ESHB 1983 - S COMM AMD

By Committee on Human Services & Corrections

ADOPTED 02/29/2012

- 1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the 2 following:
- 3 "Sec. 1. RCW 9A.40.100 and 2011 c 111 s 1 are each amended to read 4 as follows:
 - (1)(a) A person is guilty of trafficking in the first degree when:
- 6 (i) Such person:

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- 7 (A) Recruits, harbors, transports, transfers, provides, obtains, or 8 receives by any means another person knowing that force, fraud, or 9 coercion as defined in RCW 9A.36.070 will be used to cause the person 10 to engage in forced labor, involuntary servitude, or a commercial sex 11 act; or
- 12 (B) Benefits financially or by receiving anything of value from 13 participation in a venture that has engaged in acts set forth in 14 (a)(i)(A) of this subsection; and
 - (ii) The acts or venture set forth in (a)(i) of this subsection:
- 16 (A) Involve committing or attempting to commit kidnapping;
- 17 (B) Involve a finding of sexual motivation under RCW 9.94A.835;
- 18 (C) Involve the illegal harvesting or sale of human organs; or
- 19 (D) Result in a death.
- 20 (b) Trafficking in the first degree is a class A felony.
- 21 (2)(a) A person is guilty of trafficking in the second degree when 22 such person:
- (i) Recruits, harbors, transports, transfers, provides, obtains, or receives by any means another person knowing that force, fraud, or coercion as defined in RCW 9A.36.070 will be used to cause the person to engage in forced labor, involuntary servitude, or a commercial sex act; or
- (ii) Benefits financially or by receiving anything of value from participation in a venture that has engaged in acts set forth in (a)(i) of this subsection.

1 (b) Trafficking in the second degree is a class A felony.

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- 2 (3)(a) A person who is either convicted or given a deferred 3 sentence or a deferred prosecution or who has entered into a statutory 4 or nonstatutory diversion agreement as a result of an arrest for a 5 violation of a trafficking crime shall be assessed a three thousand 6 dollar fee.
 - (b) The court shall not reduce, waive, or suspend payment of all or part of the fee assessed in this section unless it finds, on the record, that the offender does not have the ability to pay the fee in which case it may reduce the fee by an amount up to two-thirds of the maximum allowable fee.
- 12 (c) Fees assessed under this section shall be collected by the 13 clerk of the court and remitted to the treasurer of the county where the offense occurred for deposit in the county general fund, except in 14 cases in which the offense occurred in a city or town that provides for 15 its own law enforcement, in which case these amounts shall be remitted 16 to the treasurer of the city or town for deposit in the general fund of 17 the city or town. Revenue from the fees must be used for local efforts 18 to reduce the commercial sale of sex including, but not limited to, 19 increasing enforcement of commercial sex laws. 20
 - (i) At least fifty percent of the revenue from fees imposed under this section must be spent on prevention, including education programs for offenders, such as john school, and rehabilitative services, such as mental health and substance abuse counseling, parenting skills, training, housing relief, education, vocational training, drop-in centers, and employment counseling.
- (ii) Revenues from these fees are not subject to the distribution requirements under RCW 3.50.100, 3.62.020, 3.62.040, 10.82.070, or 35.20.220.
- 30 **Sec. 2.** RCW 9A.44.128 and 2011 c 337 s 2 are each amended to read 31 as follows:
- 32 For the purposes of RCW 9A.44.130 through 9A.44.145, 10.01.200,
- 33 43.43.540, 70.48.470, and 72.09.330, the following definitions apply:
- 34 (1) "Business day" means any day other than Saturday, Sunday, or a legal local, state, or federal holiday.
- 36 (2) "Conviction" means any adult conviction or juvenile 37 adjudication for a sex offense or kidnapping offense.

