Z-0381.1			

State of Washington

HOUSE BILL 1046

By Representative Sommers; by request of Office of Financial Management Read first time 01/11/2005. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

59th Legislature

2005 Regular Session

- AN ACT Relating to the public safety and education account; amending RCW 43.08.250, 43.08.260, 3.46.120, 3.50.100, 3.62.020, 3.62.040, 7.68.030, 7.68.035, 7.68.085, 9A.82.110, 9.68A.120, 10.82.090, 10.105.010, 35.20.220, 36.18.012, 36.18.020, 36.18.025, 43.17.150, 46.61.5058, 77.12.201, 77.15.420, 72.09.111, 72.09.480, 77.12.201, 43.99H.060, and 43.99K.030; providing an effective date; and declaring an emergency.
- 8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 9 **Sec. 1.** RCW 43.08.250 and 2003 1st sp.s. c 25 s 918 are each 10 amended to read as follows:
- The money received by the state treasurer from fees, fines, 11 12 forfeitures, penalties, reimbursements, or assessments by any court 13 organized under Title 3 or 35 RCW, or chapter 2.08 RCW, shall be deposited in the state general fund. The public safety and education 14 15 account ((which)) is hereby created in the state treasury. 16 legislature shall appropriate the funds in the account to promote 17 traffic safety education, highway safety, criminal justice training, crime victims' compensation, judicial education, the judicial 18 19 information system, civil representation of indigent persons, winter

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1 recreation parking, drug court operations, and state game programs. During the fiscal biennium ending June 30, 2005, the legislature may 2 appropriate moneys from the public safety and education account for 3 purposes of appellate indigent defense and other operations of the 4 office of public defense, the criminal litigation unit of the attorney 5 б general's office, the treatment alternatives to street crimes program, crime victims advocacy programs, justice information network 7 8 telecommunication planning, treatment for supplemental security income clients, sexual assault treatment, operations of the office of 9 administrator for the courts, security in the common schools, 10 11 alternative school start-up grants, programs for disruptive students, criminal justice data collection, Washington state patrol criminal 12 13 justice activities, drug court operations, unified family courts, local court backlog assistance, financial assistance to local jurisdictions 14 15 for extraordinary costs incurred in the adjudication of criminal cases, domestic violence treatment and related services, the department of 16 corrections' costs in implementing chapter 196, Laws of 1999, 17 reimbursement of local governments for costs associated with 18 19 implementing criminal and civil justice legislation, the replacement of 20 the department of corrections' offender-based tracking system, secure 21 and semi-secure crisis residential centers, HOPE beds, the family 22 policy council and community public health and safety networks, the street youth program, public notification about registered sex 23 24 offenders, and narcotics or methamphetamine-related enforcement, education, training, and drug and alcohol treatment services.)) Payment 25 26 of interest and principal for the bonds issued under RCW 43.99L.020(2) 27 shall be paid from the public safety and education account. Each fiscal year, the state treasurer shall transfer from the general fund 28 to the public safety and education account the amount determined to 29 satisfy the payments required in RCW 43.99L.040. 30

Sec. 2. RCW 43.08.260 and 1997 c 319 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) The legislature recognizes the ethical obligation of attorneys to represent clients without interference by third parties in the discharge of professional obligations to clients. However, to ensure the most beneficial use of state resources, the legislature finds that it is within the authority of the legislature to specify the

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categories of legal cases in which qualified legal aid programs may provide civil representation with state moneys. Accordingly, moneys appropriated for civil legal representation pursuant to this section shall not be used for legal representation that is either outside the scope of this section or prohibited by this section.

- (b) Nothing in this section is intended to limit the authority of existing entities, including but not limited to the Washington state bar association, the public disclosure commission, the state auditor, and the federal legal services corporation to resolve issues within their respective jurisdictions.
- (2) Any money appropriated by the legislature ((from the public safety and education account pursuant to RCW 43.08.250 or from any other state fund or account)) for civil representation of indigent persons shall be used solely for the purpose of contracting with qualified legal aid programs for legal representation of indigent persons in matters relating to: (a) Domestic relations and family law matters, (b) public assistance and health care, (c) housing and utilities, (d) social security, (e) mortgage foreclosures, (f) home protection bankruptcies, (g) consumer fraud and unfair sales practices, (h) rights of residents of long-term care facilities, (i) wills, estates, and living wills, (j) elder abuse, and (k) guardianship.
- (3) For purposes of this section, a "qualified legal aid program" means a not-for-profit corporation incorporated and operating exclusively in Washington which has received basic field funding for the provision of civil legal services to indigents from the federal legal services corporation or that has received funding for civil legal services for indigents under this section before July 1, 1997.
- (4) The department of community, trade, and economic development shall establish a distribution formula based on the distribution by county of individuals with incomes below the official federal poverty level guidelines. When entering into a contract with a qualified legal services provider under this section, the department shall require the provider to provide legal services in a manner that maximizes geographic access in accordance with the formula established in this subsection (4).
- 36 (5) Funds distributed to qualified legal aid programs under this section may not be used directly or indirectly for:
 - (a) Lobbying.

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- (i) For purposes of this section, "lobbying" means any personal service, advertisement, telegram, telephone communication, letter, printed or written matter, or other device directly or indirectly intended to influence any member of congress or any other federal, state, or local nonjudicial official, whether elected or appointed:
 - (A) In connection with any act, bill, resolution, or similar legislation by the congress of the United States or by any state or local legislative body, or any administrative rule, rule-making activity, standard, rate, or other enactment by any federal, state, or local administrative agency;
- (B) In connection with any referendum, initiative, constitutional amendment, or any similar procedure of the congress, any state legislature, any local council, or any similar governing body acting in a legislative capacity; or
- (C) In connection with inclusion of any provision in a legislative measure appropriating funds to, or defining or limiting the functions or authority of, the recipient of funds under this section.
- (ii) "Lobbying" does not include the response of an employee of a legal aid program to a written request from a governmental agency, an elected or appointed official, or committee on a specific matter. This exception does not authorize communication with anyone other than the requesting party, or agent or employee of such agency, official, or committee.
- (b) Grass roots lobbying. For purposes of this section, "grass roots lobbying" means preparation, production, or dissemination of information the purpose of which is to encourage the public at large, or any definable segment thereof, to contact legislators or their staff in support of or in opposition to pending or proposed legislation; or contribute to or participate in a demonstration, march, rally, lobbying campaign, or letter writing or telephone campaign for the purpose of influencing the course of pending or proposed legislation.
 - (c) Class action lawsuits.

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(d) Participating in or identifying the program with prohibited political activities. For purposes of this section, "prohibited political activities" means (i) any activity directed toward the success or failure of a political party, a candidate for partisan or nonpartisan office, a partisan political group, or a ballot measure;

(ii) advertising or contributing or soliciting financial support for or against any candidate, political group, or ballot measure; or (iii) voter registration or transportation activities.

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(e) Representation in fee-generating cases. For purposes of this section, "fee-generating" means a case that might reasonably be expected to result in a fee for legal services if undertaken by a private attorney. The charging of a fee pursuant to subsection (6) of this section does not establish the fee-generating nature of a case.

A fee-generating case may be accepted when: (i) The case has been rejected by the local lawyer referral services or by two private attorneys; (ii) neither the referral service nor two private attorneys will consider the case without payment of a consultation fee; (iii) after consultation with the appropriate representatives of the private bar, the program has determined that the type of case is one that private attorneys do not ordinarily accept, or do not accept without prepayment of a fee; or (iv) the director of the program or the director's designee has determined that referral of the case to the private bar is not possible because documented attempts to refer similar cases in the past have been futile, or because emergency circumstances compel immediate action before referral can be made, but the client is advised that, if appropriate and consistent with professional responsibility, referral will be attempted at a later time.

