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<u>2SSB 5912</u> - S AMD TO S AMD (S-3008.2/13) **370**By Senator Roach

WITHDRAWN 06/26/2013

On page 6, after line 37 of the amendment, insert the following:

- 2 "Sec. 8. RCW 9.94A.760 and 2011 c 106 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) Whenever a person is convicted in superior court, the court may 4 5 order the payment of a legal financial obligation as part of the 6 The court must on either the judgment and sentence or on a 7 subsequent order to pay, designate the total amount of a legal 8 financial obligation and segregate this amount among the separate 9 assessments made for restitution, costs, fines, and other assessments 10 required by law. On the same order, the court is also to set a sum 11 that the offender is required to pay on a monthly basis towards 12 satisfying the legal financial obligation. If the court fails to set 13 the offender monthly payment amount, the department shall set the 14 amount if the department has active supervision of the offender, otherwise the county clerk shall set the amount. Upon receipt of an 15 16 offender's monthly payment, restitution shall be paid prior to any payments of other monetary obligations. After restitution is 17 satisfied, the county clerk shall distribute the payment proportionally 18 19 among all other fines, costs, and assessments imposed, unless otherwise 20 ordered by the court.
 - (2) If the court determines that the offender, at the time of sentencing, has the means to pay for the cost of incarceration, the court:
 - (a) Shall require the offender to pay the actual cost of incarceration per day if the offender was sentenced for a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, or an equivalent local ordinance;
- 27 <u>(b) May require the offender to pay for the cost of incarceration</u> 28 at a rate of fifty dollars per day of incarceration, if incarcerated in 29 a prison, or the court may require the offender to pay the actual cost

of incarceration per day of incarceration, if incarcerated in a county jail.

(3) In no case may the court require the offender to pay more than one hundred dollars per day for the cost of incarceration. Payment of other court-ordered financial obligations, including all legal financial obligations and costs of supervision shall take precedence over the payment of the cost of incarceration ordered by the court. All funds recovered from offenders for the cost of incarceration in the county jail shall be remitted to the county and the costs of incarceration in a prison shall be remitted to the department.

((+3+)) (4) The court may add to the judgment and sentence or subsequent order to pay a statement that a notice of payroll deduction is to be issued immediately. If the court chooses not to order the immediate issuance of a notice of payroll deduction at sentencing, the court shall add to the judgment and sentence or subsequent order to pay a statement that a notice of payroll deduction may be issued or other income-withholding action may be taken, without further notice to the offender if a monthly court-ordered legal financial obligation payment is not paid when due, and an amount equal to or greater than the amount payable for one month is owed.

If a judgment and sentence or subsequent order to pay does not include the statement that a notice of payroll deduction may be issued or other income-withholding action may be taken if a monthly legal financial obligation payment is past due, the department or the county clerk may serve a notice on the offender stating such requirements and authorizations. Service shall be by personal service or any form of mail requiring a return receipt.

((4))) (5) Independent of the department or the county clerk, the party or entity to whom the legal financial obligation is owed shall have the authority to use any other remedies available to the party or entity to collect the legal financial obligation. These remedies include enforcement in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action by the party or entity to whom the legal financial obligation is owed. Restitution collected through civil enforcement must be paid through the registry of the court and must be distributed proportionately according to each victim's loss when there is more than one victim. The judgment and sentence shall identify the party or entity to whom restitution is owed so that the state, party, or entity may enforce the

judgment. If restitution is ordered pursuant to RCW 9.94A.750(6) or 1 2 9.94A.753(6) to a victim of rape of a child or a victim's child born from the rape, the Washington state child support registry shall be 3 4 identified as the party to whom payments must be made. Restitution obligations arising from the rape of a child in the first, second, or 5 6 third degree that result in the pregnancy of the victim may be enforced for the time periods provided under RCW 9.94A.750(6) and 9.94A.753(6). 7 8 All other legal financial obligations for an offense committed prior to 9 July 1, 2000, may be enforced at any time during the ten-year period following the offender's release from total confinement or within ten 10 years of entry of the judgment and sentence, whichever period ends 11 12 later. Prior to the expiration of the initial ten-year period, the 13 superior court may extend the criminal judgment an additional ten years for payment of legal financial obligations including crime victims' 14 15 assessments. All other legal financial obligations for an offense committed on or after July 1, 2000, may be enforced at any time the 16 offender remains under the court's jurisdiction. 17 For an offense committed on or after July 1, 2000, the court shall retain jurisdiction 18 over the offender, for purposes of the offender's compliance with 19 20 payment of the legal financial obligations, until the obligation is 21 completely satisfied, regardless of the statutory maximum for the 22 The department may only supervise the offender's compliance 23 with payment of the legal financial obligations during any period in which the department is authorized to supervise the offender in the 24 community under RCW 9.94A.728, 9.94A.501, or in which the offender is 25 26 confined in a state correctional institution or a correctional facility 27 pursuant to a transfer agreement with the department, and the department shall supervise the offender's compliance during any such 28 29 The department is not responsible for supervision of the offender during any subsequent period of time the offender remains 30 under the court's jurisdiction. The county clerk is authorized to 31 collect unpaid legal financial obligations at any time the offender 32 33 remains under the jurisdiction of the court for purposes of his or her legal financial obligations. 34

