HOUSE BILL 2097

State of Washington 64th Legislature 2015 Regular Session

By Representatives Kirby, Rodne, Goodman, and Walkinshaw Read first time 02/12/15. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to fees in courts of limited jurisdiction; and 2 amending RCW 10.01.160, 3.50.100, and 35.20.030.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- **Sec. 1.** RCW 10.01.160 and 2010 c 54 s 1 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
 - (1) 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. Expenses 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. Courts of limited jurisdiction are authorized to

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impose jury fees as set forth in RCW 10.46.190 for superior courts. 1 Costs for administering a deferred prosecution may not exceed two 2 hundred fifty dollars. Costs for administering a pretrial supervision 3 may not exceed one hundred fifty dollars. Costs for preparing and 4 serving a warrant for failure to appear may not exceed one hundred 5 6 dollars. Costs of incarceration imposed on a defendant convicted of a 7 misdemeanor or a gross misdemeanor may not exceed the actual cost of incarceration. In no case may the court require the offender to pay 8 more than one hundred dollars per day for the cost of incarceration. 9 Payment of other court-ordered financial obligations, including all 10 11 legal financial obligations and costs of supervision take precedence 12 over the payment of the cost of incarceration ordered by the court. All funds received from defendants for the cost of incarceration in 13 the county or city jail must be remitted for criminal justice 14 purposes to the county or city that is responsible for the 15 16 defendant's jail costs. Costs imposed constitute a judgment against a 17 defendant and survive a dismissal of the underlying action against the defendant. However, if the defendant is acquitted on the 18 19 underlying action, the costs for preparing and serving a warrant for failure to appear do not survive the acquittal, and the judgment that 20 21 such costs would otherwise constitute shall be vacated.

(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.

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- (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 the court, prosecutor, or defense counsel regarding a defendant's competency to stand trial as provided in RCW 10.77.060, this section shall not apply to costs related to medical or mental health treatment or services a defendant receives while in custody of the secretary of the department of social and health services or other

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governmental units. This section shall not prevent the secretary of the department of social and health services or other governmental units from imposing liability and seeking reimbursement from a defendant committed to an appropriate facility as provided in RCW 10.77.084 while criminal proceedings are stayed. This section shall б also not prevent governmental units from imposing liability on defendants for costs related to providing medical or mental health treatment while the defendant is in the governmental unit's custody. Medical or mental health treatment and services a defendant receives at a state hospital or other facility are not a cost of prosecution and shall be recoverable under RCW 10.77.250 and 70.48.130, chapter 43.20B RCW, and any other applicable statute.

Sec. 2. RCW 3.50.100 and 2012 c 136 s 3 are each amended to read 14 as follows:

- (1) Costs <u>and fees</u> 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 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.

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1 (3) The balance of the noninterest money received under this 2 section shall be retained by the city and deposited as provided by 3 law.

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- (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.

15 **Sec. 3.** RCW 35.20.030 and 2011 c 96 s 24 are each amended to 16 read as follows:

The municipal court shall have jurisdiction to try violations of all city ordinances and all other actions brought to enforce or recover license penalties or forfeitures declared or given by any such ordinances. It is empowered to forfeit cash bail or bail bonds and issue execution thereon, to hear and determine all causes, civil or criminal, arising under such ordinances, and to pronounce judgment in accordance therewith: PROVIDED, That for a violation of the criminal provisions of an ordinance no greater punishment shall be imposed than a fine of five thousand dollars or imprisonment in the city jail for up to three hundred sixty-four days, or both such fine and imprisonment, but the punishment for any criminal ordinance shall be the same as the punishment provided in state law for the same crime. All civil and criminal proceedings in municipal court, and judgments rendered therein, shall be subject to review in the superior court by writ of review or on appeal: PROVIDED, That an appeal from the court's determination or order in a traffic infraction proceeding may be taken only in accordance with RCW 46.63.090(5). Costs and fees in civil and criminal cases may be taxed as provided in district courts. A municipal court participating in the program established by the administrative office of the courts 2.56.160 shall to RCW have jurisdiction recognizance, approve bail, and arraign defendants held within its

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- 1 jurisdiction on warrants issued by any court of limited jurisdiction
- 2 participating in the program.

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