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**SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1499**

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**State of Washington**

**69th Legislature**

**2025 Regular Session**

**By** House Civil Rights & Judiciary (originally sponsored by Representatives Reed, Goodman, Mena, Scott, Entenman, Cortes, Farivar, Taylor, Berry, Ortiz-Self, Lekanoff, Doglio, Ryu, Peterson, Parshley, Ormsby, Macri, Pollet, Hill, and Salahuddin)

READ FIRST TIME 02/21/25.

1 AN ACT Relating to legal financial obligations; amending RCW  
2 3.50.100, 3.62.020, 3.62.040, 3.66.120, 9.92.060, 9.94A.725,  
3 9.94A.750, 9.94A.753, 9.94A.760, 9.95.210, 10.01.160, 10.01.170,  
4 10.05.140, 10.05.140, 10.05.170, 10.05.170, 10.64.015, 10.64.120,  
5 10.82.070, 10.101.020, 35.20.220, 36.18.016, 36.18.020, 4.56.110,  
6 6.17.020, 7.68.035, 9.92.070, 9.94A.6333, 9.94B.040, 10.01.090,  
7 10.01.180, 10.01.185, and 43.79.505; adding new sections to chapter  
8 10.01 RCW; repealing RCW 3.62.085, 10.46.190, 10.73.160, 10.82.090,  
9 and 70.48.390; providing an effective date; and providing an  
10 expiration date.

11 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

12 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 10.01  
13 RCW to read as follows:

14 (1) A previously imposed judgment against an offender for any  
15 costs, fees, and interest on legal financial obligations eliminated  
16 or repealed by this act is not enforceable after the effective date  
17 of this section. The court shall not accept payments for such costs  
18 and fees or for any accrued interest on legal financial obligations  
19 after the effective date of this section. Any such debts shall be  
20 considered null and void and satisfied and paid in full. Nothing in

1 this section shall require a clerk to take any action or alter any  
2 record except by the lawful order of a judge.

3 (2) Nothing in this section shall prevent a court from granting  
4 individual relief at any time in response to a motion. On motion of  
5 an offender, the court shall waive all uncollectible portions of the  
6 offender's legal financial obligations. The presiding judge of a  
7 superior court may authorize an administrative process to waive  
8 outstanding debt for any uncollectible legal financial obligation,  
9 other than restitution, imposed against an adult.

10 (3) For the purposes of this section, the clerk of the superior  
11 court may seek a judicial order to waive outstanding debt for costs  
12 and fees, other than restitution, and for accrued interest on legal  
13 financial obligations, in the same manner as the clerk is authorized  
14 to seek an extension of jurisdiction under RCW 6.17.020 for purposes  
15 of collection as allowed under RCW 36.18.190. Any motion filed by the  
16 clerk of the superior court under this section does not constitute  
17 the practice of law.

18 **Sec. 2.** RCW 3.50.100 and 2018 c 269 s 2 are each amended to read  
19 as follows:

20 (1) Costs in civil and criminal actions may be imposed as  
21 provided in district court. All fees, costs, fines, forfeitures and  
22 other money imposed by any municipal court for the violation of any  
23 municipal or town ordinances shall be collected by the court clerk  
24 and, together with any other noninterest revenues received by the  
25 clerk, shall be deposited with the city or town treasurer as a part  
26 of the general fund of the city or town, or deposited in such other  
27 fund of the city or town, or deposited in such other funds as may be  
28 designated by the laws of the state of Washington.

29 (2) Except as provided in RCW 9A.88.120 and 10.99.080, the city  
30 treasurer shall remit monthly (~~(thirty-two)~~) 32 percent of the  
31 noninterest money received under this section, other than for parking  
32 infractions, and certain costs to the state treasurer. "Certain  
33 costs" as used in this subsection, means those costs awarded to  
34 prevailing parties in civil actions under RCW 4.84.010 or 36.18.040,  
35 or those costs awarded against convicted defendants in criminal  
36 actions (~~(under RCW 10.01.160, 10.46.190, or 36.18.040, or other~~  
37 ~~similar statutes)) as specifically authorized by statute if such  
38 costs are specifically designated as costs by the court (~~and are~~  
39 ~~awarded for the specific reimbursement of costs incurred by the~~~~

1 state, county, city, or town in the prosecution of the case,  
2 including the fees of defense counsel)). Money remitted under this  
3 subsection to the state treasurer shall be deposited in the state  
4 general fund.

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

8 (4) (a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, penalties,  
9 fines, fees, and costs may accrue interest at the rate of (~~twelve~~)  
10 12 percent per annum, upon assignment to a collection agency.  
11 Interest may accrue only while the case is in collection status.

12 (b) As of June 7, 2018, penalties, fines, bail forfeitures, fees,  
13 and costs imposed against a defendant in a criminal proceeding shall  
14 not accrue interest.

15 (5) Interest retained by the court on penalties, fines, bail  
16 forfeitures, fees, and costs shall be split (~~twenty-five~~) 25  
17 percent to the state treasurer for deposit in the state general fund,  
18 (~~twenty-five~~) 25 percent to the state treasurer for deposit in the  
19 judicial information system account as provided in RCW 2.68.020,  
20 (~~twenty-five~~) 25 percent to the city general fund, and (~~twenty-~~  
21 ~~five~~) 25 percent to the city general fund to fund local courts.

22 **Sec. 3.** RCW 3.62.020 and 2018 c 269 s 3 are each amended to read  
23 as follows:

24 (1) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, all  
25 costs, fees, fines, forfeitures and penalties assessed and collected  
26 in whole or in part by district courts, except costs, fines,  
27 forfeitures and penalties assessed and collected, in whole or in  
28 part, because of the violation of city ordinances, shall be remitted  
29 by the clerk of the district court to the county treasurer at least  
30 monthly, together with a financial statement as required by the state  
31 auditor, noting the information necessary for crediting of such funds  
32 as required by law.

33 (2) Except as provided in RCW 9A.88.120, 10.99.080,  
34 7.84.100(~~(+4)~~) (5), and this section, the county treasurer shall  
35 remit (~~thirty-two~~) 32 percent of the noninterest money received  
36 under subsection (1) of this section except certain costs to the  
37 state treasurer. "Certain costs" as used in this subsection, means  
38 those costs awarded to prevailing parties in civil actions under RCW  
39 4.84.010 or 36.18.040, or those costs awarded against convicted

1 defendants in criminal actions (~~under RCW 10.01.160, 10.46.190, or~~  
2 ~~36.18.040, or other similar statutes~~) as specifically authorized by  
3 statute if such costs are specifically designated as costs by the  
4 court (~~and are awarded for the specific reimbursement of costs~~  
5 ~~incurred by the state or county in the prosecution of the case,~~  
6 ~~including the fees of defense counsel~~). With the exception of funds  
7 to be transferred to the judicial stabilization trust account under  
8 RCW 3.62.060(2), money remitted under this subsection to the state  
9 treasurer shall be deposited in the state general fund.

10 (3) The balance of the noninterest money received by the county  
11 treasurer under subsection (1) of this section shall be deposited in  
12 the county current expense fund. Funds deposited under this  
13 subsection that are attributable to the county's portion of a  
14 surcharge imposed under RCW 3.62.060(2) must be used to support local  
15 trial court and court-related functions.

16 (4) Except as provided in RCW 7.84.100(~~(+4)~~) (5), all money  
17 collected for county parking infractions shall be remitted by the  
18 clerk of the district court at least monthly, with the information  
19 required under subsection (1) of this section, to the county  
20 treasurer for deposit in the county current expense fund.

21 (5) (a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, penalties,  
22 fines, fees, and costs may accrue interest at the rate of twelve  
23 percent per annum, upon assignment to a collection agency. Interest  
24 may accrue only while the case is in collection status.

25 (b) As of June 7, 2018, penalties, fines, bail forfeitures, fees,  
26 and costs imposed against a defendant in a criminal proceeding shall  
27 not accrue interest.

28 (6) Interest retained by the court on penalties, fines, bail  
29 forfeitures, fees, and costs shall be split (~~(twenty-five)~~) 25  
30 percent to the state treasurer for deposit in the state general fund,  
31 (~~(twenty-five)~~) 25 percent to the state treasurer for deposit in the  
32 judicial information system account as provided in RCW 2.68.020,  
33 (~~(twenty-five)~~) 25 percent to the county current expense fund, and  
34 (~~(twenty-five)~~) 25 percent to the county current expense fund to fund  
35 local courts.

36 **Sec. 4.** RCW 3.62.040 and 2018 c 269 s 4 are each amended to read  
37 as follows:

38 (1) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, all  
39 costs, fines, forfeitures and penalties assessed and collected, in

1 whole or in part, by district courts because of violations of city  
2 ordinances shall be remitted by the clerk of the district court at  
3 least monthly directly to the treasurer of the city wherein the  
4 violation occurred.

5 (2) Except as provided in RCW 9A.88.120 and 10.99.080, the city  
6 treasurer shall remit monthly (~~((thirty-two))~~) 32 percent of the  
7 noninterest money received under this section, other than for parking  
8 infractions and certain costs, to the state treasurer. "Certain  
9 costs" as used in this subsection, means those costs awarded to  
10 prevailing parties in civil actions under RCW 4.84.010 or 36.18.040,  
11 or those costs awarded against convicted defendants in criminal  
12 actions (~~((under RCW 10.01.160, 10.46.190, or 36.18.040, or other  
13 similar statutes))~~) as specifically authorized by statute if such  
14 costs are specifically designated as costs by the court (~~((and are  
15 awarded for the specific reimbursement of costs incurred by the  
16 state, county, city, or town in the prosecution of the case,  
17 including the fees of defense counsel))~~). Money remitted under this  
18 subsection to the state treasurer shall be deposited in the state  
19 general fund.

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

23 (4) All money collected for city parking infractions shall be  
24 remitted by the clerk of the district court at least monthly to the  
25 city treasurer for deposit in the city's general fund.

26 (5) (a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, penalties,  
27 fines, fees, and costs may accrue interest at the rate of (~~((twelve))~~)  
28 12 percent per annum, upon assignment to a collection agency.  
29 Interest may accrue only while the case is in collection status.

30 (b) As of June 7, 2018, penalties, fines, bail forfeitures, fees,  
31 and costs imposed against a defendant in a criminal proceeding shall  
32 not accrue interest.

33 (6) Interest retained by the court on penalties, fines, bail  
34 forfeitures, fees, and costs shall be split (~~((twenty-five))~~) 25  
35 percent to the state treasurer for deposit in the state general fund,  
36 (~~((twenty-five))~~) 25 percent to the state treasurer for deposit in the  
37 judicial information system account as provided in RCW 2.68.020,  
38 (~~((twenty-five))~~) 25 percent to the city general fund, and (~~((twenty-  
39 five))~~) 25 percent to the city general fund to fund local courts.

1           **Sec. 5.** RCW 3.66.120 and 2022 c 260 s 1 are each amended to read  
2 as follows:

3           (1) All court-ordered restitution obligations that are ordered as  
4 a result of a conviction for a criminal offense in a court of limited  
5 jurisdiction may be enforced in the same manner as a judgment in a  
6 civil action by the party or entity to whom the legal financial  
7 obligation is owed. The judgment and sentence must identify the party  
8 or entity to whom restitution is owed so that the state, party, or  
9 entity may enforce the judgment.

10           (2) At any time, including at sentencing, the court may determine  
11 that the offender is not required to pay, or may relieve the offender  
12 of the requirement to pay, full or partial restitution (~~(and accrued~~  
13 ~~interest on restitution)~~) where the entity to whom restitution is  
14 owed is an insurer or state agency, except for restitution owed to  
15 the department of labor and industries under chapter 7.68 RCW, if the  
16 court finds that the offender does not have the current or likely  
17 future ability to pay. A person does not have the current ability to  
18 pay if the person is indigent as defined in (~~(RCW 10.01.160(3))~~)  
19 section 13 of this act. For the purposes of this subsection, the  
20 terms "insurer" and "state agency" have the same meanings as provided  
21 in RCW 9.94A.750(3).

22           (3) All court-ordered restitution obligations may be enforced at  
23 any time during the 10-year period following the offender's release  
24 from total confinement or within 10 years of entry of the judgment  
25 and sentence, whichever period is longer. Prior to the expiration of  
26 the initial 10-year period, the court may extend the criminal  
27 judgment an additional 10 years for payment of court-ordered  
28 restitution only if the court finds that the offender has not made a  
29 good faith attempt to pay.

30           (4) The party or entity to whom the court-ordered restitution  
31 obligation is owed may utilize any other remedies available to the  
32 party or entity to collect the court-ordered financial obligation.

33           (5) Nothing in this section may be construed to deprive the court  
34 of the authority to determine whether the offender's failure to pay  
35 the legal financial obligation constitutes a violation of a condition  
36 of probation or to impose a sanction upon the offender if such a  
37 violation is found.

38           **Sec. 6.** RCW 9.92.060 and 2023 c 449 s 7 are each amended to read  
39 as follows:

1 (1) Whenever any person is convicted of any crime except murder,  
2 burglary in the first degree, arson in the first degree, robbery,  
3 rape of a child, or rape, the superior court may, in its discretion,  
4 at the time of imposing sentence upon such person, direct that such  
5 sentence be stayed and suspended until otherwise ordered by the  
6 superior court, and, upon such terms as the superior court may  
7 determine, that the sentenced person be placed under the charge of:

8 (a) A community corrections officer employed by the department of  
9 corrections, if the person is subject to supervision under RCW  
10 9.94A.501 or 9.94A.5011; or

11 (b) A probation officer employed or contracted for by the county,  
12 if the county has elected to assume responsibility for the  
13 supervision of superior court misdemeanor probationers.

14 (2) As a condition to suspension of sentence, the superior court  
15 may require the convicted person to make such monetary payments, on  
16 such terms as the superior court deems appropriate under the  
17 circumstances, as are necessary: (a) To comply with any order of the  
18 court for the payment of family support; (b) to make restitution to  
19 any person or persons who may have suffered loss or damage by reason  
20 of the commission of the crime in question or when the offender  
21 pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and agrees with  
22 the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be required to pay  
23 restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses which are not  
24 prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement; (c) to pay any fine imposed  
25 and not suspended (~~and~~) by the court or other costs (~~incurred in~~  
26 ~~the prosecution of the case~~) specifically authorized by statute,  
27 including reimbursement of the state for costs of extradition if  
28 return to this state by extradition was required; and (d) to  
29 contribute to a county or interlocal drug fund.

