### CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

### SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5168

# 58th Legislature 2004 Regular Session

Passed by the Senate March 9, 2004 CERTIFICATE YEAS 48 NAYS 0 I, Milton н. Doumit, Jr., Secretary of the Senate of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is President of the Senate SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5168 as passed by the Senate and the House Passed by the House March 3, 2004 YEAS 96 NAYS 0 of Representatives on the dates hereon set forth. Speaker of the House of Representatives Secretary Approved FILED Secretary of State State of Washington Governor of the State of Washington

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#### SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 5168

### AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

Passed Legislature - 2004 Regular Session

State of Washington 58th Legislature 2003 Regular Session

By Senate Committee on Children & Family Services & Corrections (originally sponsored by Senator Hargrove)

READ FIRST TIME 02/12/03.

- AN ACT Relating to interest on legal financial obligations; and
- 2 amending RCW 10.82.090, 9.94A.637, 9.94A.760, 9.94A.772, and 50.13.020.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 10.82.090 and 1995 c 291 s 7 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
- 6 (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, financial obligations imposed in a judgment shall bear interest from the date of
  - the judgment until payment, at the rate applicable to civil judgments.
- 9 All nonrestitution interest retained by the court shall be split
- 10 twenty-five percent to the state treasurer for deposit in the public
- 11 safety and education account as provided in RCW 43.08.250, twenty-five
- 12 percent to the state treasurer for deposit in the judicial information
- 13 system account as provided in RCW 2.68.020, twenty-five percent to the
- 14 county current expense fund, and twenty-five percent to the county
- 15 current expense fund to fund local courts.
- 16 (2) The court may, on motion by the offender, following the
- 17 offender's release from total confinement, reduce or waive the interest
- 18 <u>on legal financial obligations levied as a result of a criminal</u>
- 19 <u>conviction</u>. The court may reduce or waive the interest only as an

incentive for the offender to meet his or her legal financial 1 2 obligations. The court may not waive the interest on the restitution portion of the legal financial obligation and may only reduce the 3 interest on the restitution portion of the legal financial obligation 4 if the principal of the restitution has been paid in full. The 5 offender must show that he or she has personally made a good faith 6 effort to pay, that the interest accrual is causing a significant 7 hardship, and that he or she will be unable to pay the principal and 8 interest in full and that reduction or waiver of the interest will 9 likely enable the offender to pay the full principal and any remaining 10 interest thereon. For purposes of this section, "good faith effort" 11 means that the offender has either (a) paid the principal amount in 12 13 full; or (b) made twenty-four consecutive monthly payments, excluding 14 any payments mandatorily deducted by the department of corrections, on his or her legal financial obligations under his or her payment 15 agreement with the court. The court may grant the motion, establish a 16 payment schedule, and retain jurisdiction over the offender for 17 purposes of reviewing and revising the reduction or waiver of interest. 18 This section applies to persons convicted as adults or in juvenile 19 20 court.

- 21 **Sec. 2.** RCW 9.94A.637 and 2003 c 379 s 19 are each amended to read 22 as follows:
  - (1)(a) When an offender has completed all requirements of the sentence, including any and all legal financial obligations, and while under the custody and supervision of the department, the secretary or the secretary's designee shall notify the sentencing court, which shall discharge the offender and provide the offender with a certificate of discharge by issuing the certificate to the offender in person or by mailing the certificate to the offender's last known address.
  - (b)(i) When an offender has reached the end of his or her supervision with the department and has completed all the requirements of the sentence except his or her legal financial obligations, the secretary's designee shall provide the county clerk with a notice that the offender has completed all nonfinancial requirements of the sentence.
- 36 (ii) When the department has provided the county clerk with notice 37 that an offender has completed all the requirements of the sentence and

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the offender subsequently satisfies all legal financial obligations under the sentence, the county clerk shall notify the sentencing court, including the notice from the department, which shall discharge the offender and provide the offender with a certificate of discharge by issuing the certificate to the offender in person or by mailing the certificate to the offender's last known address.

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- (c) When an offender who is subject to requirements of the sentence in addition to the payment of legal financial obligations either is not subject to supervision by the department or does not complete the requirements while under supervision of the department, it is the offender's responsibility to provide the court with verification of the completion of the sentence conditions other than the payment of legal financial obligations. When the offender satisfies all legal financial obligations under the sentence, the county clerk shall notify the sentencing court that the legal financial obligations have been satisfied. When the court has received both notification from the clerk and adequate verification from the offender that the sentence requirements have been completed, the court shall discharge the offender and provide the offender with a certificate of discharge by issuing the certificate to the offender in person or by mailing the certificate to the offender's last known address.
- (2) The court shall send a copy of every signed certificate of discharge to the auditor for the county in which the court resides and to the department. The department shall create and maintain a data base containing the names of all felons who have been issued certificates of discharge, the date of discharge, and the date of conviction and offense.
- (3) An offender who is not convicted of a violent offense or a sex offense and is sentenced to a term involving community supervision may be considered for a discharge of sentence by the sentencing court prior to the completion of community supervision, provided that the offender has completed at least one-half of the term of community supervision and has met all other sentence requirements.
- (4) Except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, the discharge shall have the effect of restoring all civil rights lost by operation of law upon conviction, and the certificate of discharge shall so state. Nothing in this section prohibits the use of an offender's prior record for purposes of determining sentences for later

