court may enforce all orders and decrees in the premises, |
| by attachment or otherwise. |
| 25 (e) (d) A court in an action for proceedings supplementary to |
| execution shall issue an order directing a depository financial |
| institution (as defined in IC 28-9-2) to place a hold on a deposit |
| account in which the judgment debtor has an interest, either |
| individually or jointly with another person, whenever the conditions |
| prescribed under IC 28-9-3-4(d)(1) through IC 28-9-3-4(d)(3) are met. |
| 31 An order issued under this subsection: |
| 32 (1) is subject to the limitations as to duration of the restriction and |
| the amount to be restricted as specified under IC 28-9-4-2; and |
| 34 (2) may be terminated or modified to reflect valid exemptions of |
| a depositor that the court has considered. |
| 36 (d) (e) If an order for the placing of a hold on a deposit account is |
| issued under subsection (c), (d), a person whose deposit account is |
| affected may request a hearing from the court on the matter of: |
| 39 (1) the person's right to claim certain funds in the person's deposit |
| 40 account as exempt from garnishment; and |
| 41 (2) whether the hold should be removed by the court. |
| 42 (e) (f) If a court receives a request for a hearing under subsection |



| $\frac{1}{1}$, (e), the court shall hold a hearing on the matter within five (5) d | ays |
|---|------|
| excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) after the co | ourt |
| eceives the request. | |

- (f) (g) If a person whose deposit account is affected by the order issued under subsection (c) (d) files an affidavit with the court stating that the funds in the account are exempt from garnishment, the court may issue an order releasing the hold on the account without first conducting a hearing.
- SECTION 7. [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014] (a) As used in this SECTION, "commission" refers to the commission on courts established by IC 33-23-10-1.
- (b) The general assembly urges the legislative council to assign to the commission or another appropriate study committee the task of studying:
 - (1) small claims court administration;
 - (2) the jurisdictional amount in small claims actions; and
 - (3) venue and the distribution of judicial resources in small claims actions.
- (c) If the commission or another appropriate committee is assigned the topic described in subsection (b), the commission or committee shall issue to the legislative council a final report containing the commission's or committee's findings and recommendations, including any recommended legislation concerning the topic, in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6 not later than November 1, 2014.
 - (d) This SECTION expires January 1, 2015.



COMMITTEE REPORT

Madam President: The Senate Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred Senate Bill No. 366, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that said bill be AMENDED as follows:

Page 4, line 39, delete "After" and insert "Except as provided in subsection (b), after".

Page 4, line 40, reset in roman "may".

Page 4, line 40, delete "shall".

Page 5, between lines 5 and 6, begin a new paragraph and insert:

- "(b) If the judgment debtor has failed to comply with an agreed order in the action, after a hearing of which the judgment debtor has been notified, the court shall order:
 - (1) any property, income, or profits of the judgment debtor not exempt from execution or process, in the hands either of the judgment debtor or of any other person; or
- (2) any debt due to the judgment debtor; to be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment and forbid transfers of property and choses in action.".

Page 5, line 6, strike "(b)" and insert "(c)".

Page 5, line 16, strike "(c)" and insert "(d)".

Page 5, line 27, strike "(d)" and insert "(e)".

Page 5, line 28, strike "(c)," and insert "(d),".

Page 5, line 33, strike "(e)" and insert "(f)".

Page 5, line 33, strike "(d)," and insert "(e),".

Page 5, line 37, strike "(f)" and insert "(g)".

Page 5, line 38, strike "(c)" and insert "(d)".

Page 5, after line 41, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 7. [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014] (a) As used in this SECTION, "commission" refers to the commission on courts established by IC 33-23-10-1.

- (b) The general assembly urges the legislative council to assign to the commission or another appropriate study committee the task of studying:
 - (1) small claims court administration;
 - (2) the jurisdictional amount in small claims actions; and
 - (3) venue and the distribution of judicial resources in small claims actions.
- (c) If the commission or another appropriate committee is assigned the topic described in subsection (b), the commission or committee shall issue to the legislative council a final report containing the commission's or committee's findings and



recommendations, including any recommended legislation concerning the topic, in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6 not later than November 1, 2014.

(d) This SECTION expires January 1, 2015.".

and when so amended that said bill do pass.

(Reference is to SB 366 as introduced.)

STEELE, Chairperson

Committee Vote: Yeas 5, Nays 4.