30 (3) At any time, including at sentencing, the court may determine  
31 that the offender is not required to pay, or may relieve the offender  
32 of the requirement to pay, full or partial restitution (~~and accrued~~  
33 ~~interest on restitution~~) where the entity to whom restitution is  
34 owed is an insurer or a state agency, except for restitution owed to  
35 the department of labor and industries under chapter 7.68 RCW, if the  
36 court finds that the offender does not have the current or likely  
37 future ability to pay. A person does not have the current ability to  
38 pay if the person is indigent as defined in (~~RCW 10.01.160(3)~~)  
39 section 13 of this act. For the purposes of this subsection, the

1 terms "insurer" and "state agency" have the same meanings as provided  
2 in RCW 9.94A.750(3).

3 (4) As a condition of the suspended sentence, the superior court  
4 may order the probationer to report to the secretary of corrections  
5 or such officer as the secretary may designate and as a condition of  
6 the probation to follow the instructions of the secretary. If the  
7 county legislative authority has elected to assume responsibility for  
8 the supervision of superior court misdemeanor probationers within  
9 its jurisdiction, the superior court misdemeanor probationer shall  
10 report to a probation officer employed or contracted for by the  
11 county. In cases where a superior court misdemeanor probationer is  
12 sentenced in one county, but resides within another county, there  
13 must be provisions for the probationer to report to the agency having  
14 supervision responsibility for the probationer's county of residence.

15 (5) If restitution to the victim has been ordered under  
16 subsection (2)(b) of this section and the superior court has ordered  
17 supervision, the officer supervising the probationer shall make a  
18 reasonable effort to ascertain whether restitution has been made as  
19 ordered. If the superior court has ordered supervision and  
20 restitution has not been made, the officer shall inform the  
21 prosecutor of that violation of the terms of the suspended sentence  
22 not less than three months prior to the termination of the suspended  
23 sentence.

24 **Sec. 7.** RCW 9.94A.725 and 2000 c 28 s 27 are each amended to  
25 read as follows:

26 Participation in a work crew is conditioned upon the offender's  
27 acceptance into the program, abstinence from alcohol and controlled  
28 substances as demonstrated by urinalysis and breathalyzer monitoring,  
29 (~~with the cost of monitoring to be paid by the offender, unless~~  
30 ~~indigent,~~) and (~~upon~~) compliance with the rules of the program,  
31 which rules require the offender to work to the best of his or her  
32 abilities and provide the program with accurate, verified residence  
33 information. Work crew may be imposed simultaneously with electronic  
34 home detention.

35 Where work crew is imposed as part of a sentence of nine months  
36 or more, the offender must serve a minimum of thirty days of total  
37 confinement before being eligible for work crew.

38 Work crew tasks shall be performed for a minimum of thirty-five  
39 hours per week. Only those offenders sentenced to a facility operated



1 or utilized under contract by a county or the state, or sanctioned  
2 under RCW 9.94A.737, are eligible to participate on a work crew.  
3 Offenders sentenced for a sex offense are not eligible for the work  
4 crew program.

5 An offender who has successfully completed four weeks of work  
6 crew at thirty-five hours per week shall thereafter receive credit  
7 toward the work crew sentence for hours worked at approved, verified  
8 employment. Such employment credit may be earned for up to twenty-  
9 four hours actual employment per week provided, however, that every  
10 such offender shall continue active participation in work crew  
11 projects according to a schedule approved by a work crew supervisor  
12 until the work crew sentence has been served.

13 The hours served as part of a work crew sentence may include  
14 substance abuse counseling and/or job skills training.

15 The civic improvement tasks performed by offenders on work crew  
16 shall be unskilled labor for the benefit of the community as  
17 determined by the head of the county executive branch or his or her  
18 designee. Civic improvement tasks shall not be done on private  
19 property unless it is owned or operated by a nonprofit entity, except  
20 that, for emergency purposes only, work crews may perform snow  
21 removal on any private property. The civic improvement tasks shall  
22 have minimal negative impact on existing private industries or the  
23 labor force in the county where the service or labor is performed.  
24 The civic improvement tasks shall not affect employment opportunities  
25 for people with developmental disabilities contracted through  
26 sheltered workshops as defined in RCW 82.04.385. In case any dispute  
27 arises as to a civic improvement task having more than minimum  
28 negative impact on existing private industries or labor force in the  
29 county where their service or labor is performed, the matter shall be  
30 referred by an interested party, as defined in RCW 39.12.010(4), for  
31 arbitration to the director of the department of labor and industries  
32 of the state.

33 ~~((Whenever an offender receives credit against a work crew  
34 sentence for hours of approved, verified employment, the offender  
35 shall pay to the agency administering the program the monthly  
36 assessment of an amount not less than ten dollars per month nor more  
37 than fifty dollars per month. This assessment shall be considered  
38 payment of the costs of providing the work crew program to an  
39 offender. The court may exempt a person from the payment of all or  
40 any part of the assessment based upon any of the following factors:~~

1 ~~(1) The offender has diligently attempted but has been unable to~~  
2 ~~obtain employment that provides the offender sufficient income to~~  
3 ~~make such payment.~~

4 ~~(2) The offender is a student in a school, college, university,~~  
5 ~~or a course of vocational or technical training designed to fit the~~  
6 ~~student for gainful employment.~~

7 ~~(3) The offender has an employment handicap, as determined by an~~  
8 ~~examination acceptable to or ordered by the court.~~

9 ~~(4) The offender is responsible for the support of dependents and~~  
10 ~~the payment of the assessment constitutes an undue hardship.~~

11 ~~(5) Other extenuating circumstances as determined by the court.)~~  
12 No fees or assessments shall be charged to an offender for  
13 participation in a work crew or for the costs of urinalysis and  
14 breathalyzer monitoring.

15 **Sec. 8.** RCW 9.94A.750 and 2022 c 260 s 2 are each amended to  
16 read as follows:

17 This section applies to offenses committed on or before July 1,  
18 1985.

19 (1) If restitution is ordered, the court shall determine the  
20 amount of restitution due at the sentencing hearing or within 180  
21 days. The court may continue the hearing beyond the 180 days for good  
22 cause. The court shall then set a minimum monthly payment that the  
23 offender is required to make towards the restitution that is ordered.  
24 The court shall not issue any order that postpones the commencement  
25 of restitution payments until after the offender is released from  
26 total confinement. The court should take into consideration the total  
27 amount of the restitution owed, the offender's present, past, and  
28 future ability to pay, as well as any assets that the offender may  
29 have. An offender's inability to make restitution payments while in  
30 total confinement may not be the basis for a violation of his or her  
31 sentence unless his or her inability to make payments resulted from a  
32 refusal to accept an employment offer to a class I or class II job or  
33 a termination for cause from such a job.

34 (2) During the period of supervision, the community corrections  
35 officer may examine the offender to determine if there has been a  
36 change in circumstances that warrants an amendment of the monthly  
37 payment schedule. The community corrections officer may recommend a  
38 change to the schedule of payment and shall inform the court of the  
39 recommended change and the reasons for the change. The sentencing

1 court may then reset the monthly minimum payments based on the report  
2 from the community corrections officer of the change in  
3 circumstances.

4 (3)(a) Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section,  
5 restitution ordered by a court pursuant to a criminal conviction  
6 shall be based on easily ascertainable damages for injury to or loss  
7 of property, actual expenses incurred for treatment for injury to  
8 persons, and lost wages resulting from injury. Restitution shall not  
9 include reimbursement for damages for mental anguish, pain and  
10 suffering, or other intangible losses, but may include the costs of  
11 counseling reasonably related to the offense. The amount of  
12 restitution shall not exceed double the amount of the offender's gain  
13 or the victim's loss from the commission of the offense.

14 (b) At any time, including at sentencing, the court may determine  
15 that the offender is not required to pay, or may relieve the offender  
16 of the requirement to pay, full or partial restitution (~~and accrued~~  
17 ~~interest on restitution~~) where the entity to whom restitution is  
18 owed is an insurer or state agency, except for restitution owed to  
19 the department of labor and industries under chapter 7.68 RCW, if the  
20 court finds that the offender does not have the current or likely  
21 future ability to pay. A person does not have the current ability to  
22 pay if the person is indigent as defined in (~~RCW 10.01.160(3)~~)  
23 section 13 of this act. For the purposes of this subsection:

24 (i) "Insurer" means any insurer as defined and authorized under  
25 Title 48 RCW. "Insurer" does not include an individual self-insurance  
26 program or joint self-insurance program.

27 (ii) "Self-insurance" means a formal program of advance funding  
28 and management of entity financial exposure to a risk of loss that is  
29 not transferred through the purchase of an insurance policy or  
30 contract.

31 (iii) "State agency" has the same meaning as provided in RCW  
32 42.56.010(1).

33 (4) For the purposes of this section, the offender shall remain  
34 under the court's jurisdiction for a term of 10 years following the  
35 offender's release from total confinement or 10 years subsequent to  
36 the entry of the judgment and sentence, whichever period is longer.  
37 Prior to the expiration of the initial 10-year period, the superior  
38 court may extend jurisdiction under the criminal judgment an  
39 additional 10 years for payment of restitution. The portion of the  
40 sentence concerning restitution may be modified as to amount, terms

1 and conditions during either the initial 10-year period or subsequent  
2 10-year period if the criminal judgment is extended, regardless of  
3 the expiration of the offender's term of community supervision and  
4 regardless of the statutory maximum sentence for the crime. The court  
5 may not reduce the total amount of restitution ordered because the  
6 offender may lack the ability to pay the total amount. The offender's  
7 compliance with the restitution shall be supervised by the department  
8 only during any period which the department is authorized to  
9 supervise the offender in the community under RCW 9.94A.728,  
10 9.94A.501, or in which the offender is in confinement in a state  
11 correctional institution or a correctional facility pursuant to a  
12 transfer agreement with the department, and the department shall  
13 supervise the offender's compliance during any such period. The  
14 department is responsible for supervision of the offender only during  
15 confinement and authorized supervision and not during any subsequent  
16 period in which the offender remains under the court's jurisdiction.  
17 The county clerk is authorized to collect unpaid restitution at any  
18 time the offender remains under the jurisdiction of the court for  
19 purposes of his or her legal financial obligations.

20 (5) Restitution may be ordered whenever the offender is convicted  
21 of an offense which results in injury to any person or damage to or  
22 loss of property or as provided in subsection (6) of this section. In  
23 addition, restitution may be ordered to pay for an injury, loss, or  
24 damage if the offender pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer  
25 offenses and agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the  
26 offender be required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or  
27 offenses which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement.

28 (6) Restitution for the crime of rape of a child in the first,  
29 second, or third degree, in which the victim becomes pregnant, shall  
30 include: (a) All of the victim's medical expenses that are associated  
31 with the rape and resulting pregnancy; and (b) child support for any  
32 child born as a result of the rape if child support is ordered  
33 pursuant to a proceeding in superior court or administrative order  
34 for support for that child. The clerk must forward any restitution  
35 payments made on behalf of the victim's child to the Washington state  
36 child support registry under chapter 26.23 RCW. Identifying  
37 information about the victim and child shall not be included in the  
38 order. The offender shall receive a credit against any obligation  
39 owing under the administrative or superior court order for support of  
40 the victim's child. For the purposes of this subsection, the offender

1 shall remain under the court's jurisdiction until the offender has  
2 satisfied support obligations under the superior court or  
3 administrative order but not longer than a maximum term of 25 years  
4 following the offender's release from total confinement or 25 years  
5 subsequent to the entry of the judgment and sentence, whichever  
6 period is longer. The court may not reduce the total amount of  
7 restitution ordered because the offender may lack the ability to pay  
8 the total amount. The department shall supervise the offender's  
9 compliance with the restitution ordered under this subsection.

10 (7) In addition to any sentence that may be imposed, an offender  
11 who has been found guilty of an offense involving fraud or other  
12 deceptive practice or an organization which has been found guilty of  
13 any such offense may be ordered by the sentencing court to give  
14 notice of the conviction to the class of persons or to the sector of  
15 the public affected by the conviction or financially interested in  
16 the subject matter of the offense by mail, by advertising in  
17 designated areas or through designated media, or by other appropriate  
18 means.

19 (8) This section does not limit civil remedies or defenses  
20 available to the victim or offender including support enforcement  
21 remedies for support ordered under subsection (6) of this section for  
22 a child born as a result of a rape of a child victim. The court shall  
23 identify in the judgment and sentence the victim or victims entitled  
24 to restitution and what amount is due each victim. The state or  
25 victim may enforce the court-ordered restitution in the same manner  
26 as a judgment in a civil action. Restitution collected through civil  
27 enforcement must be paid through the registry of the court and must  
28 be distributed proportionately according to each victim's loss when  
29 there is more than one victim.

30 **Sec. 9.** RCW 9.94A.753 and 2022 c 260 s 3 are each amended to  
31 read as follows:

32 This section applies to offenses committed after July 1, 1985.

33 (1) When restitution is ordered, the court shall determine the  
34 amount of restitution due at the sentencing hearing or within 180  
35 days except as provided in subsection (7) of this section. The court  
36 may continue the hearing beyond the 180 days for good cause. The  
37 court shall then set a minimum monthly payment that the offender is  
38 required to make towards the restitution that is ordered. The court  
39 shall not issue any order that postpones the commencement of

1 restitution payments until after the offender is released from total  
2 confinement. The court should take into consideration the total  
3 amount of the restitution owed, the offender's present, past, and  
4 future ability to pay, as well as any assets that the offender may  
5 have. An offender's inability to make restitution payments while in  
6 total confinement may not be the basis for a violation of his or her  
7 sentence unless his or her inability to make payments resulted from a  
8 refusal to accept an employment offer to a class I or class II job or  
9 a termination for cause from such a job.

10 (2) During the period of supervision, the community corrections  
11 officer may examine the offender to determine if there has been a  
12 change in circumstances that warrants an amendment of the monthly  
13 payment schedule. The community corrections officer may recommend a  
14 change to the schedule of payment and shall inform the court of the  
15 recommended change and the reasons for the change. The sentencing  
16 court may then reset the monthly minimum payments based on the report  
17 from the community corrections officer of the change in  
18 circumstances.

19 (3)(a) Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section,  
20 restitution ordered by a court pursuant to a criminal conviction  
21 shall be based on easily ascertainable damages for injury to or loss  
22 of property, actual expenses incurred for treatment for injury to  
23 persons, and lost wages resulting from injury. Restitution shall not  
24 include reimbursement for damages for mental anguish, pain and  
25 suffering, or other intangible losses, but may include the costs of  
26 counseling reasonably related to the offense. The amount of  
27 restitution shall not exceed double the amount of the offender's gain  
28 or the victim's loss from the commission of the crime.