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- offenses as provided in this chapter. Nothing in this section affects or prevents use of the offender's prior conviction in a later criminal prosecution either as an element of an offense or for impeachment purposes. A certificate of discharge is not based on a finding of rehabilitation.
- (5) Unless otherwise ordered by the sentencing court, a certificate of discharge shall not terminate the offender's obligation to comply with an order issued under chapter 10.99 RCW that excludes or prohibits the offender from having contact with a specified person or coming within a set distance of any specified location that was contained in the judgment and sentence. An offender who violates such an order after a certificate of discharge has been issued shall be subject to prosecution according to the chapter under which the order was originally issued.
- 15 (6) Upon release from custody, the offender may apply to the 16 department for counseling and help in adjusting to the community. This 17 voluntary help may be provided for up to one year following the release 18 from custody.
- 19 **Sec. 3.** RCW 9.94A.760 and 2003 c 379 s 14 are each amended to read 20 as follows:
- 21 (1) Whenever a person is convicted ((of a felony)) in superior court, the court may order the payment of a legal financial obligation 22 23 as part of the sentence. The court must on either the judgment and 24 sentence or on a subsequent order to pay, designate the total amount of a legal financial obligation and segregate this amount among the 25 26 separate assessments made for restitution, costs, fines, and other assessments required by law. On the same order, the court is also to 27 set a sum that the offender is required to pay on a monthly basis 28 towards satisfying the legal financial obligation. If the court fails 29 30 to set the offender monthly payment amount, the department shall set 31 the amount if the department has active supervision of the offender, otherwise the county clerk shall set the amount. Upon receipt of an 32 offender's monthly payment, restitution shall be paid prior to any 33 34 payments of other monetary obligations. After restitution is satisfied, the county clerk shall distribute the payment proportionally 35 36 among all other fines, costs, and assessments imposed, unless otherwise 37 ordered by the court.

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(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 may require the offender to pay for the cost of incarceration at a rate of fifty dollars per day 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) 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) 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

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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 identified as the party to whom payments must be made. Restitution 4 obligations arising from the rape of a child in the first, second, or 5 third degree that result in the pregnancy of the victim may be enforced 6 for the time periods provided under RCW 9.94A.750(6) and 9.94A.753(6). 7 All other legal financial obligations for an offense committed prior to 8 July 1, 2000, may be enforced at any time during the ten-year period 9 10 following the offender's release from total confinement or within ten 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 14 for payment of legal financial obligations including crime victims' assessments. All other legal financial obligations for an offense 15 committed on or after July 1, 2000, may be enforced at any time the 16 17 offender remains under the court's jurisdiction. 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 payment of the legal financial obligations, until the obligation is 20 21 completely satisfied, regardless of the statutory maximum for the 22 The department may only supervise the offender's compliance with payment of the legal financial obligations during any period in 23 24 which the department is authorized to supervise the offender in the community under RCW 9.94A.728, 9.94A.501, or in which the offender is 25 confined in a state correctional institution or a correctional facility 26 27 pursuant to a transfer agreement with the department, and the department shall supervise the offender's compliance during any such 28 The department is not responsible for supervision of the 29 offender during any subsequent period of time the offender remains 30 under the court's jurisdiction. The county clerk is authorized to 31 32 collect unpaid legal financial obligations at any time the offender remains under the jurisdiction of the court for purposes of his or her 33 legal financial obligations. 34 35

(5) 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 is required,

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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.

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- (6) 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.
- (7)(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.

- (8) 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.
- (9) 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) 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 9.94A.634, 9.94A.737, or 9.94A.740.
- (11)(a) Until January 1, 2004, the department shall mail individualized monthly billings to the address known by the department for each offender with an unsatisfied legal financial obligation.
- (b) Beginning January 1, 2004, the administrative office of the courts shall mail individualized monthly billings to the address known by the office for each offender with an unsatisfied legal financial obligation.
- 33 (c) The billing shall direct payments, other than outstanding cost 34 of supervision assessments under RCW 9.94A.780, parole assessments 35 under RCW 72.04A.120, and cost of probation assessments under RCW 36 9.95.214, to the county clerk, and cost of supervision, parole, or 37 probation assessments to the department.

(d) The county clerk shall provide the administrative office of the courts with notice of payments by such offenders no less frequently than weekly.

- (e) The county clerks, the administrative office of the courts, and the department shall maintain agreements to implement this subsection.
- (12) 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 (4) of this section. The costs for collection services shall be paid by the offender.
- (13) 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.
- (14) 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, community placement, or community supervision, and who remains under the jurisdiction of the court for payment of legal financial obligations.
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 9.94A.772 and 2003 c 379 s 22 are each amended to read 27 as follows:

Notwithstanding any other provision of state law, monthly payment or starting dates set by the court, the county clerk, or the department before or after October 1, 2003, shall not be construed as a limitation on the due date or amount of legal financial obligations, which may be immediately collected by civil means and shall not be construed as a limitation for purposes of credit reporting. Monthly payments and commencement dates are to be construed to be applicable solely as a limitation upon the deprivation of an offender's liberty for nonpayment.

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Sec. 5. RCW 50.13.020 and 1981 c 35 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

Any information or records concerning an individual or employing unit obtained by the department of employment security pursuant to the administration of this title or other programs for which the department has responsibility shall be private and confidential, except as otherwise provided in this chapter. This chapter does not create a rule of evidence. Information or records may be released by the department of employment security when the release is:

- (1) Required by the federal government in connection with, or as a condition of funding for, a program being administered by the department; or
- (2) Requested by a county clerk for the purposes of RCW 9.94A.760.

  The provisions of RCW 50.13.060 (1) (a), (b) and (c) will not apply to such release.

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