(((5))) <u>(6)</u> In order to assist the court in setting a monthly sum that the offender must pay during the period of supervision, the offender is required to report to the department for purposes of preparing a recommendation to the court. When reporting, the offender

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is required, under oath, to respond truthfully and honestly to all questions concerning present, past, and future earning capabilities and the location and nature of all property or financial assets. The offender is further required to bring all documents requested by the department.

((+6))) (7) After completing the investigation, the department shall make a report to the court on the amount of the monthly payment that the offender should be required to make towards a satisfied legal financial obligation.

((\(\frac{(+7+)}{(7+)}\)) (8)(a) During the period of supervision, the department may make a recommendation to the court that the offender's monthly payment schedule be modified so as to reflect a change in financial circumstances. If the department sets the monthly payment amount, the department may modify the monthly payment amount without the matter being returned to the court. During the period of supervision, the department may require the offender to report to the department for the purposes of reviewing the appropriateness of the collection schedule for the legal financial obligation. During this reporting, the offender is required under oath to respond truthfully and honestly to all questions concerning earning capabilities and the location and nature of all property or financial assets. The offender shall bring all documents requested by the department in order to prepare the collection schedule.

(b) Subsequent to any period of supervision, or if the department is not authorized to supervise the offender in the community, the county clerk may make a recommendation to the court that the offender's monthly payment schedule be modified so as to reflect a change in financial circumstances. If the county clerk sets the monthly payment amount, or if the department set the monthly payment amount and the department has subsequently turned the collection of the legal financial obligation over to the county clerk, the clerk may modify the monthly payment amount without the matter being returned to the court. During the period of repayment, the county clerk may require the offender to report to the clerk for the purpose of reviewing the appropriateness of the collection schedule for the legal financial obligation. During this reporting, the offender is required under oath to respond truthfully and honestly to all questions concerning earning

capabilities and the location and nature of all property or financial assets. The offender shall bring all documents requested by the county clerk in order to prepare the collection schedule.

((\(\frac{(+8+)}{8}\))) (9) After the judgment and sentence or payment order is entered, the department is authorized, for any period of supervision, to collect the legal financial obligation from the offender. Subsequent to any period of supervision or, if the department is not authorized to supervise the offender in the community, the county clerk is authorized to collect unpaid legal financial obligations from the offender. Any amount collected by the department shall be remitted daily to the county clerk for the purpose of disbursements. The department and the county clerks are authorized, but not required, to accept credit cards as payment for a legal financial obligation, and any costs incurred related to accepting credit card payments shall be the responsibility of the offender.

 $((\frac{(9)}{)})$ (10) The department or any obligee of the legal financial obligation may seek a mandatory wage assignment for the purposes of obtaining satisfaction for the legal financial obligation pursuant to RCW 9.94A.7701. Any party obtaining a wage assignment shall notify the county clerk. The county clerks shall notify the department, or the administrative office of the courts, whichever is providing the monthly billing for the offender.

(((10))) (11) The requirement that the offender pay a monthly sum towards a legal financial obligation constitutes a condition or requirement of a sentence and the offender is subject to the penalties for noncompliance as provided in RCW 9.94B.040, 9.94A.737, or 9.94A.740.

 $((\frac{11}{11}))$ (12)(a) The administrative office of the courts shall mail individualized periodic billings to the address known by the office for each offender with an unsatisfied legal financial obligation.

- (b) The billing shall direct payments, other than outstanding cost of supervision assessments under RCW 9.94A.780, parole assessments under RCW 72.04A.120, and cost of probation assessments under RCW 9.95.214, to the county clerk, and cost of supervision, parole, or probation assessments to the department.
- 36 (c) The county clerk shall provide the administrative office of the 37 courts with notice of payments by such offenders no less frequently 38 than weekly.

(d) The county clerks, the administrative office of the courts, and the department shall maintain agreements to implement this subsection.