29 (b) At any time, including at sentencing, the court may determine  
30 that the offender is not required to pay, or may relieve the offender  
31 of the requirement to pay, full or partial restitution (~~and accrued~~  
32 ~~interest on restitution~~) where the entity to whom restitution is  
33 owed is an insurer or state agency, except for restitution owed to  
34 the department of labor and industries under chapter 7.68 RCW, if the  
35 court finds that the offender does not have the current or likely  
36 future ability to pay. A person does not have the current ability to  
37 pay if the person is indigent as defined in (~~RCW 10.01.160(3)~~)  
38 section 13 of this act. For the purposes of this subsection, the  
39 terms "insurer" and "state agency" have the same meanings as provided  
40 in RCW 9.94A.750(3).

1 (4) For the purposes of this section, for an offense committed  
2 prior to July 1, 2000, the offender shall remain under the court's  
3 jurisdiction for a term of 10 years following the offender's release  
4 from total confinement or 10 years subsequent to the entry of the  
5 judgment and sentence, whichever period ends later. Prior to the  
6 expiration of the initial 10-year period, the superior court may  
7 extend jurisdiction under the criminal judgment an additional 10  
8 years for payment of restitution. For an offense committed on or  
9 after July 1, 2000, the offender shall remain under the court's  
10 jurisdiction until the obligation is completely satisfied, regardless  
11 of the statutory maximum for the crime. The portion of the sentence  
12 concerning restitution may be modified as to amount, terms, and  
13 conditions during any period of time the offender remains under the  
14 court's jurisdiction, regardless of the expiration of the offender's  
15 term of community supervision and regardless of the statutory maximum  
16 sentence for the crime. The court may not reduce the total amount of  
17 restitution ordered because the offender may lack the ability to pay  
18 the total amount. The offender's compliance with the restitution  
19 shall be supervised by the department only during any period which  
20 the department is authorized to supervise the offender in the  
21 community under RCW 9.94A.728, 9.94A.501, or in which the offender is  
22 in confinement in a state correctional institution or a correctional  
23 facility pursuant to a transfer agreement with the department, and  
24 the department shall supervise the offender's compliance during any  
25 such period. The department is responsible for supervision of the  
26 offender only during confinement and authorized supervision and not  
27 during any subsequent period in which the offender remains under the  
28 court's jurisdiction. The county clerk is authorized to collect  
29 unpaid restitution at any time the offender remains under the  
30 jurisdiction of the court for purposes of his or her legal financial  
31 obligations.

32 (5) Restitution shall be ordered whenever the offender is  
33 convicted of an offense which results in injury to any person or  
34 damage to or loss of property or as provided in subsection (6) of  
35 this section unless extraordinary circumstances exist which make  
36 restitution inappropriate in the court's judgment and the court sets  
37 forth such circumstances in the record. In addition, restitution  
38 shall be ordered to pay for an injury, loss, or damage if the  
39 offender pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and  
40 agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be

1 required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses  
2 which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement.

3 (6) Restitution for the crime of rape of a child in the first,  
4 second, or third degree, in which the victim becomes pregnant, shall  
5 include: (a) All of the victim's medical expenses that are associated  
6 with the rape and resulting pregnancy; and (b) child support for any  
7 child born as a result of the rape if child support is ordered  
8 pursuant to a civil superior court or administrative order for  
9 support for that child. The clerk must forward any restitution  
10 payments made on behalf of the victim's child to the Washington state  
11 child support registry under chapter 26.23 RCW. Identifying  
12 information about the victim and child shall not be included in the  
13 order. The offender shall receive a credit against any obligation  
14 owing under the administrative or superior court order for support of  
15 the victim's child. For the purposes of this subsection, the offender  
16 shall remain under the court's jurisdiction until the offender has  
17 satisfied support obligations under the superior court or  
18 administrative order for the period provided in RCW 4.16.020 or a  
19 maximum term of 25 years following the offender's release from total  
20 confinement or 25 years subsequent to the entry of the judgment and  
21 sentence, whichever period is longer. The court may not reduce the  
22 total amount of restitution ordered because the offender may lack the  
23 ability to pay the total amount. The department shall supervise the  
24 offender's compliance with the restitution ordered under this  
25 subsection.

26 (7) Regardless of the provisions of subsections (1) through (6)  
27 of this section, the court shall order restitution in all cases where  
28 the victim is entitled to benefits under the crime victims'  
29 compensation act, chapter 7.68 RCW. If the court does not order  
30 restitution and the victim of the crime has been determined to be  
31 entitled to benefits under the crime victims' compensation act, the  
32 department of labor and industries, as administrator of the crime  
33 victims' compensation program, may petition the court within one year  
34 of entry of the judgment and sentence for entry of a restitution  
35 order. Upon receipt of a petition from the department of labor and  
36 industries, the court shall hold a restitution hearing and shall  
37 enter a restitution order.

38 (8) In addition to any sentence that may be imposed, an offender  
39 who has been found guilty of an offense involving fraud or other  
40 deceptive practice or an organization which has been found guilty of



1 any such offense may be ordered by the sentencing court to give  
2 notice of the conviction to the class of persons or to the sector of  
3 the public affected by the conviction or financially interested in  
4 the subject matter of the offense by mail, by advertising in  
5 designated areas or through designated media, or by other appropriate  
6 means.

7 (9) This section does not limit civil remedies or defenses  
8 available to the victim, survivors of the victim, or offender  
9 including support enforcement remedies for support ordered under  
10 subsection (6) of this section for a child born as a result of a rape  
11 of a child victim. The court shall identify in the judgment and  
12 sentence the victim or victims entitled to restitution and what  
13 amount is due each victim. The state or victim may enforce the court-  
14 ordered restitution in the same manner as a judgment in a civil  
15 action. Restitution collected through civil enforcement must be paid  
16 through the registry of the court and must be distributed  
17 proportionately according to each victim's loss when there is more  
18 than one victim.

19 (10) If a person has caused a victim to lose money or property  
20 through the filing of a vehicle report of sale in which the  
21 designated buyer had no knowledge of the vehicle transfer or the  
22 fraudulent filing of the report of sale, upon conviction or when the  
23 offender pleads guilty and agrees with the prosecutor's  
24 recommendation that the offender be required to pay restitution to a  
25 victim, the court may order the defendant to pay an amount, fixed by  
26 the court, not to exceed double the amount of the defendant's gain or  
27 victim's loss from the filing of the vehicle report of sale in which  
28 the designated buyer had no knowledge of the vehicle transfer or the  
29 fraudulent filing of the report of sale. Such an amount may be used  
30 to provide restitution to the victim at the order of the court. It is  
31 the duty of the prosecuting attorney to investigate the alternative  
32 of restitution, and to recommend it to the court, when the  
33 prosecuting attorney believes that restitution is appropriate and  
34 feasible. If the court orders restitution, the court must make a  
35 finding as to the amount of the victim's loss due to the filing of  
36 the report of sale in which the designated buyer had no knowledge of  
37 the vehicle transfer or the fraudulent filing of the report of sale,  
38 and if the record does not contain sufficient evidence to support  
39 such finding, the court may conduct a hearing upon the issue. For

1 purposes of this section, "loss" refers to the amount of money or the  
2 value of property or services lost.

3 **Sec. 10.** RCW 9.94A.760 and 2023 c 449 s 9 are each amended to  
4 read as follows:

5 (1) Whenever a person is convicted in superior court, the court  
6 may order the payment of a legal financial obligation as part of the  
7 sentence. The court may not order an offender to pay costs (~~as~~  
8 ~~described in RCW 10.01.160 if the court finds that the offender at~~  
9 ~~the time of sentencing is indigent as defined in RCW 10.01.160(3))~~  
10 except as specifically authorized by statute. An offender being  
11 indigent as defined in (~~RCW 10.01.160(3))~~ section 13 of this act is  
12 not grounds for failing to impose restitution, subject to RCW  
13 9.94A.750(3) and 9.94A.753(3). The court must on either the judgment  
14 and sentence or on a subsequent order to pay, designate the total  
15 amount of a legal financial obligation and segregate this amount  
16 among the separate assessments made for restitution, costs, fines,  
17 and other assessments required by law. On the same order, the court  
18 is also to set a sum that the offender is required to pay on a  
19 monthly basis towards satisfying the legal financial obligation. If  
20 the court fails to set the offender monthly payment amount, the  
21 department shall set the amount if the department has active  
22 supervision of the offender, otherwise the county clerk shall set the  
23 amount.

24 (2) Upon receipt of each payment made by or on behalf of an  
25 offender, the county clerk shall distribute the payment in the  
26 following order of priority until satisfied:

27 (a) First, proportionally to restitution to victims that have not  
28 been fully compensated from other sources;

29 (b) Second, proportionally to restitution to insurance or other  
30 sources with respect to a loss that has provided compensation to  
31 victims;

32 (c) Third, proportionally to crime victims' assessments that have  
33 not been waived under RCW 7.68.035; and

34 (d) Fourth, proportionally to costs, fines, and other assessments  
35 required by law.

36 (3) (~~If the court determines that the offender, at the time of~~  
37 ~~sentencing, has the means to pay for the cost of incarceration, the~~  
38 ~~court may require the offender to pay for the cost of incarceration.~~  
39 ~~The court shall not order the offender to pay the cost of~~

1 ~~incarceration if the court finds that the offender at the time of~~  
2 ~~sentencing is indigent as defined in RCW 10.01.160(3). Costs of~~  
3 ~~incarceration ordered by the court shall not exceed a rate of \$50 per~~  
4 ~~day of incarceration, if incarcerated in a prison, or the actual cost~~  
5 ~~of incarceration per day of incarceration, if incarcerated in a~~  
6 ~~county jail. In no case may the court require the offender to pay~~  
7 ~~more than \$100 per day for the cost of incarceration. All funds~~  
8 ~~recovered from offenders for the cost of incarceration in the county~~  
9 ~~jail shall be remitted to the county and the costs of incarceration~~  
10 ~~in a prison shall be remitted to the department.~~

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

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

29 ((+5)) (4)(a) Independent of the department or the county clerk,  
30 the party or entity to whom the legal financial obligation is owed  
31 shall have the authority to use any other remedies available to the  
32 party or entity to collect the legal financial obligation. These  
33 remedies include enforcement in the same manner as a judgment in a  
34 civil action by the party or entity to whom the legal financial  
35 obligation is owed. Restitution collected through civil enforcement  
36 must be paid through the registry of the court and must be  
37 distributed proportionately according to each victim's loss when  
38 there is more than one victim. The judgment and sentence shall  
39 identify the party or entity to whom restitution is owed so that the  
40 state, party, or entity may enforce the judgment.

1 (b) If restitution is ordered pursuant to RCW 9.94A.750(6) or  
2 9.94A.753(6) to a victim of rape of a child or a victim's child born  
3 from the rape, the Washington state child support registry shall be  
4 identified as the party to whom payments must be made. Restitution  
5 obligations arising from the rape of a child in the first, second, or  
6 third degree that result in the pregnancy of the victim may be  
7 enforced for the time periods provided under RCW 9.94A.750(6) and  
8 9.94A.753(6).

9 (c) All other restitution obligations for an offense committed  
10 prior to July 1, 2000, may be enforced at any time during the 10-year  
11 period following the offender's release from total confinement or  
12 within 10 years of entry of the judgment and sentence, whichever  
13 period ends later. Prior to the expiration of the initial 10-year  
14 period, the superior court may extend the criminal judgment an  
15 additional 10 years for payment of restitution obligations. All other  
16 restitution obligations for an offense committed on or after July 1,  
17 2000, may be enforced at any time the offender remains under the  
18 court's jurisdiction. For an offense committed on or after July 1,  
19 2000, the court shall retain jurisdiction over the offender, for  
20 purposes of the offender's compliance with payment of the restitution  
21 obligations, until the obligation is completely satisfied, regardless  
22 of the statutory maximum for the crime.

23 (d) All other legal financial obligations other than restitution  
24 may be enforced at any time during the 10-year period following the  
25 offender's release from total confinement or within 10 years of entry  
26 of the judgment and sentence, whichever period ends later. Prior to  
27 the expiration of the initial 10-year period, the superior court may  
28 extend the criminal judgment an additional 10 years for payment of  
29 nonrestitution legal financial obligations only if the court finds  
30 that the offender has the current or likely future ability to pay the  
31 obligations. A person does not have the current ability to pay if the  
32 person is indigent as defined in ((RCW 10.01.160(3))) section 13 of  
33 this act.

34 (e) The department may only supervise the offender's compliance  
35 with payment of the legal financial obligations during any period in  
36 which the department is authorized to supervise the offender in the  
37 community under RCW 9.94A.728, 9.94A.501, or in which the offender is  
38 confined in a state correctional institution or a correctional  
39 facility pursuant to a transfer agreement with the department, and  
40 the department shall supervise the offender's compliance during any

1 such period. The department is not responsible for supervision of the  
2 offender during any subsequent period of time the offender remains  
3 under the court's jurisdiction. The county clerk is authorized to  
4 collect unpaid legal financial obligations at any time the offender  
5 remains under the jurisdiction of the court for purposes of his or  
6 her legal financial obligations.

7 ~~((+6))~~ (5) In order to assist the court in setting a monthly sum  
8 that the offender must pay during the period of supervision, the  
9 offender is required to report to the department for purposes of  
10 preparing a recommendation to the court. When reporting, the offender  
11 is required, under oath, to respond truthfully and honestly to all  
12 questions concerning present, past, and future earning capabilities  
13 and the location and nature of all property or financial assets. The  
14 offender is further required to bring all documents requested by the  
15 department.

16 ~~((+7))~~ (6) After completing the investigation, the department  
17 shall make a report to the court on the amount of the monthly payment  
18 that the offender should be required to make towards a satisfied  
19 legal financial obligation.

20 ~~((+8))~~ (7)(a) During the period of supervision, the department  
21 may make a recommendation to the court that the offender's monthly  
22 payment schedule be modified so as to reflect a change in financial  
23 circumstances. If the department sets the monthly payment amount, the  
24 department may modify the monthly payment amount without the matter  
25 being returned to the court. During the period of supervision, the  
26 department may require the offender to report to the department for  
27 the purposes of reviewing the appropriateness of the collection  
28 schedule for the legal financial obligation. During this reporting,  
29 the offender is required under oath to respond truthfully and  
30 honestly to all questions concerning earning capabilities and the  
31 location and nature of all property or financial assets. The offender  
32 shall bring all documents requested by the department in order to  
33 prepare the collection schedule.