- (f) Organizing any association, union, or federation, or representing a labor union. However, nothing in this subsection (5)(f) prohibits the provision of legal services to clients as otherwise permitted by this section.
 - (g) Representation of undocumented aliens.
 - (h) Picketing, demonstrations, strikes, or boycotts.
- (i) Engaging in inappropriate solicitation. For purposes of this section, "inappropriate solicitation" means promoting the assertion of specific legal claims among persons who know of their rights to make a claim and who decline to do so. Nothing in this subsection precludes a legal services program or its employees from providing information regarding legal rights and responsibilities or providing information regarding the program's services and intake procedures through community legal education activities, responding to an individual's specific question about whether the individual should consult with an

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attorney or take legal action, or responding to an individual's specific request for information about the individual's legal rights or request for assistance in connection with a specific legal problem.

- (j) Conducting training programs that: (i) Advocate particular public policies; (ii) encourage or facilitate political activities, labor or antilabor activities, boycotts, picketing, strikes, or demonstrations; or (iii) attempt to influence legislation or rule making. Nothing in this subsection (5)(j) precludes representation of clients as otherwise permitted by this section.
- 10 (6) The department may establish requirements for client 11 participation in the provision of civil legal services under this 12 section, including but not limited to copayments and sliding fee 13 scales.
 - (7)(a) Contracts entered into by the department of community, trade, and economic development with qualified legal services programs under this section must specify that the program's expenditures of moneys distributed under this section:
 - (i) Must be audited annually by an independent outside auditor. These audit results must be provided to the department of community, trade, and economic development; and
 - (ii) Are subject to audit by the state auditor.
 - (b)(i) Any entity auditing a legal services program under this section shall have access to all records of the legal services program to the full extent necessary to determine compliance with this section, with the exception of confidential information protected by the United States Constitution, the state Constitution, the attorney-client privilege, and applicable rules of attorney conduct.
 - (ii) The legal services program shall have a system allowing for production of case-specific information, including client eligibility and case type, to demonstrate compliance with this section, with the exception of confidential information protected by the United States Constitution, the state Constitution, the attorney-client privilege, and applicable rules of attorney conduct. Such information shall be available to any entity that audits the program.
- 35 (8) The department of community, trade, and economic development 36 must recover or withhold amounts determined by an audit to have been 37 used in violation of this section.

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- 1 (9) The department of community, trade, and economic development 2 may adopt rules to implement this section.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 3.46.120 and 2004 c 15 s 7 are each amended to read as 4 follows:

- (1) All money received by the clerk of a municipal department including penalties, fines, bail forfeitures, fees and costs shall be paid by the clerk to the city treasurer.
- (2) Except as provided in RCW 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 ((as provided in RCW 43.08.250)) 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 ((public safety and education account as provided in RCW 43.08.250)) 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.

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Sec. 4. RCW 3.50.100 and 2004 c 15 s 3 are each amended to read 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 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 ((as provided in RCW 43.08.250)) 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 ((public safety and education account as provided in RCW 43.08.250)) 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. 5. RCW 3.62.020 and 2004 c 15 s 4 are each amended 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 10.99.080, 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. Money remitted under this subsection to the state treasurer shall be deposited ((as provided in RCW 43.08.250)) 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.
- (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.

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(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 ((public safety and education account as provided in RCW 43.08.250)) 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. 6.** RCW 3.62.040 and 2004 c 15 s 8 are each amended to read as 10 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.
 - (2) Except as provided in RCW 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 ((as provided in RCW 43.08.250)) 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.

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(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 ((public safety and education account as provided in RCW 43.08.250)) 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.

12 Sec. 7. RCW 7.68.030 and 1989 1st ex.s. c 5 s 2 are each amended 13 to read as follows:

It shall be the duty of the director to establish and administer a program of benefits to innocent victims of criminal acts within the terms and limitations of this chapter. In so doing, the director shall, in accordance with chapter 34.05 RCW, adopt rules and regulations necessary to the administration of this chapter, and the provisions contained in chapter 51.04 RCW, including but not limited to RCW 51.04.020, 51.04.030, 51.04.040, 51.04.050 and 51.04.100 as now or hereafter amended, shall apply where appropriate in keeping with the intent of this chapter. The director may apply for and, subject to appropriation, expend federal funds under Public Law 98-473 and any other federal program providing financial assistance to state crime victim compensation programs. The federal funds shall be deposited in the ((public safety and education account in the)) general fund and may be expended only for purposes authorized by applicable federal law.

Sec. 8. RCW 7.68.035 and 2000 c 71 s 3 are each amended to read as 29 follows:

(1)(a) When any person is found guilty in any superior court of having committed a crime, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, there shall be imposed by the court upon such convicted person a penalty assessment. The assessment shall be in addition to any other penalty or fine imposed by law and shall be five hundred dollars for each case or cause of action that includes one or more convictions of

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a felony or gross misdemeanor and two hundred fifty dollars for any case or cause of action that includes convictions of only one or more misdemeanors.

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- (b) When any juvenile is adjudicated of any offense in any juvenile offense disposition under Title 13 RCW, except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, there shall be imposed upon the juvenile offender a penalty assessment. The assessment shall be in addition to any other penalty or fine imposed by law and shall be one hundred dollars for each case or cause of action that includes one or more adjudications for a felony or gross misdemeanor and seventy-five dollars for each case or cause of action that includes adjudications of only one or more misdemeanors.
- (2) The assessment imposed by subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to motor vehicle crimes defined in Title 46 RCW except those defined in the following sections: RCW 46.61.520, 46.61.522, 46.61.024, 46.52.090, 46.70.140, 46.61.502, 46.61.504, 46.52.101, 46.20.410, 46.52.020, 46.10.130, 46.09.130, 46.61.5249, 46.61.525, 46.61.685, 46.61.530, 46.61.500, 46.61.015, 46.52.010, 46.44.180, 46.10.090(2), and 46.09.120(2).
- (3) When any person accused of having committed a crime posts bail in superior court pursuant to the provisions of chapter 10.19 RCW and such bail is forfeited, there shall be deducted from the proceeds of such forfeited bail a penalty assessment, in addition to any other penalty or fine imposed by law, equal to the assessment which would be applicable under subsection (1) of this section if the person had been convicted of the crime.
- (4) Such penalty assessments shall be paid by the clerk of the superior court to the county treasurer who shall monthly transmit the money as provided in RCW 10.82.070. Each county shall deposit fifty percent of the money it receives per case or cause of action under subsection (1) of this section and retains under RCW 10.82.070, not less than one and seventy-five one-hundredths percent of the remaining money it retains under RCW 10.82.070 and the money it retains under chapter 3.62 RCW, and all money it receives under subsection (7) of this section into a fund maintained exclusively for the support of comprehensive programs to encourage and facilitate testimony by the victims of crimes and witnesses to crimes. A program shall be

considered "comprehensive" only after approval of the department upon application by the county prosecuting attorney. The department shall approve as comprehensive only programs which:

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- (a) Provide comprehensive services to victims and witnesses of all types of crime with particular emphasis on serious crimes against persons and property. It is the intent of the legislature to make funds available only to programs which do not restrict services to victims or witnesses of a particular type or types of crime and that such funds supplement, not supplant, existing local funding levels;
- (b) Are administered by the county prosecuting attorney either directly through the prosecuting attorney's office or by contract between the county and agencies providing services to victims of crime;
- (c) Make a reasonable effort to inform the known victim or his surviving dependents of the existence of this chapter and the procedure for making application for benefits;
 - (d) Assist victims in the restitution and adjudication process; and
- (e) Assist victims of violent crimes in the preparation and presentation of their claims to the department of labor and industries under this chapter.

Before a program in any county west of the Cascade mountains is submitted to the department for approval, it shall be submitted for review and comment to each city within the county with a population of more than one hundred fifty thousand. The department will consider if the county's proposed comprehensive plan meets the needs of crime victims in cases adjudicated in municipal, district or superior courts and of crime victims located within the city and county.