- (3) "Disqualifying offense" means a conviction for: Any offense that is a felony; a sex offense as defined in this section; a crime against children or persons as defined in RCW 43.43.830(5) and 9.94A.411(2)(a); an offense with a domestic violence designation as provided in RCW 10.99.020; permitting the commercial sexual abuse of a minor as defined in RCW 9.68A.103; or any violation of chapter 9A.88 RCW.
- (4) "Employed" or "carries on a vocation" means employment that is full time or part time for a period of time exceeding fourteen days, or for an aggregate period of time exceeding thirty days during any calendar year. A person is employed or carries on a vocation whether the person's employment is financially compensated, volunteered, or for the purpose of government or educational benefit.
- (5) "Fixed residence" means a building that a person lawfully and habitually uses as living quarters a majority of the week. Uses as living quarters means to conduct activities consistent with the common understanding of residing, such as sleeping; eating; keeping personal belongings; receiving mail; and paying utilities, rent, or mortgage. A nonpermanent structure including, but not limited to, a motor home, travel trailer, camper, or boat may qualify as a residence provided it is lawfully and habitually used as living quarters a majority of the week, primarily kept at one location with a physical address, and the location it is kept at is either owned or rented by the person or used by the person with the permission of the owner or renter. A shelter program may qualify as a residence provided it is a shelter program designed to provide temporary living accommodations for the homeless, provides an offender with a personally assigned living space, and the offender is permitted to store belongings in the living space.
 - (6) "In the community" means residing outside of confinement or incarceration for a disqualifying offense.
 - (7) "Institution of higher education" means any public or private institution dedicated to postsecondary education, including any college, university, community college, trade, or professional school.
 - (8) "Kidnapping offense" means:

(a) The crimes of kidnapping in the first degree, kidnapping in the second degree, and unlawful imprisonment, as defined in chapter 9A.40 RCW, where the victim is a minor and the offender is not the minor's parent;

- 1 (b) Any offense that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit an offense that is classified as a kidnapping offense under this subsection; and
 - (c) Any federal or out-of-state conviction for: An offense for which the person would be required to register as a kidnapping offender if residing in the state of conviction; or, if not required to register in the state of conviction, an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a kidnapping offense under this subsection.
 - (9) "Lacks a fixed residence" means the person does not have a living situation that meets the definition of a fixed residence and includes, but is not limited to, a shelter program designed to provide temporary living accommodations for the homeless, an outdoor sleeping location, or locations where the person does not have permission to stay.
 - (10) "Sex offense" means:

- (a) Any offense defined as a sex offense by RCW 9.94A.030;
- 19 (b) Any violation under RCW 9A.44.096 (sexual misconduct with a 20 minor in the second degree);
- 21 (c) Any violation under RCW 9.68A.090 (communication with a minor 22 for immoral purposes);
 - (d) A violation under RCW 9A.88.070 (promoting prostitution in the first degree) or RCW 9A.88.080 (promoting prostitution in the second degree) if the person has a prior conviction for one of these offenses;
 - (e) Any gross misdemeanor that is, under chapter 9A.28 RCW, a criminal attempt, criminal solicitation, or criminal conspiracy to commit an offense that is classified as a sex offense under RCW 9.94A.030 or this subsection;
 - $((\frac{(e)}{(e)}))$ (f) Any out-of-state conviction for an offense for which the person would be required to register as a sex offender while residing in the state of conviction; or, if not required to register in the state of conviction, an offense that under the laws of this state would be classified as a sex offense under this subsection;
- $((\frac{f}{f}))$ <u>(g)</u> Any federal conviction classified as a sex offense under 42 U.S.C. Sec. 16911 (SORNA);
- $((\frac{g}{g}))$ Any military conviction for a sex offense. This

includes sex offenses under the uniform code of military justice, as specified by the United States secretary of defense;