34 (b) Subsequent to any period of supervision, or if the department  
35 is not authorized to supervise the offender in the community, the  
36 county clerk may make a recommendation to the court that the  
37 offender's monthly payment schedule be modified so as to reflect a  
38 change in financial circumstances. If the county clerk sets the  
39 monthly payment amount, or if the department set the monthly payment  
40 amount and the department has subsequently turned the collection of

1 the legal financial obligation over to the county clerk, the clerk  
2 may modify the monthly payment amount without the matter being  
3 returned to the court. During the period of repayment, the county  
4 clerk may require the offender to report to the clerk for the purpose  
5 of reviewing the appropriateness of the collection schedule for the  
6 legal financial obligation. During this reporting, the offender is  
7 required under oath to respond truthfully and honestly to all  
8 questions concerning earning capabilities and the location and nature  
9 of all property or financial assets. The offender shall bring all  
10 documents requested by the county clerk in order to prepare the  
11 collection schedule.

12 ~~((9))~~ (8) After the judgment and sentence or payment order is  
13 entered, the department is authorized, for any period of supervision,  
14 to collect the legal financial obligation from the offender.  
15 Subsequent to any period of supervision or, if the department is not  
16 authorized to supervise the offender in the community, the county  
17 clerk is authorized to collect unpaid legal financial obligations  
18 from the offender. Any amount collected by the department shall be  
19 remitted daily to the county clerk for the purpose of disbursements.  
20 The department and the county clerks are authorized, but not  
21 required, to accept credit cards as payment for a legal financial  
22 obligation ~~((, and any costs incurred related to accepting credit card  
23 payments shall be the responsibility of the offender))~~.

24 ~~((10))~~ (9) The department or any obligee of the legal financial  
25 obligation may seek a mandatory wage assignment for the purposes of  
26 obtaining satisfaction for the legal financial obligation pursuant to  
27 RCW 9.94A.7701. Any party obtaining a wage assignment shall notify  
28 the county clerk. The county clerks shall notify the department, or  
29 the administrative office of the courts, whichever is providing the  
30 monthly billing for the offender.

31 ~~((11))~~ (10) The requirement that the offender pay a monthly sum  
32 towards a legal financial obligation constitutes a condition or  
33 requirement of a sentence and the offender is subject to the  
34 penalties for noncompliance as provided in RCW 9.94B.040, 9.94A.737,  
35 or 9.94A.740. If the court determines that the offender is homeless  
36 or a person who is mentally ill, as defined in RCW 71.24.025, failure  
37 to pay a legal financial obligation is not willful noncompliance and  
38 shall not subject the offender to penalties.

39 ~~((12))~~ (11)(a) The administrative office of the courts shall  
40 mail individualized periodic billings to the address known by the

1 office for each offender with an unsatisfied legal financial  
2 obligation.

3 (b) The billing shall direct payments to the county clerk.

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

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

10 (~~(13)~~) (12) The department shall arrange for the collection of  
11 unpaid legal financial obligations during any period of supervision  
12 in the community through the county clerk. The department shall  
13 either collect unpaid legal financial obligations or arrange for  
14 collections through another entity if the clerk does not assume  
15 responsibility or is unable to continue to assume responsibility for  
16 collection pursuant to subsection (~~(5)~~) (4) of this section. The  
17 costs for collection services shall be paid by the offender.

18 (~~(14)~~) (13) The county clerk may access the records of the  
19 employment security department for the purposes of verifying  
20 employment or income, seeking any assignment of wages, or performing  
21 other duties necessary to the collection of an offender's legal  
22 financial obligations.

23 (~~(15)~~) (14) Nothing in this chapter makes the department, the  
24 state, the counties, or any state or county employees, agents, or  
25 other persons acting on their behalf liable under any circumstances  
26 for the payment of these legal financial obligations or for the acts  
27 of any offender who is no longer, or was not, subject to supervision  
28 by the department for a term of community custody, and who remains  
29 under the jurisdiction of the court for payment of legal financial  
30 obligations.

31 **Sec. 11.** RCW 9.95.210 and 2023 c 449 s 11 are each amended to  
32 read as follows:

33 (1)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection in granting  
34 probation, the superior court may suspend the imposition or the  
35 execution of the sentence and may direct that the suspension may  
36 continue upon such conditions and for such time as it shall  
37 designate, not exceeding the maximum term of sentence or two years,  
38 whichever is longer.

1 (b) For a defendant sentenced for a domestic violence offense, or  
2 under RCW 46.61.5055, the superior court may suspend the imposition  
3 or the execution of the sentence and may direct that the suspension  
4 continue upon such conditions and for such time as the court shall  
5 designate, not to exceed five years. The court shall have continuing  
6 jurisdiction and authority to suspend the execution of all or any  
7 part of the sentence upon stated terms, including installment payment  
8 of fines. A defendant who has been sentenced, and who then fails to  
9 appear for any hearing to address the defendant's compliance with the  
10 terms of probation when ordered to do so by the court shall have the  
11 term of probation tolled until such time as the defendant makes his  
12 or her presence known to the court on the record. Any time before  
13 entering an order terminating probation, the court may modify or  
14 revoke its order suspending the imposition or execution of the  
15 sentence if the defendant violates or fails to carry out any of the  
16 conditions of the suspended sentence.

17 (2) In the order granting probation and as a condition thereof,  
18 the superior court may in its discretion imprison the defendant in  
19 the county jail for a period not exceeding one year and may fine the  
20 defendant any sum not exceeding the statutory limit for the offense  
21 committed, and court costs specifically authorized by statute. As a  
22 condition of probation, the superior court may require the defendant  
23 to make such monetary payments, on such terms as it deems appropriate  
24 under the circumstances, as are necessary: (a) To comply with any  
25 order of the court for the payment of family support; (b) to make  
26 restitution to any person or persons who may have suffered loss or  
27 damage by reason of the commission of the crime in question or when  
28 the offender pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and  
29 agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be  
30 required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses  
31 which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement; (c) to pay  
32 such fine as may be imposed and court costs specifically authorized  
33 by statute, including reimbursement of the state for costs of  
34 extradition if return to this state by extradition was required; (d)  
35 (~~following consideration of the financial condition of the person~~  
36 ~~subject to possible electronic monitoring, to pay for the costs of~~  
37 ~~electronic monitoring if that monitoring was required by the court as~~  
38 ~~a condition of release from custody or as a condition of probation;~~  
39 ~~(e))~~) to contribute to a county or interlocal drug fund; and (~~(f))~~)  
40 (e) to make restitution to a public agency for the costs of an



1 emergency response under RCW 38.52.430, and may require bonds for the  
2 faithful observance of any and all conditions imposed in the  
3 probation.

4 (3) The superior court shall order restitution in all cases where  
5 the victim is entitled to benefits under the crime victims'  
6 compensation act, chapter 7.68 RCW. If the superior court does not  
7 order restitution and the victim of the crime has been determined to  
8 be entitled to benefits under the crime victims' compensation act,  
9 the department of labor and industries, as administrator of the crime  
10 victims' compensation program, may petition the superior court within  
11 one year of imposition of the sentence for entry of a restitution  
12 order. Upon receipt of a petition from the department of labor and  
13 industries, the superior court shall hold a restitution hearing and  
14 shall enter a restitution order.

15 (4) At any time, including at sentencing, the court may determine  
16 that the offender is not required to pay, or may relieve the offender  
17 of the requirement to pay, full or partial restitution (~~and accrued~~  
18 ~~interest on restitution~~) where the entity to whom restitution is  
19 owed is an insurer or a state agency, except for restitution owed to  
20 the department of labor and industries under chapter 7.68 RCW, if the  
21 court finds that the offender does not have the current or likely  
22 future ability to pay. A person does not have the current ability to  
23 pay if the person is indigent as defined in (~~RCW 10.01.160(3)~~)  
24 section 13 of this act. For the purposes of this subsection, the  
25 terms "insurer" and "state agency" have the same meanings as provided  
26 in RCW 9.94A.750(3).

27 (5) In granting probation, the superior court may order the  
28 probationer to report to the secretary of corrections or such officer  
29 as the secretary may designate and as a condition of the probation to  
30 follow the instructions of the secretary for up to twelve months. If  
31 the county legislative authority has elected to assume responsibility  
32 for the supervision of superior court misdemeanor probationers  
33 within its jurisdiction, the superior court misdemeanor probationer  
34 shall report to a probation officer employed or contracted for by the  
35 county. In cases where a superior court misdemeanor probationer is  
36 sentenced in one county, but resides within another county, there  
37 must be provisions for the probationer to report to the agency having  
38 supervision responsibility for the probationer's county of residence.

39 (6) If the probationer has been ordered to make restitution and  
40 the superior court has ordered supervision, the officer supervising

1 the probationer shall make a reasonable effort to ascertain whether  
2 restitution has been made. If the superior court has ordered  
3 supervision and restitution has not been made as ordered, the officer  
4 shall inform the prosecutor of that violation of the terms of  
5 probation not less than three months prior to the termination of the  
6 probation period. The secretary of corrections will promulgate rules  
7 and regulations for the conduct of the person during the term of  
8 probation. For defendants found guilty in district court, like  
9 functions as the secretary performs in regard to probation may be  
10 performed by probation officers employed for that purpose by the  
11 county legislative authority of the county wherein the court is  
12 located.

13 (7) The provisions of RCW 9.94A.501 and 9.94A.5011 apply to  
14 sentences imposed under this section.

15 (8) For purposes of this section, "domestic violence" means the  
16 same as in RCW 10.99.020.

17 **Sec. 12.** RCW 10.01.160 and 2022 c 260 s 9 are each amended to  
18 read as follows:

19 ~~(1) ((Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, the~~  
20 ~~court may require a defendant to pay costs. Costs may be imposed only~~  
21 ~~upon a convicted defendant, except for costs imposed upon a~~  
22 ~~defendant's entry into a deferred prosecution program, costs imposed~~  
23 ~~upon a defendant for pretrial supervision, or costs imposed upon a~~  
24 ~~defendant for preparing and serving a warrant for failure to appear.~~

25 ~~(2) Costs shall be limited to expenses specially incurred by the~~  
26 ~~state in prosecuting the defendant or in administering the deferred~~  
27 ~~prosecution program under chapter 10.05 RCW or pretrial supervision.~~  
28 ~~They cannot include expenses inherent in providing a constitutionally~~  
29 ~~guaranteed jury trial or expenditures in connection with the~~  
30 ~~maintenance and operation of government agencies that must be made by~~  
31 ~~the public irrespective of specific violations of law. Expenses~~  
32 ~~incurred for serving of warrants for failure to appear and jury fees~~  
33 ~~under RCW 10.46.190 may be included in costs the court may require a~~  
34 ~~defendant to pay. Costs for administering a deferred prosecution may~~  
35 ~~not exceed \$250. Costs for administering a pretrial supervision other~~  
36 ~~than a pretrial electronic alcohol monitoring program, drug~~  
37 ~~monitoring program, or 24/7 sobriety program may not exceed \$150.~~  
38 ~~Costs for preparing and serving a warrant for failure to appear may~~  
39 ~~not exceed \$100. Costs of incarceration imposed on a defendant~~

1 convicted of a misdemeanor or a gross misdemeanor may not exceed the  
2 actual cost of incarceration. In no case may the court require the  
3 offender to pay more than \$100 per day for the cost of incarceration.  
4 Payment of other court-ordered financial obligations, including all  
5 legal financial obligations and costs of supervision take precedence  
6 over the payment of the cost of incarceration ordered by the court.  
7 All funds received from defendants for the cost of incarceration in  
8 the county or city jail must be remitted for criminal justice  
9 purposes to the county or city that is responsible for the  
10 defendant's jail costs. Costs imposed constitute a judgment against a  
11 defendant and survive a dismissal of the underlying action against  
12 the defendant. However, if the defendant is acquitted on the  
13 underlying action, the costs for preparing and serving a warrant for  
14 failure to appear do not survive the acquittal, and the judgment that  
15 such costs would otherwise constitute shall be vacated.

16 (3) The court shall not order a defendant to pay costs if the  
17 defendant at the time of sentencing is indigent. In determining the  
18 amount and method of payment of costs for defendants who are not  
19 indigent, the court shall take account of the financial resources of  
20 the defendant and the nature of the burden that payment of costs will  
21 impose. For the purposes of this section, a defendant is "indigent"  
22 if the defendant: (a) Meets the criteria defined in RCW 10.101.010(3)-  
23 (a) through (c); (b) is homeless or mentally ill as defined in RCW  
24 71.24.025; (c) has household income above 125 percent of the federal  
25 poverty guidelines and has recurring basic living costs, as defined  
26 in RCW 10.101.010, that render the defendant without the financial  
27 ability to pay; or (d) has other compelling circumstances that exist  
28 that demonstrate an inability to pay.

29 (4) A defendant who has been ordered to pay costs and who has not  
30 willfully failed to pay the obligation, as described in RCW  
31 9.94A.6333, 9.94B.040, and 10.01.180, may at any time petition the  
32 sentencing court for remission of the payment of costs or of any  
33 unpaid portion thereof. If it appears to the satisfaction of the  
34 court that payment of the amount due will impose manifest hardship on  
35 the defendant or the defendant's immediate family, the court may  
36 remit all or part of the amount due in costs, modify the method of  
37 payment under RCW 10.01.170, or convert the unpaid costs to community  
38 restitution hours, if the jurisdiction operates a community  
39 restitution program, at the rate of no less than the state minimum  
40 wage established in RCW 49.46.020 for each hour of community

1 ~~restitution. Manifest hardship exists where the defendant is indigent~~  
2 ~~as defined in subsection (3) of this section.~~

3 ~~(5) Except for direct costs relating to evaluating and reporting~~  
4 ~~to the court, prosecutor, or defense counsel regarding a defendant's~~  
5 ~~competency to stand trial as provided in RCW 10.77.060, this)) The~~  
6 ~~court shall not order a defendant to pay costs except as specifically~~  
7 ~~authorized by statute. "Costs" means any amount, whether designated a~~  
8 ~~fee, assessment, or cost, that is imposed for the costs associated~~  
9 ~~with a defendant's arrest, prosecution, detention, or supervision in~~  
10 ~~connection with a criminal offense.~~

11 (2) This section shall not apply to costs related to medical or  
12 mental health treatment or services a defendant receives while in  
13 custody of the secretary of the department of social and health  
14 services or other governmental units. This section shall not prevent  
15 the secretary of the department of social and health services or  
16 other governmental units from imposing liability and seeking  
17 reimbursement from a defendant committed to an appropriate facility  
18 as provided in RCW 10.77.084 while criminal proceedings are stayed.  
19 This section shall also not prevent governmental units from imposing  
20 liability on defendants for costs related to providing medical or  
21 mental health treatment while the defendant is in the governmental  
22 unit's custody. Medical or mental health treatment and services a  
23 defendant receives at a state hospital or other facility are not a  
24 cost of prosecution and shall be recoverable under RCW 10.77.250 and  
25 70.48.130, chapter 43.20B RCW, and any other applicable statute.