(5) Upon submission to the department of a letter of intent to adopt a comprehensive program, the prosecuting attorney shall retain the money deposited by the county under subsection (4) of this section until such time as the county prosecuting attorney has obtained approval of a program from the department. Approval of the comprehensive plan by the department must be obtained within one year of the date of the letter of intent to adopt a comprehensive program. The county prosecuting attorney shall not make any expenditures from the money deposited under subsection (4) of this section until approval of a comprehensive plan by the department. If a county prosecuting attorney has failed to obtain approval of a program from the department under subsection (4) of this section or failed to obtain approval of a

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comprehensive program within one year after submission of a letter of intent under this section, the county treasurer shall monthly transmit one hundred percent of the money deposited by the county under subsection (4) of this section to the state treasurer for deposit in the ((public safety and education account established under RCW 43.08.250)) state general fund.

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- (6) County prosecuting attorneys are responsible to make every reasonable effort to insure that the penalty assessments of this chapter are imposed and collected.
- (7) Every city and town shall transmit monthly one and seventy-five one-hundredths percent of all money, other than money received for parking infractions, retained under RCW 3.46.120, 3.50.100, and 35.20.220 to the county treasurer for deposit as provided in subsection (4) of this section.
- **Sec. 9.** RCW 7.68.085 and 1990 c 3 s 504 are each amended to read 16 as follows:

The director of labor and industries shall institute a cap on medical benefits of one hundred fifty thousand dollars per injury or death. Payment for medical services in excess of the cap shall be made available to any innocent victim under the same conditions as other medical services and if the medical services are:

- (1) Necessary for a previously accepted condition;
- (2) Necessary to protect the victim's life or prevent deterioration of the victim's previously accepted condition; and
 - (3) Not available from an alternative source.
- ((The director of financial management and the director of labor and industries shall monitor expenditures from the public safety and education account. Once each fiscal quarter, the director of financial management shall determine if expenditures from the public safety and education account during the prior fiscal quarter exceeded allotments by more than ten percent. Within thirty days of a determination that expenditures exceeded allotments by more than ten percent, the director of financial management shall develop and implement a plan to reduce expenditures from the account to a level that does not exceed the allotments. Such a plan may include across the board reductions in allotments from the account to all nonjudicial agencies except for the crime victims compensation program. In implementing the plan, the

director of financial management shall seek the cooperation of judicial agencies in reducing their expenditures from the account. The director of financial management shall notify the legislative fiscal committees prior to implementation of the plan.

Development and implementation of the plan is not required if the director of financial management notifies the legislative fiscal committees that increases in the official revenue forecast for the public safety and education account for that fiscal quarter will eliminate the need to reduce expenditures from the account. The official revenue forecast for the public safety and education account shall be prepared by the economic and revenue forecast council pursuant to RCW 82.33.020 and 82.33.010.))

For the purposes of this section, an individual will not be required to use his or her assets other than funds recovered as a result of a civil action or criminal restitution, for medical expenses or pain and suffering, in order to qualify for an alternative source of payment.

((The director shall, in cooperation with the department of social and health services, establish by October 1, 1989, a process to aid crime victims in identifying and applying for appropriate alternative benefit programs, if any, administered by the department of social and health services.))

- **Sec. 10.** RCW 9A.82.110 and 2001 c 222 s 15 are each amended to 24 read as follows:
 - (1) ((Any payments or forfeiture to the state general fund ordered under RCW 9A.82.100 (4) or (5) shall be deposited in the public safety and education account.
 - (2)) In an action brought by the attorney general on behalf of the state under RCW 9A.82.100(1)(b)(i) in which the state prevails, any payments ordered in excess of the actual damages sustained shall be deposited in the ((public safety and education account)) state general fund.
 - ((3) It is the intent of the legislature that the money deposited in the public safety and education account pursuant to this chapter be appropriated to promote crime victims' compensation.
 - (4))) (2)(a) The county legislative authority may establish an antiprofiteering revolving fund to be administered by the county

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prosecuting attorney under the conditions and for the purposes provided by this subsection. Disbursements from the fund shall be on authorization of the county prosecuting attorney. No appropriation is required for disbursements.

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- (b) Any prosecution and investigation costs, including attorney's fees, recovered for the state by the county prosecuting attorney as a result of enforcement of civil and criminal statutes pertaining to any offense included in the definition of criminal profiteering, whether by final judgment, settlement, or otherwise, shall be deposited, as directed by a court of competent jurisdiction, in the fund established by this subsection. In an action brought by a prosecuting attorney on behalf of the county under RCW 9A.82.100(1)(b)(i) in which the county prevails, any payments ordered in excess of the actual damages sustained shall be deposited ((in the public safety and education account)) in the state general fund.
- (c) The county legislative authority may prescribe a maximum level of moneys in the antiprofiteering revolving fund. Moneys exceeding the prescribed maximum shall be transferred to the county current expense fund.
- (d) The moneys in the fund shall be used by the county prosecuting attorney for the investigation and prosecution of any offense, within the jurisdiction of the county prosecuting attorney, included in the definition of criminal profiteering, including civil enforcement.
- (e) If a county has not established an antiprofiteering revolving fund, any payments or forfeitures ordered to the county under this chapter shall be deposited to the county current expense fund.
- 27 **Sec. 11.** RCW 9.68A.120 and 1999 c 143 s 8 are each amended to read 28 as follows:

The following are subject to seizure and forfeiture:

- 30 (1) All visual or printed matter that depicts a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct.
- 32 (2) All raw materials, equipment, and other tangible personal 33 property of any kind used or intended to be used to manufacture or 34 process any visual or printed matter that depicts a minor engaged in 35 sexually explicit conduct, and all conveyances, including aircraft, 36 vehicles, or vessels that are used or intended for use to transport, or

in any manner to facilitate the transportation of, visual or printed matter in violation of RCW 9.68A.050 or 9.68A.060, but:

- (a) No conveyance used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture under this section unless it appears that the owner or other person in charge of the conveyance is a consenting party or privy to a violation of this chapter;
- (b) No property is subject to forfeiture under this section by reason of any act or omission established by the owner of the property to have been committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent;
- (c) A forfeiture of property encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if the secured party neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission; and
- (d) When the owner of a conveyance has been arrested under this chapter the conveyance may not be subject to forfeiture unless it is seized or process is issued for its seizure within ten days of the owner's arrest.
- (3) All personal property, moneys, negotiable instruments, securities, or other tangible or intangible property furnished or intended to be furnished by any person in exchange for visual or printed matter depicting a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct, or constituting proceeds traceable to any violation of this chapter.
- (4) Property subject to forfeiture under this chapter may be seized by any law enforcement officer of this state upon process issued by any superior court having jurisdiction over the property. Seizure without process may be made if:
- (a) The seizure is incident to an arrest or a search under a search warrant or an inspection under an administrative inspection warrant;
- (b) The property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in a criminal injunction or forfeiture proceeding based upon this chapter;
- (c) A law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety; or
 - (d) The law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that

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the property was used or is intended to be used in violation of this chapter.

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- (5) In the event of seizure under subsection (4) of this section, proceedings for forfeiture shall be deemed commenced by the seizure. The law enforcement agency under whose authority the seizure was made shall cause notice to be served within fifteen days following the seizure on the owner of the property seized and the person in charge thereof and any person having any known right or interest therein, of the seizure and intended forfeiture of the seized property. The notice may be served by any method authorized by law or court rule including but not limited to service by certified mail with return receipt requested. Service by mail shall be deemed complete upon mailing within the fifteen day period following the seizure.
- (6) If no person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of seized items within forty-five days of the seizure, the item seized shall be deemed forfeited.
- (7) If any person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of seized items within forty-five days of the seizure, the person or persons shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to be heard as to the claim or right. The hearing shall be before an administrative law judge appointed under chapter 34.12 RCW, except that any person asserting a claim or right may remove the matter to a court of competent jurisdiction if the aggregate value of the article or articles involved is more than five hundred dollars. The hearing before an administrative law judge and any appeal therefrom shall be under Title 34 RCW. In a court hearing between two or more claimants to the article or articles involved, the prevailing party shall be entitled to a judgment for costs and reasonable attorney's fees. burden of producing evidence shall be upon the person claiming to be the lawful owner or the person claiming to have the lawful right to possession of the seized items. The seizing law enforcement agency shall promptly return the article or articles to the claimant upon a determination by the administrative law judge or court that the claimant is lawfully entitled to possession thereof of the seized items.