- (((h))) <u>(i)</u> Any conviction in a foreign country for a sex offense if it was obtained with sufficient safeguards for fundamental fairness and due process for the accused under guidelines or regulations established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Sec. 16912.
- (11) "School" means a public or private school regulated under Title 28A RCW or chapter 72.40 RCW.
- 9 (12) "Student" means a person who is enrolled, on a full-time or 10 part-time basis, in any school or institution of higher education.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 9A.88.120 and 2007 c 368 s 12 are each amended to read 12 as follows:
 - (1)(a) In addition to penalties set forth in RCW 9A.88.010((-, -)) and 9A.88.030((-, -)) and 9A.88.030((-, -)), a person who is either convicted or given a deferred sentence or a deferred prosecution or who has entered into a statutory or nonstatutory diversion agreement as a result of an arrest for violating RCW 9A.88.010, 9A.88.030, ((-, -)) or comparable county or municipal ordinances shall be assessed a fifty dollar fee.
 - (b) In addition to penalties set forth in RCW 9A.88.090, a person who is either convicted or given a deferred sentence or a deferred prosecution or who has entered into a statutory or nonstatutory diversion agreement as a result of an arrest for violating RCW 9A.88.090 or comparable county or municipal ordinances shall be assessed a fee in the amount of:
 - (i) One thousand five hundred dollars if the defendant has no prior convictions, deferred sentences, deferred prosecutions, or statutory or nonstatutory diversion agreements for this offense;
 - (ii) Two thousand five hundred dollars if the defendant has one prior conviction, deferred sentence, deferred prosecution, or statutory or nonstatutory diversion agreement for this offense; and
- (iii) Five thousand dollars if the defendant has two or more prior
 convictions, deferred sentences, deferred prosecutions, or statutory or
 nonstatutory diversion agreements for this offense.
- 35 <u>(c)</u> In addition to penalties set forth in RCW 9A.88.110, a person 36 who is either convicted or given a deferred sentence or a deferred 37 prosecution or who has entered into a statutory or nonstatutory

diversion agreement as a result of an arrest for violating RCW 9A.88.110 or a comparable county or municipal ordinance shall be assessed a ((one hundred fifty dollar)) fee in the amount of:

- (i) One thousand five hundred dollars if the defendant has no prior convictions, deferred sentences, deferred prosecutions, or statutory or nonstatutory diversion agreements for this offense;
- (ii) Two thousand five hundred dollars if the defendant has one prior conviction, deferred sentence, deferred prosecution, or statutory or nonstatutory diversion agreement for this offense; and
- (iii) Five thousand dollars if the defendant has two or more prior convictions, deferred sentences, deferred prosecutions, or statutory or nonstatutory diversion agreements for this offense.
 - $((\frac{c}{c}))$ (d) In addition to penalties set forth in RCW 9A.88.070 and 9A.88.080, a person who is either convicted or given a deferred sentence or a deferred prosecution or who has entered into a statutory or nonstatutory diversion agreement as a result of an arrest for violating RCW 9A.88.070, 9A.88.080, or comparable county or municipal ordinances shall be assessed a $((\frac{three hundred dollar}))$ fee in the amount of:
 - (i) Three thousand dollars if the defendant has no prior convictions, deferred sentences, deferred prosecutions, or statutory or nonstatutory diversion agreements for this offense;
 - (ii) Six thousand dollars if the defendant has one prior conviction, deferred sentence, deferred prosecution, or statutory or nonstatutory diversion agreement for this offense; and
 - (iii) Ten thousand dollars if the defendant has two or more prior convictions, deferred sentences, deferred prosecutions, or statutory or nonstatutory diversion agreements for this offense.
 - (2) ((The court may not suspend payment of all or part of the fee unless it finds that the person does not have the ability to pay.
 - (3)) When a minor has been adjudicated a juvenile offender or has entered into a statutory or nonstatutory diversion agreement for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation under this chapter or comparable county or municipal ordinances, the court shall assess the fee as specified under subsection (1) of this section. ((The court may not suspend payment of all or part of the fee unless it finds that the minor does not have the ability to pay the fee.

(4) Any fee assessed under this section shall be collected by the clerk of the court and distributed each month to the state treasurer for deposit in the prostitution prevention and intervention account under RCW 43.63A.740 for the purpose of funding prostitution prevention and intervention activities.))