26 NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. A new section is added to chapter 10.01  
27 RCW to read as follows:

28 For the purposes of this chapter, a defendant is "indigent" if  
29 the defendant: (1) Meets the criteria defined in RCW 10.101.010(3)  
30 (a) or (b); (2) is homeless or mentally ill as defined in RCW  
31 71.24.025; (3) has household income of 200 percent or less of the  
32 federal poverty level; (4) has household income above 200 percent of  
33 the federal poverty levels and has recurring basic living costs, as  
34 defined in RCW 10.101.010, that render the defendant without the  
35 financial ability to pay; or (5) has other compelling circumstances  
36 that exist that demonstrate an inability to pay.

37 **Sec. 14.** RCW 10.01.170 and 2022 c 260 s 19 are each amended to  
38 read as follows:

1 (1) When a defendant is sentenced to pay fines, penalties,  
2 assessments, fees, restitution, or costs, the court may grant  
3 permission for payment to be made within a specified period of time  
4 or in specified installments. If the court finds that the defendant  
5 is indigent as defined in (~~RCW 10.01.160(3)~~) section 13 of this  
6 act, the court shall grant permission for payment to be made within a  
7 specified period of time or in specified installments. If no such  
8 permission is included in the sentence the fine or costs shall be  
9 payable forthwith.

10 (2) An offender's monthly payment shall be applied in the  
11 following order of priority until satisfied:

12 (a) First, proportionally to restitution to victims that have not  
13 been fully compensated from other sources;

14 (b) Second, proportionally to restitution to insurance or other  
15 sources with respect to a loss that has provided compensation to  
16 victims;

17 (c) Third, proportionally to crime victims' assessments; and

18 (d) Fourth, proportionally to costs, fines, and other assessments  
19 required by law.

20 (3) No additional fee, penalty, or assessment may be charged for  
21 a defendant to pay legal financial obligations over a period of time  
22 or in installments.

23 **Sec. 15.** RCW 10.05.140 and 2019 c 263 s 706 are each amended to  
24 read as follows:

25 (1) As a condition of granting a deferred prosecution petition,  
26 the court shall order that the petitioner shall not operate a motor  
27 vehicle upon the public highways without a valid operator's license  
28 and proof of liability insurance. The amount of liability insurance  
29 shall be established by the court at not less than that established  
30 by RCW 46.29.490. As a condition of granting a deferred prosecution  
31 petition on any alcohol-dependency based case, the court shall also  
32 order the installation of an ignition interlock under RCW 46.20.720.  
33 The required periods of use of the interlock shall be not less than  
34 the periods provided for in RCW 46.20.720. As a condition of granting  
35 a deferred prosecution petition, the court may order the petitioner  
36 to make restitution (~~and~~). The court may not order the petitioner  
37 to pay costs as defined in RCW 10.01.160 except as specifically  
38 authorized by statute. To help ensure continued sobriety and reduce  
39 the likelihood of reoffense, the court may order reasonable

1 conditions during the period of the deferred prosecution including,  
2 but not limited to, attendance at self-help recovery support groups  
3 for alcoholism or drugs, complete abstinence from alcohol and all  
4 nonprescribed mind-altering drugs, periodic urinalysis or breath  
5 analysis, and maintaining law-abiding behavior. The court may  
6 terminate the deferred prosecution program upon violation of the  
7 deferred prosecution order.

8 (2) As a condition of granting a deferred prosecution petition  
9 for a case involving a domestic violence behavior problem:

10 (a) The court shall order the petitioner not to possess firearms  
11 and order the petitioner to surrender firearms under RCW 9.41.800;  
12 and

13 (b) The court may order the petitioner to make restitution  
14 ~~((and))~~. The court may not order the petitioner to pay costs as  
15 defined in RCW 10.01.160 except as specifically authorized by  
16 statute. In addition, to help ensure continued sobriety and reduce  
17 the likelihood of reoffense in co-occurring domestic violence and  
18 substance abuse or mental health cases, the court may order  
19 reasonable conditions during the period of the deferred prosecution  
20 including, but not limited to, attendance at self-help recovery  
21 support groups for alcoholism or drugs, complete abstinence from  
22 alcohol and all nonprescribed mind-altering drugs, periodic  
23 urinalysis or breath analysis, and maintaining law-abiding behavior.  
24 The court may terminate the deferred prosecution program upon  
25 violation of the deferred prosecution order.

26 **Sec. 16.** RCW 10.05.140 and 2024 c 306 s 21 are each amended to  
27 read as follows:

28 (1) As a condition of granting a deferred prosecution petition  
29 for a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, the court shall order  
30 that the petitioner shall not operate a motor vehicle upon the public  
31 highways without a valid operator's license and proof of liability  
32 insurance. The amount of liability insurance shall be established by  
33 the court at not less than that established by RCW 46.29.490. As a  
34 condition of granting a deferred prosecution petition on any  
35 substance use disorder-based case, the court shall also order the  
36 installation of an ignition interlock under RCW 46.20.720. The  
37 required periods of use of the interlock shall be not less than the  
38 periods provided for in RCW 46.20.720. As a condition of granting a  
39 deferred prosecution petition, the court may order the petitioner to

1 make restitution (~~and~~). The court may not order the petitioner to  
2 pay costs as defined in RCW 10.01.160 except as specifically  
3 authorized by statute. To help ensure continued sobriety and reduce  
4 the likelihood of reoffense, the court may order reasonable  
5 conditions during the period of the deferred prosecution including,  
6 but not limited to, attendance at self-help recovery support groups  
7 for substance use disorder, complete abstinence from alcohol and all  
8 nonprescribed mind-altering drugs, periodic urinalysis or breath  
9 analysis, and maintaining law-abiding behavior. The court may  
10 terminate the deferred prosecution upon violation of the deferred  
11 prosecution order.

12 (2) As a condition of granting a deferred prosecution petition  
13 for a case involving a domestic violence behavior problem:

14 (a) The court shall order the petitioner not to possess firearms  
15 and order the petitioner to surrender firearms under RCW 9.41.800;  
16 and

17 (b) The court may order the petitioner to make restitution  
18 (~~and~~). The court may not order the petitioner to pay costs as  
19 defined in RCW 10.01.160 except as specifically authorized by  
20 statute. In addition, to help ensure continued sobriety and reduce  
21 the likelihood of reoffense in co-occurring domestic violence and  
22 substance use disorder or mental health disorder cases, the court may  
23 order reasonable conditions during the period of the deferred  
24 prosecution including, but not limited to, attendance at self-help  
25 recovery support groups for substance use disorder, complete  
26 abstinence from alcohol and all nonprescribed mind-altering drugs,  
27 periodic urinalysis or breath analysis, and maintaining law-abiding  
28 behavior. The court may terminate the deferred prosecution upon  
29 violation of the deferred prosecution order.

30 **Sec. 17.** RCW 10.05.170 and 1991 c 247 s 2 are each amended to  
31 read as follows:

32 As a condition of granting deferred prosecution, the court may  
33 order supervision of the petitioner during the period of deferral  
34 (~~and may levy a monthly assessment upon the petitioner as provided~~  
35 ~~in RCW 10.64.120)). The court may not charge a fee or assessment in  
36 connection with the deferred prosecution. In a jurisdiction with a  
37 probation department, the court may appoint the probation department  
38 to supervise the petitioner. In a jurisdiction without a probation  
39 department, the court may appoint an appropriate person or agency to~~

1 supervise the petitioner. A supervisor appointed under this section  
2 shall be required to do at least the following:

3 (1) If the charge for which deferral is granted relates to  
4 operation of a motor vehicle, at least once every six months request  
5 from the department of licensing an abstract of the petitioner's  
6 driving record; and

7 (2) At least once every month make contact with the petitioner or  
8 with any agency to which the petitioner has been directed for  
9 treatment as a part of the deferral.

10 **Sec. 18.** RCW 10.05.170 and 2024 c 306 s 25 are each amended to  
11 read as follows:

12 As a condition of granting deferred prosecution, the court may  
13 order supervision of the petitioner during the period of deferral  
14 (~~and may levy a monthly assessment upon the petitioner as provided~~  
15 ~~in RCW 10.64.120~~). The court may not charge a fee or assessment in  
16 connection with the deferred prosecution. In a jurisdiction with a  
17 probation department, the court may appoint the probation department  
18 to supervise the petitioner. In a jurisdiction without a probation  
19 department, the court may appoint an appropriate person or agency to  
20 supervise the petitioner. A supervisor appointed under this section  
21 shall be required to do at least the following:

22 (1) If the charge for which deferral is granted relates to  
23 operation of a motor vehicle, at least once every three months  
24 request an abstract of the petitioner's driving record;

25 (2) At least once every month make contact with the petitioner  
26 until treatment is completed;

27 (3) Review the petitioner's criminal history at a minimum of  
28 every 90 days until the end of the deferral period; and

29 (4) Report known violations of supervision or law and  
30 noncompliance with conditions of the deferred prosecution to the  
31 court within five business days or as soon as practicable.

32 **Sec. 19.** RCW 10.64.015 and 2022 c 260 s 11 are each amended to  
33 read as follows:

34 When the defendant is found guilty, the court shall render  
35 judgment accordingly(~~(, and the defendant may be liable for all~~  
36 ~~costs, unless the court or jury trying the cause expressly find~~  
37 ~~otherwise)~~). The court shall not order a defendant to pay costs, as  
38 (~~described~~) defined in RCW 10.01.160, except as specifically



1 authorized by statute. The court shall not order a defendant to pay  
2 costs if the court finds that the person at the time of sentencing is  
3 indigent as defined in (~~RCW 10.01.160(3)~~) section 13 of this act.

4 **Sec. 20.** RCW 10.64.120 and 2021 c 41 s 4 are each amended to  
5 read as follows:

6 (1) (~~Every judge of a court of limited jurisdiction shall have~~  
7 ~~the authority to levy upon a person a monthly assessment not to~~  
8 ~~exceed one hundred dollars for services provided whenever the person~~  
9 ~~is referred by the court to the misdemeanor probation department for~~  
10 ~~evaluation or supervision services. The assessment may also be made~~  
11 ~~by a judge in superior court when such misdemeanor or gross~~  
12 ~~misdemeanor cases are heard in the superior court. Nothing in this~~  
13 ~~subsection prevents contracting jurisdictions under RCW 39.34.180(6)~~  
14 ~~from agreeing to the division of moneys received for probation~~  
15 ~~supervision services.~~

16 (2) ~~For the purposes of this section the~~) The administrative  
17 office of the courts shall define a probation department and adopt  
18 rules for the qualifications of probation officers based on  
19 occupational and educational requirements developed by an oversight  
20 committee. This oversight committee shall include a representative  
21 from the district and municipal court judges' association, the  
22 misdemeanor corrections association, the administrative office of  
23 the courts, and associations of cities and counties. The oversight  
24 committee shall consider qualifications that provide the training and  
25 education necessary to (a) conduct presentencing and postsentencing  
26 background investigations, including sentencing recommendations to  
27 the court regarding jail terms, alternatives to incarceration, and  
28 conditions of release; and (b) provide ongoing supervision and  
29 assessment of offenders' needs and the risk they pose to the  
30 community.

31 (~~(3) It shall be the responsibility of the probation services~~  
32 ~~office to implement local procedures approved by the court of limited~~  
33 ~~jurisdiction to ensure collection and payment of such fees into the~~  
34 ~~general fund of the city or county treasury.~~

35 (4) ~~Revenues raised under this section shall be used to fund~~  
36 ~~programs for probation services and shall be in addition to those~~  
37 ~~funds provided in RCW 3.62.050.~~

38 (5) ~~Assessments and fees levied upon a probationer under this~~  
39 ~~section must be suspended while the probationer is being supervised~~

1 ~~by another state under RCW 9.94A.745, the interstate compact for~~  
2 ~~adult offender supervision.))~~ (2) Probation departments may not levy  
3 fees or assessments related to any misdemeanor or felony evaluation  
4 or supervision services.

5 **Sec. 21.** RCW 10.82.070 and 2012 c 136 s 6 are each amended to  
6 read as follows:

7 (1) All sums of money derived from costs, fines, penalties, and  
8 forfeitures imposed or collected, in whole or in part, by a superior  
9 court for violation of orders of injunction, mandamus and other like  
10 writs, for contempt of court, or for breach of the penal laws shall  
11 be paid in cash by the person collecting the same, within twenty days  
12 after the collection, to the county treasurer of the county in which  
13 the same have accrued.

14 (2) Except as provided in RCW 9A.88.120 and 10.99.080, the county  
15 treasurer shall remit monthly thirty-two percent of the money  
16 received under this section except for certain costs to the state  
17 treasurer for deposit in the state general fund and shall deposit the  
18 remainder as provided by law. "Certain costs" as used in this  
19 subsection, means those costs awarded to prevailing parties in civil  
20 actions under RCW 4.84.010 or 36.18.040, or those costs awarded  
21 against convicted defendants in criminal actions (~~under RCW~~  
22 ~~10.01.160, 10.46.190, or 36.18.040, or other similar statutes~~) as  
23 specifically authorized by statute if such costs are specifically  
24 designated as costs by the court (~~and are awarded for the specific~~  
25 ~~reimbursement of costs incurred by the state or county in the~~  
26 ~~prosecution of the case, including the fees of defense counsel~~).  
27 Costs or assessments awarded to dedicated accounts, state or local,  
28 are not subject to this state allocation or to RCW 7.68.035.

29 (3) All fees, fines, forfeitures and penalties collected or  
30 assessed by a district court because of the violation of a state law  
31 shall be remitted as provided in chapter 3.62 RCW as now exists or is  
32 later amended. All fees, fines, forfeitures, and penalties collected  
33 or assessed by a superior court in cases on appeal from a lower court  
34 shall be remitted to the municipal or district court from which the  
35 cases were appealed.