(8) If property is sought to be forfeited on the ground that it constitutes proceeds traceable to a violation of this chapter, the seizing law enforcement agency must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the property constitutes proceeds traceable to a violation of this chapter.

- (9) When property is forfeited under this chapter the seizing law enforcement agency may:
- (a) Retain it for official use or upon application by any law enforcement agency of this state release the property to that agency for the exclusive use of enforcing this chapter;
- (b) Sell that which is not required to be destroyed by law and which is not harmful to the public. The proceeds and all moneys forfeited under this chapter shall be used for payment of all proper expenses of the investigation leading to the seizure, including any money delivered to the subject of the investigation by the law enforcement agency, and of the proceedings for forfeiture and sale, including expenses of seizure, maintenance of custody, advertising, actual costs of the prosecuting or city attorney, and court costs. Fifty percent of the money remaining after payment of these expenses shall be deposited in the ((public safety and education account established under RCW 43.08.250)) state general fund and fifty percent shall be deposited in the general fund of the state, county, or city of the seizing law enforcement agency; or
- (c) Request the appropriate sheriff or director of public safety to take custody of the property and remove it for disposition in accordance with law.
- **Sec. 12.** RCW 10.82.090 and 2004 c 121 s 1 are each amended to read 28 as follows:
 - (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. All nonrestitution interest retained by the court shall be split twenty-five percent to the state treasurer for deposit in the ((public safety and education account as provided in RCW 43.08.250)) 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,

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twenty-five percent to the county current expense fund, and twenty-five percent to the county current expense fund to fund local courts.

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(2) The court may, on motion by the offender, following the 3 offender's release from total confinement, reduce or waive the interest 4 on legal financial obligations levied as a result of a criminal 5 The court may reduce or waive the interest only as an 6 7 incentive for the offender to meet his or her legal financial obligations. The court may not waive the interest on the restitution 8 portion of the legal financial obligation and may only reduce the 9 10 interest on the restitution portion of the legal financial obligation if the principal of the restitution has been paid in full. 11 12 offender must show that he or she has personally made a good faith 13 effort to pay, that the interest accrual is causing a significant 14 hardship, and that he or she will be unable to pay the principal and interest in full and that reduction or waiver of the interest will 15 likely enable the offender to pay the full principal and any remaining 16 17 interest thereon. For purposes of this section, "good faith effort" means that the offender has either (a) paid the principal amount in 18 full; or (b) made twenty-four consecutive monthly payments, excluding 19 any payments mandatorily deducted by the department of corrections, on 20 21 his or her legal financial obligations under his or her payment 22 agreement with the court. The court may grant the motion, establish a payment schedule, and retain jurisdiction over the offender for 23 24 purposes of reviewing and revising the reduction or waiver of interest. 25 This section applies to persons convicted as adults or in juvenile 26 court.

27 **Sec. 13.** RCW 10.105.010 and 1993 c 288 s 2 are each amended to 28 read as follows:

(1) The following are subject to seizure and forfeiture and no property right exists in them: All personal property, including, but not limited to, any item, object, tool, substance, device, weapon, machine, vehicle of any kind, money, security, or negotiable instrument, which has been or was actually employed as an instrumentality in the commission of, or in aiding or abetting in the commission of any felony, or which was furnished or was intended to be furnished by any person in the commission of, as a result of, or as compensation for the commission of, any felony, or which was acquired

in whole or in part with proceeds traceable to the commission of a felony. No property may be forfeited under this section until after there has been a superior court conviction of the owner of the property for the felony in connection with which the property was employed, furnished, or acquired.

A forfeiture of property encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if at the time the security interest was created, the secured party neither had knowledge of nor consented to the commission of the felony.

- (2) Personal property subject to forfeiture under this chapter may be seized by any law enforcement officer of this state upon process issued by any superior court having jurisdiction over the property. Seizure of personal property without process may be made if:
- 14 (a) The seizure is incident to an arrest or a search under a search 15 warrant;
 - (b) The property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in a criminal injunction or forfeiture proceeding;
 - (c) A law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the property is directly dangerous to health or safety; or
 - (d) The law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the property was used or is intended to be used in the commission of a felony.
 - (3) In the event of seizure pursuant to this section, proceedings for forfeiture shall be deemed commenced by the seizure. The law enforcement agency under whose authority the seizure was made shall cause notice to be served within fifteen days following the seizure on the owner of the property seized and the person in charge thereof and any person having any known right or interest therein, including any community property interest, of the seizure and intended forfeiture of the seized property. The notice of seizure may be served by any method authorized by law or court rule including but not limited to service by certified mail with return receipt requested. Service by mail shall be deemed complete upon mailing within the fifteen day period following the seizure. Notice of seizure in the case of property subject to a security interest that has been perfected by filing a financing statement in accordance with chapter ((62A.9)) 62A.9A RCW, or a

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certificate of title shall be made by service upon the secured party or the secured party's assignee at the address shown on the financing statement or the certificate of title.

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- (4) If no person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of items specified in subsection (1) of this section within forty-five days of the seizure, the item seized shall be deemed forfeited.
- (5) If a person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of the seized property within forty-five days of the seizure, the law enforcement agency shall give the person or persons a reasonable opportunity to be heard as to the claim or right. The hearing shall be before the chief law enforcement officer of the seizing agency or the chief law enforcement officer's designee, except where the seizing agency is a state agency as defined in RCW 34.12.020(4), the hearing shall be before the chief law enforcement officer of the seizing agency or an administrative law judge appointed under chapter 34.12 RCW, except that any person asserting a claim or right may remove the matter to a court of competent jurisdiction. Removal may only be accomplished according to the rules of civil procedure. The person seeking removal of the matter must serve process against the state, county, political subdivision, or municipality that operates the seizing agency, and any other party of interest, in accordance with RCW 4.28.080 or 4.92.020, within forty-five days after the person seeking removal has notified the seizing law enforcement agency of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession. The court to which the matter is to be removed shall be the district court when the aggregate value of the property is within the jurisdictional limit set forth in RCW 3.66.020. A hearing before the seizing agency and any appeal therefrom shall be under Title In a court hearing between two or more claimants to the property involved, the prevailing party shall be entitled to a judgment for costs and reasonable attorney's fees. The burden of producing evidence shall be upon the person claiming to be the lawful owner or the person claiming to have the lawful right to possession of the property. The seizing law enforcement agency shall promptly return the property to the claimant upon a determination by the administrative law judge or court that the claimant is the present lawful owner or is lawfully entitled to possession of the property.

(6) When property is forfeited under this chapter, after satisfying any court-ordered victim restitution, the seizing law enforcement agency may:

- (a) Retain it for official use or upon application by any law enforcement agency of this state release such property to such agency for the exclusive use of enforcing the criminal law;
- (b) Sell that which is not required to be destroyed by law and which is not harmful to the public.
- (7) By January 31st of each year, each seizing agency shall remit to the state treasurer an amount equal to ten percent of the net proceeds of any property forfeited during the preceding calendar year. Money remitted shall be deposited in the ((public safety and education account)) state general fund.
- (a) The net proceeds of forfeited property is the value of the forfeitable interest in the property after deducting the cost of satisfying any bona fide security interest to which the property is subject at the time of seizure; and in the case of sold property, after deducting the cost of sale, including reasonable fees or commissions paid to independent selling agents.
- (b) The value of sold forfeited property is the sale price. The value of retained forfeited property is the fair market value of the property at the time of seizure, determined when possible by reference to an applicable commonly used index, such as the index used by the department of licensing for valuation of motor vehicles. A seizing agency may use, but need not use, an independent qualified appraiser to determine the value of retained property. If an appraiser is used, the value of the property appraised is net of the cost of the appraisal. The value of destroyed property and retained firearms or illegal property is zero.
- (c) Retained property and net proceeds not required to be paid to the state treasurer, or otherwise required to be spent under this section, shall be retained by the seizing law enforcement agency exclusively for the expansion and improvement of law enforcement activity. Money retained under this section may not be used to supplant preexisting funding sources.
- **Sec. 14.** RCW 35.20.220 and 2004 c 15 s 9 are each amended to read 37 as follows:

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- (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 ((said)) the court((raid)). The chief clerk or a deputy shall be present ((by himself or deputy)) during the session of ((said)) the court((7)) and ((shall have)) has the power to swear all witnesses and jurors, ((and)) administer oaths and affidavits, and take acknowledgments. ((He)) The chief clerk shall keep the records of ((said)) the court((a)) and shall issue all process under his or her hand and the seal of ((said)) the court((, and)). The chief clerk shall do and perform all things and have the same powers pertaining to ((his)) 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((; and)). The chief clerk shall on each day pay into the city treasury all money received for ((said)) 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 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 ((as provided in RCW 43.08.250)) 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.