- (3) The court shall not reduce, waive, or suspend payment of all or part of the assessed fee in this section unless it finds, on the record, that the offender does not have the ability to pay the fee in which case it may reduce the fee by an amount up to two-thirds of the maximum allowable fee.
- (4) Fees assessed under this section shall be collected by the clerk of the court and remitted to the treasurer of the county where the offense occurred for deposit in the county general fund, except in cases in which the offense occurred in a city or town that provides for its own law enforcement, in which case these amounts shall be remitted to the treasurer of the city or town for deposit in the general fund of the city or town. Revenue from the fees must be used for local efforts to reduce the commercial sale of sex including, but not limited to, increasing enforcement of commercial sex laws.
- (a) At least fifty percent of the revenue from fees imposed under this section must be spent on prevention, including education programs for offenders, such as john school, and rehabilitative services, such as mental health and substance abuse counseling, parenting skills, training, housing relief, education, vocational training, drop-in centers, and employment counseling.
- (b) Revenues from these fees are not subject to the distribution requirements under RCW 3.50.100, 3.62.020, 3.62.040, 10.82.070, or 35.20.220.
 - (5) For the purposes of this section:
- (a) "Statutory or nonstatutory diversion agreement" means an agreement under RCW 13.40.080 or any written agreement between a person accused of an offense listed in subsection (1) of this section and a court, county, or city prosecutor, or designee thereof, whereby the person agrees to fulfill certain conditions in lieu of prosecution.
- 35 (b) "Deferred sentence" means a sentence that will not be carried 36 out if the defendant meets certain requirements, such as complying with 37 the conditions of probation.

Sec. 4. RCW 9.68A.105 and 2010 c 289 s 15 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

- (1)(a) In addition to penalties set forth in RCW 9.68A.100, 9.68A.101, and 9.68A.102, a person who is either convicted or given a deferred sentence or a deferred prosecution or who has entered into a statutory or nonstatutory diversion agreement as a result of an arrest for violating RCW 9.68A.100, 9.68A.101, or 9.68A.102, or a comparable county or municipal ordinance shall be assessed a five thousand dollar fee.
- (b) The court may not <u>reduce</u>, <u>waive</u>, <u>or</u> suspend payment of all or part of the fee <u>assessed</u> unless it finds, <u>on the record</u>, that the person does not have the ability to pay <u>in which case it may reduce the</u> fee by an amount up to two-thirds of the maximum allowable fee.
 - (c) When a minor has been adjudicated a juvenile offender or has entered into a statutory or nonstatutory diversion agreement for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a violation of RCW 9.68A.100, 9.68A.101, or 9.68A.102, or a comparable county or municipal ordinance, the court shall assess the fee under (a) of this subsection. The court may not reduce, waive, or suspend payment of all or part of the fee assessed unless it finds, on the record, that the minor does not have the ability to pay the fee in which case it may reduce the fee by an amount up to two-thirds of the maximum allowable fee.
 - (2) ((The fee assessed under subsection (1) of this section shall be collected by the clerk of the court and distributed each month to the state treasurer for deposit in the prostitution prevention and intervention account under RCW 43.63A.740 for the purpose of funding prostitution prevention and intervention activities.)) Fees assessed under this section shall be collected by the clerk of the court and remitted to the treasurer of the county where the offense occurred for deposit in the county general fund, except in cases in which the offense occurred in a city or town that provides for its own law enforcement, in which case these amounts shall be remitted to the treasurer of the city or town for deposit in the general fund of the city or town. Revenue from the fees must be used for local efforts to reduce the commercial sale of sex including, but not limited to, increasing enforcement of commercial sex laws.