36 **Sec. 22.** RCW 10.101.020 and 1997 c 41 s 5 are each amended to  
37 read as follows:

1 (1) A determination of indigency shall be made for all persons  
2 wishing the appointment of counsel in criminal, juvenile, involuntary  
3 commitment, and dependency cases, and any other case where the right  
4 to counsel attaches. The court or its designee shall determine  
5 whether the person is indigent pursuant to the standards set forth in  
6 this chapter.

7 (2) In making the determination of indigency, the court shall  
8 also consider the anticipated length and complexity of the  
9 proceedings and the usual and customary charges of an attorney in the  
10 community for rendering services, and any other circumstances  
11 presented to the court which are relevant to the issue of indigency.  
12 The appointment of counsel shall not be denied to the person because  
13 the person's friends or relatives, other than a spouse who was not  
14 the victim of any offense or offenses allegedly committed by the  
15 person, have resources adequate to retain counsel, or because the  
16 person has posted or is capable of posting bond.

17 (3) The determination of indigency shall be made upon the  
18 defendant's initial contact with the court or at the earliest time  
19 circumstances permit. The court or its designee shall keep a written  
20 record of the determination of indigency. Any information given by  
21 the accused under this (~~section or sections~~) chapter shall be  
22 confidential and shall not be available for use by the prosecution in  
23 the pending case.

24 (4) If a determination of eligibility cannot be made before the  
25 time when the first services are to be rendered, the court shall  
26 appoint an attorney on a provisional basis. If the court subsequently  
27 determines that the person receiving the services is ineligible, the  
28 court shall notify the person of the termination of services, subject  
29 to court-ordered reinstatement.

30 (~~(5) (All persons determined to be indigent and able to~~  
31 ~~contribute, shall be required to execute a promissory note at the~~  
32 ~~time counsel is appointed. The person shall be informed whether~~  
33 ~~payment shall be made in the form of a lump sum payment or periodic~~  
34 ~~payments. The payment and payment schedule must be set forth in~~  
35 ~~writing. The person receiving the appointment of counsel shall also~~  
36 ~~sign an affidavit swearing under penalty of perjury that all income~~  
37 ~~and assets reported are complete and accurate. In addition, the~~  
38 ~~person must swear in the affidavit to immediately report any change~~  
39 ~~in financial status to the court.~~

1       ~~(6))~~) The office or individual charged by the court to make the  
2 determination of indigency shall provide a written report and opinion  
3 as to indigency on a form prescribed by the office of public defense,  
4 based on information obtained from the defendant and subject to  
5 verification. The form shall include information necessary to provide  
6 a basis for making a determination with respect to indigency as  
7 provided by this chapter.

8       (6) A defendant who is indigent shall not be charged costs or  
9 fees for court-appointed counsel.

10       **Sec. 23.** RCW 35.20.220 and 2018 c 269 s 5 are each amended to  
11 read as follows:

12       (1) The chief clerk, under the supervision and direction of the  
13 court administrator of the municipal court, shall have the custody  
14 and care of the books, papers and records of the court. The chief  
15 clerk or a deputy shall be present during the session of the court  
16 and has the power to swear all witnesses and jurors, administer oaths  
17 and affidavits, and take acknowledgments. The chief clerk shall keep  
18 the records of the court and shall issue all process under his or her  
19 hand and the seal of the court. The chief clerk shall do and perform  
20 all things and have the same powers pertaining to the office as the  
21 clerks of the superior courts have in their office. He or she shall  
22 receive all fines, penalties, and fees of every kind and keep a full,  
23 accurate, and detailed account of the same. The chief clerk shall on  
24 each day pay into the city treasury all money received for the city  
25 during the day previous, with a detailed account of the same, and  
26 taking the treasurer's receipt therefor.

27       (2) Except as provided in RCW 9A.88.120 and 10.99.080, the city  
28 treasurer shall remit monthly thirty-two percent of the noninterest  
29 money received under this section, other than for parking infractions  
30 and certain costs to the state treasurer. "Certain costs" as used in  
31 this subsection, means those costs awarded to prevailing parties in  
32 civil actions under RCW 4.84.010 or 36.18.040, or those costs awarded  
33 against convicted defendants in criminal actions (~~under RCW~~  
34 ~~10.01.160, 10.46.190, or 36.18.040, or other similar statutes~~) as  
35 specifically authorized by statute if such costs are specifically  
36 designated as costs by the court (~~and are awarded for the specific~~  
37 ~~reimbursement of costs incurred by the state, county, city, or town~~  
38 ~~in the prosecution of the case, including the fees of defense~~

1 ~~counsel~~). Money remitted under this subsection to the state  
2 treasurer shall be deposited in the state general fund.

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

6 (4) (a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, penalties,  
7 fines, fees, and costs may accrue interest at the rate of twelve  
8 percent per annum, upon assignment to a collection agency. Interest  
9 may accrue only while the case is in collection status.

10 (b) As of June 7, 2018, penalties, fines, bail forfeitures, fees,  
11 and costs imposed against a defendant in a criminal proceeding shall  
12 not accrue interest.

13 (5) Interest retained by the court on penalties, fines, bail  
14 forfeitures, fees, and costs shall be split twenty-five percent to  
15 the state treasurer for deposit in the state general fund, twenty-  
16 five percent to the state treasurer for deposit in the judicial  
17 information system account as provided in RCW 2.68.020, twenty-five  
18 percent to the city general fund, and twenty-five percent to the city  
19 general fund to fund local courts.

20 **Sec. 24.** RCW 36.18.016 and 2022 c 29 s 12 are each amended to  
21 read as follows:

22 (1) Revenue collected under this section is not subject to  
23 division under RCW 36.18.025 or 27.24.070.

24 (2) (a) For the filing of a petition for modification of a decree  
25 of dissolution or paternity, within the same case as the original  
26 action, and any party filing a counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-  
27 party claim in any such action, a fee of \$36 must be paid.

28 (b) The party filing the first or initial petition for  
29 dissolution, legal separation, or declaration concerning the validity  
30 of marriage shall pay, at the time and in addition to the filing fee  
31 required under RCW 36.18.020, a fee of \$54. The clerk of the superior  
32 court shall transmit monthly \$48 of the \$54 fee collected under this  
33 subsection to the state treasury for deposit in the domestic violence  
34 prevention account. The remaining six dollars shall be retained by  
35 the county for the purpose of supporting community-based domestic  
36 violence services within the county, except for five percent of the  
37 six dollars, which may be retained by the court for administrative  
38 purposes. On or before December 15th of each year, the county shall  
39 report to the department of social and health services revenues

1 associated with this section and community-based domestic violence  
2 services expenditures. The department of social and health services  
3 shall develop a reporting form to be utilized by counties for uniform  
4 reporting purposes.

5 (3) ~~((a))~~ The party making a demand for a jury of six in a civil  
6 action shall pay, at the time, a fee of \$125; if the demand is for a  
7 jury of 12, a fee of \$250. If, after the party demands a jury of six  
8 and pays the required fee, any other party to the action requests a  
9 jury of 12, an additional \$125 fee will be required of the party  
10 demanding the increased number of jurors.

11 ~~((b) Upon conviction in criminal cases a jury demand charge of  
12 \$125 for a jury of six, or \$250 for a jury of 12 may be imposed as  
13 costs under RCW 10.46.190.))~~

14 (4) For preparing a certified copy of an instrument on file or of  
15 record in the clerk's office, for the first page or portion of the  
16 first page, a fee of five dollars, and for each additional page or  
17 portion of a page, a fee of one dollar must be charged. For  
18 authenticating or exemplifying an instrument, a fee of two dollars  
19 for each additional seal affixed must be charged. For preparing a  
20 copy of an instrument on file or of record in the clerk's office  
21 without a seal, a fee of 50 cents per page must be charged. When  
22 copying a document without a seal or file that is in an electronic  
23 format, a fee of 25 cents per page must be charged. For copies made  
24 on a compact disc, an additional fee of \$20 for each compact disc  
25 must be charged.

26 (5) For executing a certificate, with or without a seal, a fee of  
27 two dollars must be charged.

28 (6) For a garnishee defendant named in an affidavit for  
29 garnishment and for a writ of attachment, a fee of \$20 must be  
30 charged.

31 (7) For filing a supplemental proceeding, a fee of \$20 must be  
32 charged.

33 (8) For approving a bond, including justification on the bond, in  
34 other than civil actions and probate proceedings, a fee of two  
35 dollars must be charged.

36 (9) For the issuance of a certificate of qualification and a  
37 certified copy of letters of administration, letters testamentary, or  
38 letters of guardianship, there must be a fee of five dollars.

39 (10) For the preparation of a passport application, the clerk may  
40 collect an execution fee as authorized by the federal government.

1 (11) For clerk's services such as performing historical searches,  
2 compiling statistical reports, and conducting exceptional record  
3 searches, the clerk may collect a fee not to exceed \$30 per hour.

4 (12) For processing ex parte orders, the clerk may collect a fee  
5 of \$30.

6 (13) For duplicated recordings of court's proceedings there must  
7 be a fee of \$10 for each audiotape and \$25 for each video or other  
8 electronic storage medium.

9 (14) For registration of land titles, Torrens Act, under RCW  
10 65.12.780, a fee of \$20 must be charged.

11 (15) For the issuance of extension of judgment under RCW 6.17.020  
12 and chapter 9.94A RCW, a fee of \$200 must be charged. When the  
13 extension of judgment is at the request of the clerk, the \$200 charge  
14 may be imposed as court costs (~~(under RCW 10.46.190)~~). This charge  
15 may not be imposed in criminal cases except as provided in RCW  
16 6.17.020.

17 (16) A facilitator surcharge of up to \$20 must be charged as  
18 authorized under RCW 26.12.240.

19 (17) For filing an adjudication claim under RCW 90.03.180, a fee  
20 of \$25 must be charged.

21 (18) For filing a claim of frivolous lien under RCW 60.04.081 or  
22 60.90.130 or filing an action to release a lien under RCW 60.90.090  
23 and 60.90.140, a fee of \$35 must be charged.

24 (19) For preparation of a change of venue, a fee of \$20 must be  
25 charged by the originating court in addition to the per page charges  
26 in subsection (4) of this section.

27 (20) A service fee of five dollars for the first page and one  
28 dollar for each additional page must be charged for receiving faxed  
29 documents, pursuant to Washington state rules of court, general rule  
30 17.

31 (21) For preparation of clerk's papers under RAP 9.7, a fee of 50  
32 cents per page must be charged.

33 (22) For copies and reports produced at the local level as  
34 permitted by RCW 2.68.020 and supreme court policy, a variable fee  
35 must be charged.

36 (23) Investment service charge and earnings under RCW 36.48.090  
37 must be charged.

38 (24) Costs for nonstatutory services rendered by clerk by  
39 authority of local ordinance or policy must be charged.

1 (25) For filing a request for civil arbitration, a filing fee may  
2 be assessed against the party filing a statement of arbitrability not  
3 to exceed \$250 as established by authority of local ordinance. \$220  
4 of this charge shall be used to offset the cost of the civil  
5 arbitration program. \$30 of each fee collected under this subsection  
6 must be used for indigent defense services.

7 (26) For filing a request for trial de novo of a civil  
8 arbitration award, a fee not to exceed \$400 as established by  
9 authority of local ordinance must be charged.

10 (27) A public agency may not charge a fee to a law enforcement  
11 agency, for preparation, copying, or mailing of certified copies of  
12 the judgment and sentence, information, affidavit of probable cause,  
13 and/or the notice of requirement to register, of a sex offender  
14 convicted in a Washington court, when such records are necessary for  
15 risk assessment, preparation of a case for failure to register, or  
16 maintenance of a sex offender's registration file.

17 (28) For the filing of a will or codicil under the provisions of  
18 chapter 11.12 RCW, a fee of \$20 must be charged.

19 (29) A surcharge of up to \$20 may be charged in dissolution and  
20 legal separation actions as authorized by RCW 26.12.260.

21 The revenue to counties from the fees established in this section  
22 shall be deemed to be complete reimbursement from the state for the  
23 state's share of benefits paid to the superior court judges of the  
24 state prior to July 24, 2005, and no claim shall lie against the  
25 state for such benefits.

26 **Sec. 25.** RCW 36.18.020 and 2022 c 260 s 17 are each amended to  
27 read as follows:

28 (1) Revenue collected under this section is subject to division  
29 with the state under RCW 36.18.025 and with the county or regional  
30 law library fund under RCW 27.24.070, except as provided in  
31 subsection ~~((+5+))~~ (6) of this section.

32 (2) Clerks of superior courts shall collect the following fees  
33 for their official services:

34 (a) In addition to any other fee required by law, the party  
35 filing the first or initial document in any civil action, including,  
36 but not limited to an action for restitution, adoption, or change of  
37 name, and any party filing a counterclaim, cross-claim, or third-  
38 party claim in any such civil action, shall pay, at the time the  
39 document is filed, a fee of \$200 except, in an unlawful detainer



1 action under chapter 59.18 or 59.20 RCW for which the plaintiff shall  
2 pay a case initiating filing fee of \$45, or in proceedings filed  
3 under RCW 28A.225.030 alleging a violation of the compulsory  
4 attendance laws where the petitioner shall not pay a filing fee. The  
5 \$45 filing fee under this subsection for an unlawful detainer action  
6 shall not include an order to show cause or any other order or  
7 judgment except a default order or default judgment in an unlawful  
8 detainer action.

9 (b) Any party, except a defendant in a criminal case, filing the  
10 first or initial document on an appeal from a court of limited  
11 jurisdiction or any party on any civil appeal, shall pay, when the  
12 document is filed, a fee of \$200.

13 (c) For filing of a petition for judicial review as required  
14 under RCW 34.05.514 a filing fee of \$200.

15 (d) For filing of a petition for an antiharassment protection  
16 order under RCW 7.105.100 a filing fee of \$53.

17 (e) For filing the notice of debt due for the compensation of a  
18 crime victim under RCW 7.68.120(2) (a) a fee of \$200.

19 (f) In probate proceedings, the party instituting such  
20 proceedings, shall pay at the time of filing the first document  
21 therein, a fee of \$200.

22 (g) For filing any petition to contest a will admitted to probate  
23 or a petition to admit a will which has been rejected, or a petition  
24 objecting to a written agreement or memorandum as provided in RCW  
25 11.96A.220, there shall be paid a fee of \$200.