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- (5) Interest retained by the court on penalties, fines, bail 1 2 forfeitures, fees, and costs shall be split twenty-five percent to the state treasurer for deposit in the ((public safety and education 3 account as provided in RCW 43.08.250)) state general fund, twenty-five 4 5 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 6 7 city general fund, and twenty-five percent to the city general fund to fund local courts. 8
- 9 **Sec. 15.** RCW 36.18.012 and 2001 c 146 s 1 are each amended to read 10 as follows:

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- (1) Revenue collected under this section is subject to division with the state ((for deposit in the public safety and education account)) under RCW 36.18.025.
 - (2) The party filing a transcript or abstract of judgment or verdict from a United States court held in this state, or from the superior court of another county or from a district court in the county of issuance, shall pay at the time of filing a fee of fifteen dollars.
 - (3) The clerk shall collect a fee of twenty dollars for: Filing a paper not related to or a part of a proceeding, civil or criminal, or a probate matter, required or permitted to be filed in the clerk's office for which no other charge is provided by law.
- (4) If the defendant serves or files an answer to an unlawful detainer complaint under chapter 59.18 or 59.20 RCW, the plaintiff shall pay before proceeding with the unlawful detainer action eighty dollars.
- (5) For a restrictive covenant for filing a petition to strike discriminatory provisions in real estate under RCW 49.60.227 a fee of twenty dollars must be charged.
- 29 (6) A fee of twenty dollars must be charged for filing a will only, 30 when no probate of the will is contemplated.
- 31 (7) A fee of two dollars must be charged for filing a petition, 32 written agreement, or written memorandum in a nonjudicial probate 33 dispute under RCW 11.96A.220.
- 34 (8) A fee of thirty-five dollars must be charged for filing a 35 petition regarding a common law lien under RCW 60.70.060.
- 36 (9) For certification of delinquent taxes by a county treasurer 37 under RCW 84.64.190, a fee of five dollars must be charged.

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- 1 (10) For the filing of a tax warrant for unpaid taxes or 2 overpayment of benefits by any agency of the state of Washington, a fee 3 of five dollars on or after July 22, 2001, and for the filing of such 4 a tax warrant or overpayment of benefits on or after July 1, 2003, a 5 fee of twenty dollars, of which forty-six percent of the first five 6 dollars is directed to the ((public safety and education account 7 established under RCW 43.08.250)) state general fund.
- 8 Sec. 16. RCW 36.18.020 and 2000 c 9 s 1 are each amended to read 9 as follows:
- 10 (1) Revenue collected under this section is subject to division 11 with the state ((public safety and education account)) under RCW 12 36.18.025 and with the county or regional law library fund under RCW 13 27.24.070.
- 14 (2) Clerks of superior courts shall collect the following fees for their official services:
 - (a) The party filing the first or initial paper in any civil action, including, but not limited to an action for restitution, adoption, or change of name, shall pay, at the time the paper is filed, a fee of one hundred ten dollars except, in an unlawful detainer action under chapter 59.18 or 59.20 RCW for which the plaintiff shall pay a case initiating filing fee of thirty dollars, or in proceedings filed under RCW 28A.225.030 alleging a violation of the compulsory attendance laws where the petitioner shall not pay a filing fee. The thirty dollar filing fee under this subsection for an unlawful detainer action shall not include an order to show cause or any other order or judgment except a default order or default judgment in an unlawful detainer action.
 - (b) Any party, except a defendant in a criminal case, filing the first or initial paper on an appeal from a court of limited jurisdiction or any party on any civil appeal, shall pay, when the paper is filed, a fee of one hundred ten dollars.
- 32 (c) For filing of a petition for judicial review as required under 33 RCW 34.05.514 a filing fee of one hundred ten dollars.
- 34 (d) For filing of a petition for unlawful harassment under RCW 35 10.14.040 a filing fee of forty-one dollars.
- 36 (e) For filing the notice of debt due for the compensation of a 37 crime victim under RCW 7.68.120(2)(a) a fee of one hundred ten dollars.

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(f) In probate proceedings, the party instituting such proceedings, shall pay at the time of filing the first paper therein, a fee of one hundred ten dollars.

- (g) For filing any petition to contest a will admitted to probate or a petition to admit a will which has been rejected, or a petition objecting to a written agreement or memorandum as provided in RCW 11.96A.220, there shall be paid a fee of one hundred ten dollars.
- (h) Upon conviction or plea of guilty, upon failure to prosecute an appeal from a court of limited jurisdiction as provided by law, or upon affirmance of a conviction by a court of limited jurisdiction, a defendant in a criminal case shall be liable for a fee of one hundred ten dollars.
- (i) With the exception of demands for jury hereafter made and garnishments hereafter issued, civil actions and probate proceedings filed prior to midnight, July 1, 1972, shall be completed and governed by the fee schedule in effect as of January 1, 1972: PROVIDED, That no fee shall be assessed if an order of dismissal on the clerk's record be filed as provided by rule of the supreme court.
- 19 (3) No fee shall be collected when a petition for relinquishment of 20 parental rights is filed pursuant to RCW 26.33.080 or for forms and 21 instructional brochures provided under RCW 26.50.030.
- **Sec. 17.** RCW 36.18.025 and 2001 c 146 s 3 are each amended to read 23 as follows:
 - Forty-six percent of the money received from filing fees paid pursuant to RCW 36.18.020, except those collected for the filing of warrants for unpaid taxes or overpayments by state agencies as outlined in RCW 36.18.012(10), shall be transmitted by the county treasurer each month to the state treasurer for deposit in the ((public safety and education account established under RCW 43.08.250)) state general fund.
- **Sec. 18.** RCW 43.17.150 and 1986 c 246 s 1 are each amended to read 31 as follows:
- (1) Each state agency is authorized to receive property or money made available by the attorney general of the United States under section 881(e) of Title 21 of the United States Code and, except as required to the contrary under subsection (2) of this section, to use

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the property or spend the money for such purposes as are permitted under both federal law and the state law specifying the powers and duties of the agency.

(2) Unless precluded by federal law, all funds received by a state agency under section 881(e) of Title 21 of the United States Code shall be promptly deposited into the ((public safety and education account established in RCW 43.08.250)) state general fund.

- **Sec. 19.** RCW 46.61.5058 and 1998 c 207 s 2 are each amended to 9 read as follows:
- (1) Upon the arrest of a person or upon the filing of a complaint, citation, or information in a court of competent jurisdiction, based upon probable cause to believe that a person has violated RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 or any similar municipal ordinance, if such person has a prior offense within seven years as defined in RCW 46.61.5055, and where the person has been provided written notice that any transfer, sale, or encumbrance of such person's interest in the vehicle over which that person was actually driving or had physical control when the violation occurred, is unlawful pending either acquittal, dismissal, sixty days after conviction, or other termination of the charge, such person shall be prohibited from encumbering, selling, or transferring his or her interest in such vehicle, except as otherwise provided in (a), (b), and (c) of this subsection, until either acquittal, dismissal, sixty days after conviction, or other termination of the charge. The prohibition against transfer of title shall not be stayed pending the determination of an appeal from the conviction.
 - (a) A vehicle encumbered by a bona fide security interest may be transferred to the secured party or to a person designated by the secured party;
 - (b) A leased or rented vehicle may be transferred to the lessor, rental agency, or to a person designated by the lessor or rental agency; and
 - (c) A vehicle may be transferred to a third party or a vehicle dealer who is a bona fide purchaser or may be subject to a bona fide security interest in the vehicle unless it is established that (i) in the case of a purchase by a third party or vehicle dealer, such party or dealer had actual notice that the vehicle was subject to the prohibition prior to the purchase, or (ii) in the case of a security

interest, the holder of the security interest had actual notice that the vehicle was subject to the prohibition prior to the encumbrance of title.