- $((\frac{12}{12}))$ (13) The department shall arrange for the collection of unpaid legal financial obligations during any period of supervision in the community through the county clerk. The department shall either collect unpaid legal financial obligations or arrange for collections through another entity if the clerk does not assume responsibility or is unable to continue to assume responsibility for collection pursuant to subsection $((\frac{4}{12}))$ (5) of this section. The costs for collection services shall be paid by the offender.
- $((\frac{13}{13}))$ (14) The county clerk may access the records of the employment security department for the purposes of verifying employment or income, seeking any assignment of wages, or performing other duties necessary to the collection of an offender's legal financial obligations.
 - $((\frac{14}{14}))$ (15) Nothing in this chapter makes the department, the state, the counties, or any state or county employees, agents, or other persons acting on their behalf liable under any circumstances for the payment of these legal financial obligations or for the acts of any offender who is no longer, or was not, subject to supervision by the department for a term of community custody, and who remains under the jurisdiction of the court for payment of legal financial obligations.
- **Sec. 9.** RCW 10.01.160 and 2010 c 54 s 1 are each amended to read 24 as follows:
 - (1) The court shall require a defendant sentenced for a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, or an equivalent local ordinance, to pay costs subject to subsection (3) of this section. In all other cases, the court may require a defendant to pay costs. Costs may be imposed only upon a convicted defendant, except for costs imposed upon a defendant's entry into a deferred prosecution program, costs imposed upon a defendant for pretrial supervision, or costs imposed upon a defendant for preparing and serving a warrant for failure to appear.
 - (2) Costs shall be limited to expenses specially incurred by the state in prosecuting the defendant or in administering the deferred prosecution program under chapter 10.05 RCW or pretrial supervision. They cannot include expenses inherent in providing a constitutionally guaranteed jury trial or expenditures in connection with the

maintenance and operation of government agencies that must be made by the public irrespective of specific violations of law. incurred for serving of warrants for failure to appear and jury fees under RCW 10.46.190 may be included in costs the court may require a defendant to pay. Costs for administering a deferred prosecution may not exceed two hundred fifty dollars. Costs for administering a pretrial supervision may not exceed one hundred fifty dollars. Costs for preparing and serving a warrant for failure to appear may not exceed one hundred dollars. Costs of incarceration imposed on a defendant convicted of a misdemeanor or a gross misdemeanor may not exceed the actual cost of incarceration. In no case may the court require the offender to pay more than one hundred dollars per day for the cost of incarceration. Payment of other court-ordered financial obligations, including all legal financial obligations and costs of supervision take precedence over the payment of the cost incarceration ordered by the court. All funds received from defendants for the cost of incarceration in the county or city jail must be remitted for criminal justice purposes to the county or city that is responsible for the defendant's jail costs. Costs imposed constitute a judgment against a defendant and survive a dismissal of the underlying action against the defendant. However, if the defendant is acquitted on the underlying action, the costs for preparing and serving a warrant for failure to appear do not survive the acquittal, and the judgment that such costs would otherwise constitute shall be vacated.

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- (3) The court shall not order a defendant to pay costs unless the defendant is or will be able to pay them. In determining the amount and method of payment of costs, the court shall take account of the financial resources of the defendant and the nature of the burden that payment of costs will impose.
- (4) A defendant who has been ordered to pay costs and who is not in contumacious default in the payment thereof may at any time petition the sentencing court for remission of the payment of costs or of any unpaid portion thereof. If it appears to the satisfaction of the court that payment of the amount due will impose manifest hardship on the defendant or the defendant's immediate family, the court may remit all or part of the amount due in costs, or modify the method of payment under RCW 10.01.170.

(5) Except for direct costs relating to evaluating and reporting to 1 2 the court, prosecutor, or defense counsel regarding a defendant's competency to stand trial as provided in RCW 10.77.060, this section 3 shall not apply to costs related to medical or mental health treatment 4 or services a defendant receives while in custody of the secretary of 5 the department of social and health services or other governmental 6 units. This section shall not prevent the secretary of the department 7 8 of social and health services or other governmental units from imposing liability and seeking reimbursement from a defendant committed to an 9 appropriate facility as provided in RCW 10.77.084 while criminal 10 proceedings are stayed. This section shall also not prevent 11 12 governmental units from imposing liability on defendants for costs 13 related to providing medical or mental health treatment while the defendant is in the governmental unit's custody. Medical or mental 14 health treatment and services a defendant receives at a state hospital 15 or other facility are not a cost of prosecution and shall be 16 recoverable under RCW 10.77.250 and 70.48.130, chapter 43.20B RCW, and 17 any other applicable statute." 18

19 Renumber the remaining sections consecutively and correct any 20 internal references accordingly.

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WITHDRAWN 06/26/2013

On page 74, line 3 of the title amendment, after "35.20.255," insert "9.94A.760, 10.01.160,"

 $\underline{\text{EFFECT:}}$ Offenders convicted for DUI or PC violations must be ordered to pay costs of incarceration unless the court finds that they are unable to pay.

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