26 ~~(h) ((Upon conviction or plea of guilty, upon failure to  
27 prosecute an appeal from a court of limited jurisdiction as provided  
28 by law, or upon affirmance of a conviction by a court of limited  
29 jurisdiction, an adult defendant in a criminal case shall be liable  
30 for a fee of two hundred dollars, except this fee shall not be  
31 imposed on a defendant who is indigent as defined in RCW  
32 10.01.160(3). Upon motion by the defendant, the court may waive or  
33 reduce any fee previously imposed under this subsection if the court  
34 finds that the defendant is indigent as defined in RCW 10.01.160(3).~~

35 ~~(i))~~ With the exception of demands for jury hereafter made and  
36 garnishments hereafter issued, civil actions and probate proceedings  
37 filed prior to midnight, July 1, 1972, shall be completed and  
38 governed by the fee schedule in effect as of January 1, 1972.  
39 However, no fee shall be assessed if an order of dismissal on the  
40 clerk's record be filed as provided by rule of the supreme court.

1       (3) No filing fee shall be charged or collected in a criminal  
2 case.

3       (4) No fee shall be collected when a petition for relinquishment  
4 of parental rights is filed pursuant to RCW 26.33.080 or for forms  
5 and instructional brochures provided under RCW 7.105.115.

6       (~~(4)~~) (5) No fee shall be collected when an abstract of  
7 judgment is filed by the county clerk of another county for the  
8 purposes of collection of legal financial obligations.

9       (~~(5)~~) (6)(a) In addition to the fees required to be collected  
10 under this section, clerks of the superior courts must collect the  
11 following surcharges (~~(as provided in this subsection (5))~~) of which  
12 75 percent must be remitted to the state treasurer for deposit in the  
13 judicial stabilization trust account and 25 percent must be retained  
14 by the county.

15       (b) On filing fees required to be collected under subsection  
16 (2)(b) of this section, a surcharge of \$30 must be collected.

17       (c) On all filing fees required to be collected under this  
18 section, except for fees required under subsection (2)(b) (~~(7)~~) and  
19 (d) (~~(7, and (h))~~) of this section, a surcharge of \$40 must be  
20 collected.

21       **Sec. 26.** RCW 4.56.110 and 2019 c 371 s 1 are each amended to  
22 read as follows:

23       Interest on judgments shall accrue as follows:

24       (1) Judgments founded on written contracts, providing for the  
25 payment of interest until paid at a specified rate, shall bear  
26 interest at the rate specified in the contracts: PROVIDED, That said  
27 interest rate is set forth in the judgment.

28       (2) All judgments for unpaid child support that have accrued  
29 under a superior court order or an order entered under the  
30 administrative procedure act shall bear interest at the rate of  
31 twelve percent.

32       (3)(a) Judgments founded on the tortious conduct of a "public  
33 agency" as defined in RCW 42.30.020 shall bear interest from the date  
34 of entry at two percentage points above the equivalent coupon issue  
35 yield, as published by the board of governors of the federal reserve  
36 system, of the average bill rate for twenty-six week treasury bills  
37 as determined at the first bill market auction conducted during the  
38 calendar month immediately preceding the date of entry. In any case  
39 where a court is directed on review to enter judgment on a verdict or

1 in any case where a judgment entered on a verdict is wholly or partly  
2 affirmed on review, interest on the judgment or on that portion of  
3 the judgment affirmed shall date back to and shall accrue from the  
4 date the verdict was rendered.

5 (b) Except as provided in (a) of this subsection, judgments  
6 founded on the tortious conduct of individuals or other entities,  
7 whether acting in their personal or representative capacities, shall  
8 bear interest from the date of entry at two percentage points above  
9 the prime rate, as published by the board of governors of the federal  
10 reserve system on the first business day of the calendar month  
11 immediately preceding the date of entry. In any case where a court is  
12 directed on review to enter judgment on a verdict or in any case  
13 where a judgment entered on a verdict is wholly or partly affirmed on  
14 review, interest on the judgment or on that portion of the judgment  
15 affirmed shall date back to and shall accrue from the date the  
16 verdict was rendered.

17 (4) Except as provided under subsection (1) of this section,  
18 judgments for unpaid private student loan debt, as defined in RCW  
19 6.01.060, shall bear interest from the date of entry at two  
20 percentage points above the prime rate, as published by the board of  
21 governors of the federal reserve system on the first business day of  
22 the calendar month immediately preceding the date of entry.

23 (5) Except as provided under subsection (1) of this section,  
24 judgments for unpaid consumer debt, as defined in RCW 6.01.060, shall  
25 bear interest from the date of entry at a rate of nine percent.

26 (6) Except as provided under subsections (1) through (5) of this  
27 section, judgments shall bear interest from the date of entry at the  
28 maximum rate permitted under RCW 19.52.020 on the date of entry  
29 thereof. In any case where a court is directed on review to enter  
30 judgment on a verdict or in any case where a judgment entered on a  
31 verdict is wholly or partly affirmed on review, interest on the  
32 judgment or on that portion of the judgment affirmed shall date back  
33 to and shall accrue from the date the verdict was rendered. The  
34 method for determining an interest rate prescribed by this subsection  
35 is also the method for determining the "rate applicable to civil  
36 judgments" for purposes of RCW (~~(10.82.090)~~) 10.01.090.

37 **Sec. 27.** RCW 6.17.020 and 2022 c 260 s 5 are each amended to  
38 read as follows:

1 (1) Except as provided in subsections (2), (3), and (4) of this  
2 section, the party in whose favor a judgment of a court has been or  
3 may be filed or rendered, or the assignee or the current holder  
4 thereof, may have an execution, garnishment, or other legal process  
5 issued for the collection or enforcement of the judgment at any time  
6 within 10 years from entry of the judgment or the filing of the  
7 judgment in this state.

8 (2) After July 23, 1989, a party who obtains a judgment or order  
9 of a court or an administrative order entered as defined in RCW  
10 74.20A.020(6) for accrued child support, or the assignee or the  
11 current holder thereof, may have an execution, garnishment, or other  
12 legal process issued upon that judgment or order at any time within  
13 10 years of the 18th birthday of the youngest child named in the  
14 order for whom support is ordered.

15 (3) After June 9, 1994, a party in whose favor a judgment has  
16 been filed as a foreign judgment or rendered pursuant to subsection  
17 (1) or (4) of this section, or the assignee or the current holder  
18 thereof, may, within 90 days before the expiration of the original  
19 10-year period, apply to the court that rendered the judgment or to  
20 the court where the judgment was filed as a foreign judgment for an  
21 order granting an additional 10 years during which an execution,  
22 garnishment, or other legal process may be issued. If a district  
23 court judgment of this state is transcribed to a superior court of  
24 this state, the original district court judgment shall not be  
25 extended and any petition under this section to extend the judgment  
26 that has been transcribed to superior court shall be filed in the  
27 superior court within 90 days before the expiration of the 10-year  
28 period of the date the transcript of the district court judgment was  
29 filed in the superior court of this state. The petitioner shall pay  
30 to the court a filing fee equal to the filing fee for filing the  
31 first or initial paper in a civil action in the court, except in the  
32 case of district court judgments transcribed to superior court, where  
33 the filing fee shall be the fee for filing the first or initial paper  
34 in a civil action in the superior court where the judgment was  
35 transcribed. The order granting the application shall contain an  
36 updated judgment summary as provided in RCW 4.64.030. The filing fee  
37 required under this subsection shall be included in the judgment  
38 summary and shall be a recoverable cost. The application shall be  
39 granted as a matter of right, subject to review only for timeliness,

1 factual issues of full or partial satisfaction, or errors in  
2 calculating the judgment summary amounts.

3 (4) (a) A party who obtains a judgment or order for restitution  
4 pursuant to a criminal judgment and sentence, or the assignee or the  
5 current holder thereof, may execute, garnish, and/or have legal  
6 process issued upon the judgment or order any time within 10 years  
7 subsequent to the entry of the judgment and sentence or 10 years  
8 following the offender's release from total confinement as provided  
9 in chapter 9.94A RCW. The clerk of (~~(the)~~) the superior court, or a  
10 party designated by the clerk, may seek extension under subsection  
11 (3) of this section for purposes of collection as allowed under RCW  
12 36.18.190, provided that no filing fee shall be required.

13 (b) A party who obtains a judgment or order for court-ordered  
14 legal financial obligations other than restitution, pursuant to a  
15 criminal judgment and sentence, or the assignee or the current holder  
16 thereof, may execute, garnish, and have legal process issued upon the  
17 judgment or order any time within 10 years subsequent to the entry of  
18 the judgment and sentence or 10 years following the offender's  
19 release from total confinement as provided in chapter 9.94A RCW. The  
20 clerk of (~~(the)~~) the superior court, or a party designated by the  
21 clerk, may seek extension under subsection (3) of this section for  
22 purposes of collection as allowed under RCW 36.18.190, only if the  
23 court finds that the offender has the current or likely future  
24 ability to pay the nonrestitution legal financial obligations. A  
25 person does not have the current ability to pay if the person is  
26 indigent as defined in (~~(RCW 10.01.160(3))~~) section 13 of this act.  
27 No filing fee shall be required for filing a petition for an  
28 extension pursuant to this subsection (4) (b).

29 (5) "Court" as used in this section includes but is not limited  
30 to the United States supreme court, the United States courts of  
31 appeals, the United States district courts, the United States  
32 bankruptcy courts, the Washington state supreme court, the court of  
33 appeals of the state of Washington, superior courts and district  
34 courts of the counties of the state of Washington, and courts of  
35 other states and jurisdictions from which judgment has been filed in  
36 this state under chapter 6.36 or 6.40 RCW.

37 (6) The perfection of any judgment lien and the priority of that  
38 judgment lien on property as established by RCW 6.13.090 and chapter  
39 4.56 RCW is not altered by the extension of the judgment pursuant to  
40 the provisions of this section and the lien remains in full force and

1 effect and does not have to be rerecorded after it is extended.  
2 Continued perfection of a judgment that has been transcribed to other  
3 counties and perfected in those counties may be accomplished after  
4 extension of the judgment by filing with the clerk of the other  
5 counties where the judgment has been filed either a certified copy of  
6 the order extending the judgment or a certified copy of the docket of  
7 the matter where the judgment was extended.

8 (7) Except as ordered in RCW 4.16.020 (2) or (3), chapter 9.94A  
9 RCW, or chapter 13.40 RCW, no judgment is enforceable for a period  
10 exceeding 20 years from the date of entry in the originating court.  
11 Nothing in this section may be interpreted to extend the expiration  
12 date of a foreign judgment beyond the expiration date under the laws  
13 of the jurisdiction where the judgment originated.

14 (8) The chapter 261, Laws of 2002 amendments to this section  
15 apply to all judgments currently in effect on June 13, 2002, to all  
16 judgments extended after June 9, 1994, unless the judgment has been  
17 satisfied, vacated, and/or quashed, and to all judgments filed or  
18 rendered, or both, after June 13, 2002.

19 **Sec. 28.** RCW 7.68.035 and 2023 c 449 s 1 are each amended to  
20 read as follows:

21 (1) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, when  
22 any adult person is found guilty in any superior court of having  
23 committed a crime, except as provided in subsection (2) of this  
24 section, there shall be imposed by the court upon such convicted  
25 person a penalty assessment. The assessment shall be in addition to  
26 any other penalty or fine imposed by law and shall be five hundred  
27 dollars for each case or cause of action that includes one or more  
28 convictions of a felony or gross misdemeanor and two hundred fifty  
29 dollars for any case or cause of action that includes convictions of  
30 only one or more misdemeanors.

31 (2) The assessment imposed by subsection (1) of this section  
32 shall not apply to motor vehicle crimes defined in Title 46 RCW  
33 except those defined in the following sections: RCW 46.61.520,  
34 46.61.522, 46.61.024, 46.52.090, 46.70.140, 46.61.502, 46.61.504,  
35 46.52.101, 46.20.410, 46.52.020, 46.10.495, 46.09.480, 46.61.5249,  
36 46.61.525, 46.61.685, 46.61.530, 46.61.500, 46.61.015, 46.52.010,  
37 46.44.180, 46.10.490(2), and 46.09.470(2).

38 (3) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, when  
39 any adult person accused of having committed a crime posts bail in

1 superior court pursuant to the provisions of chapter 10.19 RCW and  
2 such bail is forfeited, there shall be deducted from the proceeds of  
3 such forfeited bail a penalty assessment, in addition to any other  
4 penalty or fine imposed by law, equal to the assessment which would  
5 be applicable under subsection (1) of this section if the person had  
6 been convicted of the crime.

7 (4) The court shall not impose the penalty assessment under this  
8 section if the court finds that the defendant, at the time of  
9 sentencing, is indigent as defined in (~~RCW 10.01.160(3)~~) section 13  
10 of this act.

11 (5) Upon motion by a defendant, the court shall waive any crime  
12 victim penalty assessment imposed prior to July 1, 2023, if:

13 (a) The person was a juvenile at the time the penalty assessment  
14 was imposed; or

15 (b) The person does not have the ability to pay the penalty  
16 assessment. A person does not have the ability to pay if the person  
17 is indigent as defined in (~~RCW 10.01.160(3)~~) section 13 of this  
18 act.

19 (6) Such penalty assessments shall be paid by the clerk of the  
20 superior court to the county treasurer. Each county shall deposit one  
21 hundred percent of the money it receives per case or cause of action  
22 under subsection (1) of this section, not less than one and seventy-  
23 five one-hundredths percent of the remaining money it retains under  
24 RCW 10.82.070 and the money it retains under chapter 3.62 RCW, and  
25 all money it receives under subsection (9) of this section into a  
26 fund maintained exclusively for the support of comprehensive programs  
27 to encourage and facilitate testimony by the victims of crimes and  
28 witnesses to crimes. A program shall be considered "comprehensive"  
29 only after approval of the department upon application by the county  
30 prosecuting attorney. The department shall approve as comprehensive  
31 only programs which:

32 (a) Provide comprehensive services to victims and witnesses of  
33 all types of crime with particular emphasis on serious crimes against  
34 persons and property. It is the intent of the legislature to make  
35 funds available only to programs which do not restrict services to  
36 victims or witnesses of a particular type or types of crime and that  
37 such funds supplement, not supplant, existing local funding levels;

38 (b) Are administered by the county prosecuting attorney either  
39 directly through the prosecuting attorney's office or by contract

1 between the county and agencies providing services to victims of  
2 crime;

3 (c) Make a reasonable effort to inform the known victim or his or  
4 her surviving dependents of the existence of this chapter and the  
5 procedure for making application for benefits;

6 (d) Assist victims in the restitution and adjudication process;  
7 and

8 (e) Assist victims of violent crimes in the preparation and  
9 presentation of their claims to the department of labor and  
10 industries under this chapter.