- (2) On conviction for a violation of either RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 or any similar municipal ordinance where the person convicted has a prior offense within seven years as defined in RCW 46.61.5055, the motor vehicle the person was driving or over which the person had actual physical control at the time of the offense, if the person has a financial interest in the vehicle, is subject to seizure and forfeiture pursuant to this section.
- (3) A vehicle subject to forfeiture under this chapter may be seized by a law enforcement officer of this state upon process issued by a court of competent jurisdiction. Seizure of a vehicle may be made without process if the vehicle subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in a forfeiture proceeding based upon this section.
- (4) Seizure under subsection (3) of this section automatically commences proceedings for forfeiture. The law enforcement agency under whose authority the seizure was made shall cause notice of the seizure and intended forfeiture of the seized vehicle to be served within fifteen days after the seizure on the owner of the vehicle seized, on the person in charge of the vehicle, and on any person having a known right or interest in the vehicle, including a community property interest. The notice of seizure may be served by any method authorized by law or court rule, including but not limited to service by certified mail with return receipt requested. Service by mail is complete upon mailing within the fifteen-day period after the seizure. Notice of seizure in the case of property subject to a security interest that has been perfected on a certificate of title shall be made by service upon the secured party or the secured party's assignee at the address shown on the financing statement or the certificate of title.
- (5) If no person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of the seized vehicle within forty-five days of the seizure, the vehicle is deemed forfeited.
- (6) If a person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of the seized vehicle within forty-five days of the seizure, the law

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enforcement agency shall give the person or persons a reasonable 1 2 opportunity to be heard as to the claim or right. The hearing shall be before the chief law enforcement officer of the seizing agency or the 3 chief law enforcement officer's designee, except where the seizing 4 agency is a state agency as defined in RCW 34.12.020, the hearing shall 5 be before the chief law enforcement officer of the seizing agency or an 6 7 administrative law judge appointed under chapter 34.12 RCW, except that any person asserting a claim or right may remove the matter to a court 8 of competent jurisdiction. Removal may only be accomplished according 9 10 to the rules of civil procedure. The person seeking removal of the matter must serve process against the state, county, political 11 12 subdivision, or municipality that operates the seizing agency, and any 13 other party of interest, in accordance with RCW 4.28.080 or 4.92.020, 14 within forty-five days after the person seeking removal has notified the seizing law enforcement agency of the person's claim of ownership 15 or right to possession. The court to which the matter is to be removed 16 17 shall be the district court when the aggregate value of the vehicle is within the jurisdictional limit set forth in RCW 3.66.020. 18 before the seizing agency and any appeal therefrom shall be under Title 19 In a court hearing between two or more claimants to the 20 34 RCW. 21 vehicle involved, the prevailing party shall be entitled to a judgment 22 for costs and reasonable attorneys' fees. The burden of producing evidence shall be upon the person claiming to be the legal owner or the 23 24 person claiming to have the lawful right to possession of the vehicle. 25 The seizing law enforcement agency shall promptly return the vehicle to the claimant upon a determination by the administrative law judge or 26 27 court that the claimant is the present legal owner under Title 46 RCW or is lawfully entitled to possession of the vehicle. 28 29

- (7) When a vehicle is forfeited under this chapter the seizing law enforcement agency may sell the vehicle, retain it for official use, or upon application by a law enforcement agency of this state release the vehicle to that agency for the exclusive use of enforcing this title; provided, however, that the agency shall first satisfy any bona fide security interest to which the vehicle is subject under subsection (1)(a) or (c) of this section.
- 36 (8) When a vehicle is forfeited, the seizing agency shall keep a 37 record indicating the identity of the prior owner, if known, a

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description of the vehicle, the disposition of the vehicle, the value of the vehicle at the time of seizure, and the amount of proceeds realized from disposition of the vehicle.

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- (9) Each seizing agency shall retain records of forfeited vehicles for at least seven years.
- (10) Each seizing agency shall file a report including a copy of the records of forfeited vehicles with the state treasurer each calendar quarter.
- (11) The quarterly report need not include a record of a forfeited vehicle that is still being held for use as evidence during the investigation or prosecution of a case or during the appeal from a conviction.
- (12) By January 31st of each year, each seizing agency shall remit to the state treasurer an amount equal to ten percent of the net proceeds of vehicles forfeited during the preceding calendar year. Money remitted shall be deposited in the ((public safety and education account)) state general fund.
 - (13) The net proceeds of a forfeited vehicle is the value of the forfeitable interest in the vehicle after deducting the cost of satisfying a bona fide security interest to which the vehicle is subject at the time of seizure; and in the case of a sold vehicle, after deducting the cost of sale, including reasonable fees or commissions paid to independent selling agents.
 - (14) The value of a sold forfeited vehicle is the sale price. The value of a retained forfeited vehicle is the fair market value of the vehicle at the time of seizure, determined when possible by reference to an applicable commonly used index, such as the index used by the department of licensing. A seizing agency may, but need not, use an independent qualified appraiser to determine the value of retained vehicles. If an appraiser is used, the value of the vehicle appraised is net of the cost of the appraisal.
- **Sec. 20.** RCW 77.12.201 and 1987 c 506 s 29 are each amended to 33 read as follows:
 - The legislative authority of a county may elect, by giving written notice to the director and the treasurer prior to January 1st of any year, to obtain for the following year an amount in lieu of real property taxes on game lands as provided in RCW 77.12.203. Upon the

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- election, the county shall keep a record of all fines, forfeitures, 1 2 reimbursements, and costs assessed and collected, in whole or in part, under this title for violations of law or rules adopted pursuant to 3 this title and shall monthly remit an amount equal to the amount 4 5 collected to the state treasurer for deposit in the ((public safety and education account established under RCW 43.08.250)) state general fund. 6 7 election shall continue until the department is notified 8 differently prior to January 1st of any year.
 - Sec. 21. RCW 77.15.420 and 1998 c 190 s 62 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1) If a person is convicted of violating RCW 77.15.410 and that violation results in the death of wildlife listed in this section, the court shall require payment of the following amounts for each animal killed or possessed. This shall be a criminal wildlife penalty assessment that shall be paid to the clerk of the court and distributed each month to the state treasurer for deposit in the ((public safety and education account)) state general fund.

18	(a) Moose, mountain sheep, mountain goat, and					
19	all wildlife species classified as					
20	endangered by rule of the commission,					
21	except for mountain caribou and grizzly					
22	bear as listed under (d) of this subsection .	\$4,000				
23	(b)Elk, deer, black bear, and cougar	\$2,000				
24	(c) Trophy animal elk and deer	\$6,000				
25	(d)Mountain caribou, grizzly bear, and trophy					
26	animal mountain sheep	\$12,000				

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- (2) No forfeiture of bail may be less than the amount of the bail established for hunting during closed season plus the amount of the criminal wildlife penalty assessment in subsection (1) of this section.
 - (3) For the purpose of this section a "trophy animal" is:
- 31 (a) A buck deer with four or more antler points on both sides, not 32 including eyeguards;
- 33 (b) A bull elk with five or more antler points on both sides, not including eyequards; or
- 35 (c) A mountain sheep with a horn curl of three-quarter curl or 36 greater.

For purposes of this subsection, "eyeguard" means an antler protrusion on the main beam of the antler closest to the eye of the animal.