- (a) At least fifty percent of the revenue from fees imposed under this section must be spent on prevention, including education programs for offenders, such as john school, and rehabilitative services, such as mental health and substance abuse counseling, parenting skills, training, housing relief, education, vocational training, drop-in centers, and employment counseling.
- (b) Revenues from these fees are not subject to the distribution requirements under RCW 3.50.100, 3.62.020, 3.62.040, 10.82.070, or 35.20.220.
 - (3) For the purposes of this section:

- (a) "Statutory or nonstatutory diversion agreement" means an agreement under RCW 13.40.080 or any written agreement between a person accused of an offense listed in subsection (1) of this section and a court, county or city prosecutor, or designee thereof, whereby the person agrees to fulfill certain conditions in lieu of prosecution.
- 16 (b) "Deferred sentence" means a sentence that will not be carried 17 out if the defendant meets certain requirements, such as complying with 18 the conditions of probation.
- **Sec. 5.** RCW 3.50.100 and 2009 c 479 s 3 are each amended to read 20 as follows:
 - (1) Costs in civil and criminal actions may be imposed as provided in district court. All fees, costs, fines, forfeitures and other money imposed by any municipal court for the violation of any municipal or town ordinances shall be collected by the court clerk and, together with any other noninterest revenues received by the clerk, shall be deposited with the city or town treasurer as a part of the general fund of the city or town, or deposited in such other fund of the city or town, or deposited in such other funds as may be designated by the laws of the state of Washington.
 - (2) Except as provided in RCW <u>9A.88.120</u> and 10.99.080, the city treasurer shall remit monthly thirty-two percent of the noninterest money received under this section, other than for parking infractions, and certain costs to the state treasurer. "Certain costs" as used in this subsection, means those costs awarded to prevailing parties in civil actions under RCW 4.84.010 or 36.18.040, or those costs awarded against convicted defendants in criminal actions under RCW 10.01.160, 10.46.190, or 36.18.040, or other similar statutes if such costs are

specifically designated as costs by the court and are awarded for the specific reimbursement of costs incurred by the state, county, city, or town in the prosecution of the case, including the fees of defense counsel. Money remitted under this subsection to the state treasurer shall be deposited in the state general fund.

- (3) The balance of the noninterest money received under this section shall be retained by the city and deposited as provided by law.
- (4) Penalties, fines, bail forfeitures, fees, and costs may accrue interest at the rate of twelve percent per annum, upon assignment to a collection agency. Interest may accrue only while the case is in collection status.
- (5) Interest retained by the court on penalties, fines, bail forfeitures, fees, and costs shall be split twenty-five percent to the state treasurer for deposit in the state general fund, twenty-five percent to the state treasurer for deposit in the judicial information system account as provided in RCW 2.68.020, twenty-five percent to the city general fund, and twenty-five percent to the city general fund to fund local courts.
- 19 Sec. 6. RCW 3.62.020 and 2011 1st sp.s. c 44 s 1 are each amended 20 to read as follows:
 - (1) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, all costs, fees, fines, forfeitures and penalties assessed and collected in whole or in part by district courts, except costs, fines, forfeitures and penalties assessed and collected, in whole or in part, because of the violation of city ordinances, shall be remitted by the clerk of the district court to the county treasurer at least monthly, together with a financial statement as required by the state auditor, noting the information necessary for crediting of such funds as required by law.
 - (2) Except as provided in RCW <u>9A.88.120</u>, 10.99.080, and this section, the county treasurer shall remit thirty-two percent of the noninterest money received under subsection (1) of this section except certain costs to the state treasurer. "Certain costs" as used in this subsection, means those costs awarded to prevailing parties in civil actions under RCW 4.84.010 or 36.18.040, or those costs awarded against convicted defendants in criminal actions under RCW 10.01.160, 10.46.190, or 36.18.040, or other similar statutes if such costs are specifically designated as costs by the court and are awarded for the

specific reimbursement of costs incurred by the state or county in the prosecution of the case, including the fees of defense counsel. With the exception of funds to be transferred to the judicial stabilization trust account under RCW 3.62.060(2), money remitted under this subsection to the state treasurer shall be deposited in the state general fund.