- (4) If two or more persons are convicted of illegally possessing wildlife in subsection (1) of this section, the criminal wildlife penalty assessment shall be imposed on them jointly and separately.
- (5) The criminal wildlife penalty assessment shall be imposed regardless of and in addition to any sentence, fines, or costs otherwise provided for violating any provision of this title. The criminal wildlife penalty assessment shall be included by the court in any pronouncement of sentence and may not be suspended, waived, modified, or deferred in any respect. This section may not be construed to abridge or alter alternative rights of action or remedies in equity or under common law or statutory law, criminal or civil.
- (6) A defaulted criminal wildlife penalty assessment may be collected by any means authorized by law for the enforcement of orders of the court or collection of a fine or costs, including but not limited to vacation of a deferral of sentencing or vacation of a suspension of sentence.
- (7) A person assessed a criminal wildlife penalty assessment under this section shall have his or her hunting license revoked and all hunting privileges suspended until the penalty assessment is paid through the registry of the court in which the penalty assessment was assessed.
- Sec. 22. RCW 72.09.111 and 2004 c 167 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) The secretary shall deduct taxes and legal financial obligations from the gross wages, gratuities, or workers' compensation benefits payable directly to the inmate under chapter 51.32 RCW, of each inmate working in correctional industries work programs, or otherwise receiving such wages, gratuities, or benefits. The secretary shall also deduct child support payments from the gratuities of each inmate working in class II through class IV correctional industries work programs. The secretary shall develop a formula for the distribution of offender wages, gratuities, and benefits. The formula shall not reduce the inmate account below the indigency level, as defined in RCW 72.09.015.

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1 (a) The formula shall include the following minimum deductions from 2 class I gross wages and from all others earning at least minimum wage:

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- (i) Five percent to the ((public safety and education account))

 state general fund for the purpose of crime victims' compensation;
 - (ii) Ten percent to a department personal inmate savings account;
- 6 (iii) Twenty percent to the department to contribute to the cost of incarceration; and
 - (iv) Twenty percent for payment of legal financial obligations for all inmates who have legal financial obligations owing in any Washington state superior court.
- 11 (b) The formula shall include the following minimum deductions from 12 class II gross gratuities:
 - (i) Five percent to the ((public safety and education account))

 state general fund for the purpose of crime victims' compensation;
 - (ii) Ten percent to a department personal inmate savings account;
- 16 (iii) Fifteen percent to the department to contribute to the cost of incarceration;
 - (iv) Twenty percent for payment of legal financial obligations for all inmates who have legal financial obligations owing in any Washington state superior court; and
- 21 (v) Fifteen percent for any child support owed under a support 22 order.
 - (c) The formula shall include the following minimum deductions from any workers' compensation benefits paid pursuant to RCW 51.32.080:
 - (i) Five percent to the ((public safety and education account))
 state general fund for the purpose of crime victims' compensation;
 - (ii) Ten percent to a department personal inmate savings account;
- 28 (iii) Twenty percent to the department to contribute to the cost of incarceration; and
- (iv) An amount equal to any legal financial obligations owed by the inmate established by an order of any Washington state superior court up to the total amount of the award.
- 33 (d) The formula shall include the following minimum deductions from 34 class III gratuities:
- 35 (i) Five percent for the purpose of crime victims' compensation; 36 and
- (ii) Fifteen percent for any child support owed under a support order.

1 (e) The formula shall include the following minimum deduction from 2 class IV gross gratuities:

- (i) Five percent to the department to contribute to the cost of incarceration; and
- 5 (ii) Fifteen percent for any child support owed under a support 6 order.
 - (2) Any person sentenced to life imprisonment without possibility of release or parole under chapter 10.95 RCW or sentenced to death shall be exempt from the requirement under subsection (1)(a)(ii), (b)(ii), or (c)(ii).
 - (3) The department personal inmate savings account, together with any accrued interest, shall only be available to an inmate at the time of his or her release from confinement, unless the secretary determines that an emergency exists for the inmate, at which time the funds can be made available to the inmate in an amount determined by the secretary. The management of classes I, II, and IV correctional industries may establish an incentive payment for offender workers based on productivity criteria. This incentive shall be paid separately from the hourly wage/gratuity rate and shall not be subject to the specified deduction for cost of incarceration.
 - (4)(a) Subject to availability of funds for the correctional industries program, the expansion of inmate employment in class I and class II correctional industries shall be implemented according to the following schedule:
 - (i) Not later than June 30, 2005, the secretary shall achieve a net increase of at least two hundred in the number of inmates employed in class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the number so employed on June 30, 2003;
 - (ii) Not later than June 30, 2006, the secretary shall achieve a net increase of at least four hundred in the number of inmates employed in class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the number so employed on June 30, 2003;
 - (iii) Not later than June 30, 2007, the secretary shall achieve a net increase of at least six hundred in the number of inmates employed in class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the number so employed on June 30, 2003;
- 37 (iv) Not later than June 30, 2008, the secretary shall achieve a

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net increase of at least nine hundred in the number of inmates employed in class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the number so employed on June 30, 2003;

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- (v) Not later than June 30, 2009, the secretary shall achieve a net increase of at least one thousand two hundred in the number of inmates employed in class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the number so employed on June 30, 2003;
- (vi) Not later than June 30, 2010, the secretary shall achieve a net increase of at least one thousand five hundred in the number of inmates employed in class I or class II correctional industries work programs above the number so employed on June 30, 2003.
- (b) Failure to comply with the schedule in this subsection does not create a private right of action.
- (5) In the event that the offender worker's wages, gratuity, or workers' compensation benefit is subject to garnishment for support enforcement, the crime victims' compensation, savings, and cost of incarceration deductions shall be calculated on the net wages after taxes, legal financial obligations, and garnishment.
- (6) The department shall explore other methods of recovering a portion of the cost of the inmate's incarceration and for encouraging participation in work programs, including development of incentive programs that offer inmates benefits and amenities paid for only from wages earned while working in a correctional industries work program.
- (7) The department shall develop the necessary administrative structure to recover inmates' wages and keep records of the amount inmates pay for the costs of incarceration and amenities. All funds deducted from inmate wages under subsection (1) of this section for the purpose of contributions to the cost of incarceration shall be deposited in a dedicated fund with the department and shall be used only for the purpose of enhancing and maintaining correctional industries work programs.
- (8) It shall be in the discretion of the secretary to apportion the inmates between class I and class II depending on available contracts and resources.
- (9) Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the department of social and health services division of child support from taking collection action against an inmate's moneys, assets, or property pursuant to chapter 26.23, 74.20, or 74.20A RCW.

нв 1046 р. 36

1 **Sec. 23.** RCW 72.09.480 and 2003 c 271 s 3 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

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- (1) Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply to this section.
- (a) "Cost of incarceration" means the cost of providing an inmate with shelter, food, clothing, transportation, supervision, and other services and supplies as may be necessary for the maintenance and support of the inmate while in the custody of the department, based on the average per inmate costs established by the department and the office of financial management.
- (b) "Minimum term of confinement" means the minimum amount of time an inmate will be confined in the custody of the department, considering the sentence imposed and adjusted for the total potential earned early release time available to the inmate.
- (c) "Program" means any series of courses or classes necessary to achieve a proficiency standard, certificate, or postsecondary degree.
- (2) When an inmate, except as provided in subsection (7) of this section, receives any funds in addition to his or her wages or gratuities, except settlements or awards resulting from legal action, the additional funds shall be subject to the following deductions and the priorities established in chapter 72.11 RCW:
- (a) Five percent to the ((public safety and education account))
 state general fund for the purpose of crime victims' compensation;
 - (b) Ten percent to a department personal inmate savings account;
 - (c) Twenty percent to the department to contribute to the cost of incarceration;
 - (d) Twenty percent for payment of legal financial obligations for all inmates who have legal financial obligations owing in any Washington state superior court; and
- 30 (e) Fifteen percent for any child support owed under a support 31 order.
- 32 (3) When an inmate, except as provided in subsection (7) of this 33 section, receives any funds from a settlement or award resulting from 34 a legal action, the additional funds shall be subject to the deductions 35 in RCW 72.09.111(1)(a) and the priorities established in chapter 72.11 36 RCW.
 - (4) The amount deducted from an inmate's funds under subsection (2)

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of this section shall not exceed the department's total cost of incarceration for the inmate incurred during the inmate's minimum or actual term of confinement, whichever is longer.

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(5) The deductions required under subsection (2) of this section shall not apply to funds received by the department on behalf of an offender for payment of one fee-based education or vocational program that is associated with an inmate's work program or a placement decision made by the department under RCW 72.09.460 to prepare an inmate for work upon release.

An inmate may, prior to the completion of the fee-based education or vocational program authorized under this subsection, apply to a person designated by the secretary for permission to make a change in his or her program. The secretary, or his or her designee, may approve the application based solely on the following criteria: (a) The inmate has been transferred to another institution by the department for reasons unrelated to education or a change to a higher security classification and the offender's current program is unavailable in the offender's new placement; (b) the inmate entered an academic program as an undeclared major and wishes to declare a major. No inmate may apply for more than one change to his or her major and receive the exemption from deductions specified in this subsection; (c) the educational or vocational institution is terminating the inmate's current program; or (d) the offender's training or education has demonstrated that the current program is not the appropriate program to assist the offender to achieve a placement decision made by the department under RCW 72.09.460 to prepare the inmate for work upon release.

- (6) The deductions required under subsection (2) of this section shall not apply to any money received by the department, on behalf of an inmate, from family or other outside sources for the payment of postage expenses. Money received under this subsection may only be used for the payment of postage expenses and may not be transferred to any other account or purpose. Money that remains unused in the inmate's postage fund at the time of release shall be subject to the deductions outlined in subsection (2) of this section.
- (7) When an inmate sentenced to life imprisonment without possibility of release or parole, or to death under chapter 10.95 RCW, receives any funds in addition to his or her gratuities, except settlements or awards resulting from legal action, the additional funds

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shall be subject to: Deductions of five percent to the ((public safety and education account)) state general fund for the purpose of crime victims' compensation, twenty percent to the department to contribute to the cost of incarceration, and fifteen percent to child support payments.

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- (8) When an inmate sentenced to life imprisonment without possibility of release or parole, or to death under chapter 10.95 RCW, receives any funds from a settlement or award resulting from a legal action in addition to his or her gratuities, the additional funds shall be subject to: Deductions of five percent to the ((public safety and education account)) state general fund for the purpose of crime victims' compensation and twenty percent to the department to contribute to the cost of incarceration.
- (9) The interest earned on an inmate savings account created as a result of the plan in section 4, chapter 325, Laws of 1999 shall be exempt from the mandatory deductions under this section and RCW 72.09.111.
- (10) Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the department of social and health services division of child support from taking collection action against an inmate's moneys, assets, or property pursuant to chapter 26.23, 74.20, or 74.20A RCW including, but not limited to, the collection of moneys received by the inmate from settlements or awards resulting from legal action.
- Sec. 24. RCW 77.12.201 and 1987 c 506 s 29 are each amended to read as follows:

The legislative authority of a county may elect, by giving written notice to the director and the treasurer prior to January 1st of any year, to obtain for the following year an amount in lieu of real property taxes on game lands as provided in RCW 77.12.203. Upon the election, the county shall keep a record of all fines, forfeitures, reimbursements, and costs assessed and collected, in whole or in part, under this title for violations of law or rules adopted pursuant to this title and shall monthly remit an amount equal to the amount collected to the state treasurer for deposit in the ((public safety and education account established under RCW 43.08.250)) state general fund. The election shall continue until the department is notified differently prior to January 1st of any year.

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1 **Sec. 25.** RCW 43.99H.060 and 1991 sp.s. c 31 s 15 are each amended 2 to read as follows:

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- (1) For bonds issued for the purposes of RCW 43.99H.020(16), on each date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due, the board of regents or the board of trustees of Washington State University shall cause the amount computed in RCW 43.99H.040(1) to be paid out of the appropriate building account or capital projects account to the state treasurer for deposit into the general fund of the state treasury.
- (2) For bonds issued for the purposes of RCW 43.99H.020(15), on each date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due, the state treasurer shall transfer the amount computed in RCW 43.99H.040(2) from the capitol campus reserve account, hereby created in the state treasury, to the general fund of the state treasury. the time of sale of the bonds issued for the purposes of RCW 43.99H.020(15), and on or before June 30th of each succeeding year while such bonds remain outstanding, the state finance committee shall determine, based on current balances and estimated receipts and expenditures from the capitol campus reserve account, that portion of principal and interest on such RCW 43.99H.020(15) bonds which will, by virtue of payments from the capitol campus reserve account, be reimbursed from sources other than "general state revenues" as that term is defined in Article VIII, section 1 of the state Constitution. The amount so determined by the state finance committee, as from time to time adjusted in accordance with this subsection, shall not constitute indebtedness for purposes of the limitations set forth in RCW 39.42.060.
 - (3) For bonds issued for the purposes of RCW 43.99H.020(17), on each date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due, the director of the department of labor and industries shall cause fifty percent of the amount computed in RCW 43.99H.040(3) to be transferred from the accident fund created in RCW 51.44.010 and fifty percent of the amount computed in RCW 43.99H.040(3) to be transferred from the medical aid fund created in RCW 51.44.020, to the general fund of the state treasury.
- 36 (4) For bonds issued for the purposes of RCW 43.99H.020(18), on 37 each date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is 38 due, the board of regents of the University of Washington shall cause

the amount computed in RCW 43.99H.040(4) to be paid out of University of Washington nonappropriated local funds to the state treasurer for deposit into the general fund of the state treasury.

- (5) ((For bonds issued for the purposes of RCW 43.99H.020(20), on each date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due, the state treasurer shall transfer the amount computed in RCW 43.99H.040(5) from the public safety and education account created in RCW 43.08.250 to the general fund of the state treasury.
- 9 (6))) For bonds issued for the purposes of RCW 43.99H.020(4), on each date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due, the state treasurer shall transfer from property taxes in the state general fund levied for the support of the common schools under RCW 84.52.065 to the general fund of the state treasury for unrestricted use the amount computed in RCW 43.99H.040(6).
- **Sec. 26.** RCW 43.99K.030 and 1997 c 456 s 23 are each amended to read as follows:
 - (1)(a) The debt-limit general fund bond retirement account shall be used for the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds authorized in RCW 43.99K.020 (1), (2), and (3).
 - (b) The debt-limit reimbursable bond retirement account shall be used for the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds authorized in RCW 43.99K.020(4).
 - (c) The nondebt-limit reimbursable bond retirement account shall be used for the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds authorized in RCW 43.99K.020(5).
 - (2) The state finance committee shall, on or before June 30th of each year, certify to the state treasurer the amount needed in the ensuing twelve months to meet the bond retirement and interest requirements. Not less than thirty days prior to the date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due, the state treasurer shall withdraw from any general state revenues received in the state treasury and deposit in the debt-limit general fund bond retirement account, debt-limit reimbursable bond retirement account, nondebt-limit reimbursable bond retirement account, as necessary, an amount equal to the amount certified by the state finance committee to be due on the payment date.

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(3) ((On each date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due on bonds issued for the purposes of RCW 43.99K.020(4), the state treasurer shall transfer from the public safety and education account to the general fund of the state treasury the amount computed in subsection (2) of this section for the bonds issued for the purposes of RCW 43.99K.020(4).

- (4))) On each date on which any interest or principal and interest payment is due on bonds issued for the purposes of RCW 43.99K.020(5), the board of regents of the University of Washington shall cause to be paid out of University of Washington nonappropriated local funds to the state treasurer for deposit into the general fund of the state treasury the amount computed in subsection (2) of this section for bonds issued for the purposes of RCW 43.99K.020(5).
- ((+5))) (4) Bonds issued under this section and RCW 43.99K.010 and 43.99K.020 shall state that they are a general obligation of the state of Washington, shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state to the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon, and shall contain an unconditional promise to pay the principal and interest as the same shall become due.
- ((+6))) (5) The owner and holder of each of the bonds or the trustee for the owner and holder of any of the bonds may by mandamus or other appropriate proceeding require the transfer and payment of funds as directed in this section.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 27. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect July 1, 2005.

--- END ---