- (3) The balance of the noninterest money received by the county treasurer under subsection (1) of this section shall be deposited in the county current expense fund. Funds deposited under this subsection that are attributable to the county's portion of a surcharge imposed under RCW 3.62.060(2) must be used to support local trial court and court-related functions.
- (4) All money collected for county parking infractions shall be remitted by the clerk of the district court at least monthly, with the information required under subsection (1) of this section, to the county treasurer for deposit in the county current expense fund.
- (5) Penalties, fines, bail forfeitures, fees, and costs may accrue interest at the rate of twelve percent per annum, upon assignment to a collection agency. Interest may accrue only while the case is in collection status.
- (6) Interest retained by the court on penalties, fines, bail forfeitures, fees, and costs shall be split twenty-five percent to the state treasurer for deposit in the state general fund, twenty-five percent to the state treasurer for deposit in the judicial information system account as provided in RCW 2.68.020, twenty-five percent to the county current expense fund, and twenty-five percent to the county current expense fund to fund local courts.
- **Sec. 7.** RCW 3.62.040 and 2009 c 479 s 6 are each amended to read 29 as follows:
 - (1) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, all costs, fines, forfeitures and penalties assessed and collected, in whole or in part, by district courts because of violations of city ordinances shall be remitted by the clerk of the district court at least monthly directly to the treasurer of the city wherein the violation occurred.
- 36 (2) Except as provided in RCW 9A.88.120 and 10.99.080, the city treasurer shall remit monthly thirty-two percent of the noninterest

- money received under this section, other than for parking infractions and certain costs, to the state treasurer. "Certain costs" as used in this subsection, means those costs awarded to prevailing parties in civil actions under RCW 4.84.010 or 36.18.040, or those costs awarded against convicted defendants in criminal actions under RCW 10.01.160, 10.46.190, or 36.18.040, or other similar statutes if such costs are specifically designated as costs by the court and are awarded for the specific reimbursement of costs incurred by the state, county, city, or town in the prosecution of the case, including the fees of defense counsel. Money remitted under this subsection to the state treasurer shall be deposited in the state general fund.
 - (3) The balance of the noninterest money received under this section shall be retained by the city and deposited as provided by law.

- (4) All money collected for city parking infractions shall be remitted by the clerk of the district court at least monthly to the city treasurer for deposit in the city's general fund.
- (5) Penalties, fines, bail forfeitures, fees, and costs may accrue interest at the rate of twelve percent per annum, upon assignment to a collection agency. Interest may accrue only while the case is in collection status.
- (6) Interest retained by the court on penalties, fines, bail forfeitures, fees, and costs shall be split twenty-five percent to the state treasurer for deposit in the state general fund, twenty-five percent to the state treasurer for deposit in the judicial information system account as provided in RCW 2.68.020, twenty-five percent to the city general fund, and twenty-five percent to the city general fund to fund local courts.
- **Sec. 8.** RCW 10.82.070 and 2009 c 479 s 13 are each amended to read 29 as follows:
 - (1) All sums of money derived from costs, fines, penalties, and forfeitures imposed or collected, in whole or in part, by a superior court for violation of orders of injunction, mandamus and other like writs, for contempt of court, or for breach of the penal laws shall be paid in cash by the person collecting the same, within twenty days after the collection, to the county treasurer of the county in which the same have accrued.

(2) Except as provided in RCW <u>9A.88.120</u> and 10.99.080, the county treasurer shall remit monthly thirty-two percent of the money received under this section except for certain costs to the state treasurer for deposit in the state general fund and shall deposit the remainder as provided by law. "Certain costs" as used in this subsection, means those costs awarded to prevailing parties in civil actions under RCW 4.84.010 or 36.18.040, or those costs awarded against convicted defendants in criminal actions under RCW 10.01.160, 10.46.190, or 36.18.040, or other similar statutes if such costs are specifically designated as costs by the court and are awarded for the specific reimbursement of costs incurred by the state or county in the prosecution of the case, including the fees of defense counsel. Costs or assessments awarded to dedicated accounts, state or local, are not subject to this state allocation or to RCW 7.68.035.

- (3) All fees, fines, forfeitures and penalties collected or assessed by a district court because of the violation of a state law shall be remitted as provided in chapter 3.62 RCW as now exists or is later amended. All fees, fines, forfeitures, and penalties collected or assessed by a superior court in cases on appeal from a lower court shall be remitted to the municipal or district court from which the cases were appealed.
- **Sec. 9.** RCW 35.20.220 and 2009 c 479 s 19 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) The chief clerk, under the supervision and direction of the court administrator of the municipal court, shall have the custody and care of the books, papers and records of the court. The chief clerk or a deputy shall be present during the session of the court and has the power to swear all witnesses and jurors, administer oaths and affidavits, and take acknowledgments. The chief clerk shall keep the records of the court and shall issue all process under his or her hand and the seal of the court. The chief clerk shall do and perform all things and have the same powers pertaining to the office as the clerks of the superior courts have in their office. He or she shall receive all fines, penalties, and fees of every kind and keep a full, accurate, and detailed account of the same. The chief clerk shall on each day pay into the city treasury all money received for the city during the

day previous, with a detailed account of the same, and taking the treasurer's receipt therefor.

- (2) Except as provided in RCW 9A.88.120 and 10.99.080, the city treasurer shall remit monthly thirty-two percent of the noninterest money received under this section, other than for parking infractions and certain costs to the state treasurer. "Certain costs" as used in this subsection, means those costs awarded to prevailing parties in civil actions under RCW 4.84.010 or 36.18.040, or those costs awarded against convicted defendants in criminal actions under RCW 10.01.160, 10.46.190, or 36.18.040, or other similar statutes if such costs are specifically designated as costs by the court and are awarded for the specific reimbursement of costs incurred by the state, county, city, or town in the prosecution of the case, including the fees of defense counsel. Money remitted under this subsection to the state treasurer shall be deposited in the state general fund.
- (3) The balance of the noninterest money received under this section shall be retained by the city and deposited as provided by law.
- (4) Penalties, fines, bail forfeitures, fees, and costs may accrue interest at the rate of twelve percent per annum, upon assignment to a collection agency. Interest may accrue only while the case is in collection status.
- (5) Interest retained by the court on penalties, fines, bail forfeitures, fees, and costs shall be split twenty-five percent to the state treasurer for deposit in the state general fund, twenty-five percent to the state treasurer for deposit in the judicial information system account as provided in RCW 2.68.020, twenty-five percent to the city general fund, and twenty-five percent to the city general fund to fund local courts."

ESHB 1983 - S COMM AMD

By Committee on Human Services & Corrections

ADOPTED 02/29/2012

29 On page 1, line 1 of the title, after "prostitution" strike the 30 remainder of the title and insert "and trafficking crimes and requiring

- sex offender registration for second and subsequent convictions of
- 2 promoting prostitution in the first or second degree; amending RCW
- 9A.40.100, 9A.44.128, 9A.88.120, 9.68A.105, 3.50.100, 3.62.020, 3
- 3.62.040, 10.82.070, and 35.20.220; and prescribing penalties." 4

Imposes \$3,000 fee for conviction, deferred sentence, deferred prosecution, or statutory or nonstatutory diversion agreement for the crime of trafficking in the first or second degree. Increases fee for permitting prostitution from \$50 to \$1,500 if there is no prior offense, \$2,500 if there is one prior offense, and \$5,000 if there are two or more prior offenses. Increases fee for patronizing a prostitute from \$150 to \$1,500 if there are no prior offenses, \$2,500 if there is one prior offense, and \$5,000 if there are two or more prior offenses. The court may reduce any of these fees, or the fees in the underlying bill, by up to two-thirds if it finds on the record that the defendant does not have the ability to pay the fee. If there is a prior conviction for promoting prostitution in the first or second degree, a subsequent conviction is considered a sex offense, requiring the offender to register as a sex offender.

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