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

18 (7) Upon submission to the department of a letter of intent to  
19 adopt a comprehensive program, the prosecuting attorney shall retain  
20 the money deposited by the county under subsection (6) of this  
21 section until such time as the county prosecuting attorney has  
22 obtained approval of a program from the department. Approval of the  
23 comprehensive plan by the department must be obtained within one year  
24 of the date of the letter of intent to adopt a comprehensive program.  
25 The county prosecuting attorney shall not make any expenditures from  
26 the money deposited under subsection (6) of this section until  
27 approval of a comprehensive plan by the department. If a county  
28 prosecuting attorney has failed to obtain approval of a program from  
29 the department under subsection (6) of this section or failed to  
30 obtain approval of a comprehensive program within one year after  
31 submission of a letter of intent under this section, the county  
32 treasurer shall monthly transmit one hundred percent of the money  
33 deposited by the county under subsection (6) of this section to the  
34 state treasurer for deposit in the state general fund.

35 (8) County prosecuting attorneys are responsible to make every  
36 reasonable effort to insure that the penalty assessments of this  
37 chapter are imposed and collected.

38 (9) Every city and town shall transmit monthly one and seventy-  
39 five one-hundredths percent of all money, other than money received  
40 for parking infractions, retained under RCW 3.50.100 and 35.20.220 to



1 the county treasurer for deposit as provided in subsection (6) of  
2 this section.

3 **Sec. 29.** RCW 9.92.070 and 2022 c 260 s 21 are each amended to  
4 read as follows:

5 Hereafter whenever any judge of any superior court or a district  
6 or municipal judge shall sentence any person to pay any fines,  
7 penalties, assessments, fees, and costs, the judge may, in the  
8 judge's discretion, provide that such fines, penalties, assessments,  
9 fees, and costs may be paid in certain designated installments, or  
10 within certain designated period or periods. If the court finds that  
11 the defendant is indigent as defined in (~~RCW 10.01.160(3)~~) section  
12 13 of this act, the court shall allow for payment in certain  
13 designated installments or within certain designated periods. If such  
14 fines, penalties, assessments, fees, and costs shall be paid by the  
15 defendant in accordance with such order no commitment or imprisonment  
16 of the defendant shall be made for failure to pay such fine or costs.  
17 PROVIDED, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any  
18 sentence given for the violation of any of the liquor laws of this  
19 state.

20 **Sec. 30.** RCW 9.94A.6333 and 2023 c 449 s 8 are each amended to  
21 read as follows:

22 (1) If an offender violates any condition or requirement of a  
23 sentence, and the offender is not being supervised by the department,  
24 the court may modify its order of judgment and sentence and impose  
25 further punishment in accordance with this section.

26 (2) If an offender fails to comply with any of the nonfinancial  
27 conditions or requirements of a sentence the following provisions  
28 apply:

29 (a) The court, upon the motion of the state, or upon its own  
30 motion, shall require the offender to show cause why the offender  
31 should not be punished for the noncompliance. The court may issue a  
32 summons or a warrant of arrest for the offender's appearance;

33 (b) The state has the burden of showing noncompliance by a  
34 preponderance of the evidence;

35 (c) If the court finds that a violation has been proved, it may  
36 impose the sanctions specified in RCW 9.94A.633(1). Alternatively,  
37 the court may:

1 (i) Convert a term of partial confinement to total confinement;

2 or

3 (ii) Convert community restitution obligation to total or partial  
4 confinement;

5 (d) If the court finds that the violation was not willful, the  
6 court may modify its previous order regarding community restitution  
7 obligations; and

8 (e) If the violation involves a failure to undergo or comply with  
9 a mental health status evaluation and/or outpatient mental health  
10 treatment, the court shall seek a recommendation from the treatment  
11 provider or proposed treatment provider. Enforcement of orders  
12 concerning outpatient mental health treatment must reflect the  
13 availability of treatment and must pursue the least restrictive means  
14 of promoting participation in treatment. If the offender's failure to  
15 receive care essential for health and safety presents a risk of  
16 serious physical harm or probable harmful consequences, the civil  
17 detention and commitment procedures of chapter 71.05 RCW shall be  
18 considered in preference to incarceration in a local or state  
19 correctional facility.

20 (3) If an offender fails to pay legal financial obligations as a  
21 requirement of a sentence the following provisions apply:

22 (a) The court, upon the motion of the state, or upon its own  
23 motion, shall require the offender to show cause why the offender  
24 should not be punished for the noncompliance. The court may issue a  
25 summons or a warrant of arrest for the offender's appearance;

26 (b) The state has the burden of showing noncompliance by a  
27 preponderance of the evidence;

28 (c) The court may not sanction the offender for failure to pay  
29 legal financial obligations unless the court finds, after a hearing  
30 and on the record, that the failure to pay is willful. A failure to  
31 pay is willful if the offender has the current ability to pay but  
32 refuses to do so. In determining whether the offender has the current  
33 ability to pay, the court shall inquire into and consider: (i) The  
34 offender's income and assets; (ii) the offender's basic living costs  
35 as defined by RCW 10.101.010 and other liabilities including child  
36 support and other legal financial obligations; and (iii) the  
37 offender's bona fide efforts to acquire additional resources. An  
38 offender who is indigent as defined in ((RCW 10.01.160(3))) section  
39 13 of this act is presumed to lack the current ability to pay;

1 (d) If the court determines that the offender is homeless or a  
2 person who is mentally ill, as defined in RCW 71.24.025, failure to  
3 pay a legal financial obligation is not willful noncompliance and  
4 shall not subject the offender to penalties;

5 (e) If the court finds that a failure to pay is willful  
6 noncompliance, it may impose the sanctions specified in RCW  
7 9.94A.633(1); and

8 (f) If the court finds that the violation was not willful, the  
9 court may, and if the court finds that the defendant is indigent as  
10 defined in (~~RCW 10.01.160(3)~~) section 13 of this act, the court  
11 shall modify the terms of payment of the legal financial obligations,  
12 reduce or waive nonrestitution legal financial obligations, or  
13 convert nonrestitution legal financial obligations to community  
14 restitution hours, if the jurisdiction operates a community  
15 restitution program, at the rate of no less than the state minimum  
16 wage established in RCW 49.46.020 for each hour of community  
17 restitution.

18 (4) Any time served in confinement awaiting a hearing on  
19 noncompliance shall be credited against any confinement ordered by  
20 the court.

21 (5) Nothing in this section prohibits the filing of escape  
22 charges if appropriate.

23 **Sec. 31.** RCW 9.94B.040 and 2023 c 449 s 10 are each amended to  
24 read as follows:

25 (1) If an offender violates any condition or requirement of a  
26 sentence, the court may modify its order of judgment and sentence and  
27 impose further punishment in accordance with this section.

28 (2) In cases where conditions from a second or later sentence of  
29 community supervision begin prior to the term of the second or later  
30 sentence, the court shall treat a violation of such conditions as a  
31 violation of the sentence of community supervision currently being  
32 served.

33 (3) If an offender fails to comply with any of the nonfinancial  
34 requirements or conditions of a sentence the following provisions  
35 apply:

36 (a)(i) Following the violation, if the offender and the  
37 department make a stipulated agreement, the department may impose  
38 sanctions such as work release, home detention with electronic  
39 monitoring, work crew, community restitution, inpatient treatment,

1 daily reporting, curfew, educational or counseling sessions,  
2 supervision enhanced through electronic monitoring, jail time, or  
3 other sanctions available in the community.

4 (ii) Within 72 hours of signing the stipulated agreement, the  
5 department shall submit a report to the court and the prosecuting  
6 attorney outlining the violation or violations, and sanctions  
7 imposed. Within 15 days of receipt of the report, if the court is not  
8 satisfied with the sanctions, the court may schedule a hearing and  
9 may modify the department's sanctions. If this occurs, the offender  
10 may withdraw from the stipulated agreement.

11 (iii) If the offender fails to comply with the sanction  
12 administratively imposed by the department, the court may take action  
13 regarding the original noncompliance. Offender failure to comply with  
14 the sanction administratively imposed by the department may be  
15 considered an additional violation;

16 (b) In the absence of a stipulated agreement, or where the court  
17 is not satisfied with the department's sanctions as provided in (a)  
18 of this subsection, the court, upon the motion of the state, or upon  
19 its own motion, shall require the offender to show cause why the  
20 offender should not be punished for the noncompliance. The court may  
21 issue a summons or a warrant of arrest for the offender's appearance;

22 (c) The state has the burden of showing noncompliance by a  
23 preponderance of the evidence. If the court finds that the violation  
24 has occurred, it may order the offender to be confined for a period  
25 not to exceed 60 days for each violation, and may (i) convert a term  
26 of partial confinement to total confinement, (ii) convert community  
27 restitution obligation to total or partial confinement, or (iii)  
28 order one or more of the penalties authorized in (a)(i) of this  
29 subsection. Any time served in confinement awaiting a hearing on  
30 noncompliance shall be credited against any confinement order by the  
31 court;

32 (d) If the court finds that the violation was not willful, the  
33 court may modify its previous order regarding community restitution  
34 obligations; and

35 (e) If the violation involves a failure to undergo or comply with  
36 mental status evaluation and/or outpatient mental health treatment,  
37 the community corrections officer shall consult with the treatment  
38 provider or proposed treatment provider. Enforcement of orders  
39 concerning outpatient mental health treatment must reflect the  
40 availability of treatment and must pursue the least restrictive means

1 of promoting participation in treatment. If the offender's failure to  
2 receive care essential for health and safety presents a risk of  
3 serious physical harm or probable harmful consequences, the civil  
4 detention and commitment procedures of chapter 71.05 RCW shall be  
5 considered in preference to incarceration in a local or state  
6 correctional facility.

7 (4) If the violation involves failure to pay legal financial  
8 obligations, the following provisions apply:

9 (a) The department and the offender may enter into a stipulated  
10 agreement that the failure to pay was willful noncompliance,  
11 according to the provisions and requirements of subsection (3)(a) of  
12 this section;

13 (b) In the absence of a stipulated agreement, or where the court  
14 is not satisfied with the department's sanctions as provided in a  
15 stipulated agreement under (a) of this subsection, the court, upon  
16 the motion of the state, or upon its own motion, shall require the  
17 offender to show cause why the offender should not be punished for  
18 the noncompliance. The court may issue a summons or a warrant of  
19 arrest for the offender's appearance;

20 (c) The state has the burden of showing noncompliance by a  
21 preponderance of the evidence. The court may not sanction the  
22 offender for failure to pay legal financial obligations unless the  
23 court finds, after a hearing and on the record, that the failure to  
24 pay is willful. A failure to pay is willful if the offender has the  
25 current ability to pay but refuses to do so. In determining whether  
26 the offender has the current ability to pay, the court shall inquire  
27 into and consider: (i) The offender's income and assets; (ii) the  
28 offender's basic living costs as defined by RCW 10.101.010 and other  
29 liabilities including child support and other legal financial  
30 obligations; and (iii) the offender's bona fide efforts to acquire  
31 additional resources. An offender who is indigent as defined in (~~RCW~~  
32 ~~10.01.160(3)~~) section 13 of this act is presumed to lack the current  
33 ability to pay;

34 (d) If the court determines that the offender is homeless or a  
35 person who is mentally ill, as defined in RCW 71.24.025, failure to  
36 pay a legal financial obligation is not willful noncompliance and  
37 shall not subject the offender to penalties;

38 (e) If the court finds that the failure to pay is willful  
39 noncompliance, the court may order the offender to be confined for a  
40 period not to exceed 60 days for each violation or order one or more

1 of the penalties authorized in subsection (3)(a)(i) of this section;  
2 and

3 (f) If the court finds that the violation was not willful, the  
4 court may, and if the court finds that the defendant is indigent as  
5 defined in (~~RCW 10.01.160(3)~~) section 13 of this act, the court  
6 shall modify the terms of payment of the legal financial obligations,  
7 reduce or waive nonrestitution legal financial obligations, or  
8 convert nonrestitution legal financial obligations to community  
9 restitution hours, if the jurisdiction operates a community  
10 restitution program, at the rate of no less than the state minimum  
11 wage established in RCW 49.46.020 for each hour of community  
12 restitution.

13 (5) The community corrections officer may obtain information from  
14 the offender's mental health treatment provider on the offender's  
15 status with respect to evaluation, application for services,  
16 registration for services, and compliance with the supervision plan,  
17 without the offender's consent, as described under RCW 71.05.630.

18 (6) An offender under community placement or community  
19 supervision who is civilly detained under chapter 71.05 RCW, and  
20 subsequently discharged or conditionally released to the community,  
21 shall be under the supervision of the department of corrections for  
22 the duration of his or her period of community placement or community  
23 supervision. During any period of inpatient mental health treatment  
24 that falls within the period of community placement or community  
25 supervision, the inpatient treatment provider and the supervising  
26 community corrections officer shall notify each other about the  
27 offender's discharge, release, and legal status, and shall share  
28 other relevant information.

29 (7) Nothing in this section prohibits the filing of escape  
30 charges if appropriate.

31 **Sec. 32.** RCW 10.01.090 and 2019 c 211 s 4 are each amended to  
32 read as follows:

33 (1) An entity convicted of an offense may be ordered to pay legal  
34 financial obligations, including restitution, crime victims'  
35 assessments, costs, fines, penalties, and other assessments  
36 authorized or required by law. Legal financial obligations imposed  
37 upon an entity shall be entered and docketed by the clerk, or  
38 district or municipal court as a judgment against the entity, and it  
39 shall be of the same force and effect and be enforced against such

1 entity in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action.  
2 Notwithstanding any other provisions pertaining to legal financial  
3 obligations, all legal financial obligations imposed in a judgment  
4 against an entity under this section bear interest from the date of  
5 the judgment until payment at the rate applicable to civil judgments  
6 under RCW 4.56.110. When an entity is ordered to pay restitution,  
7 payments to the clerk must be distributed to restitution prior to all  
8 other obligations.

9 (2) Except as otherwise provided under subsection (1) of this  
10 section, payments on legal financial obligations must be collected  
11 and distributed according to the requirements under RCW 3.50.100,  
12 3.62.020, 3.62.040, 9.92.070, 9.94A.760, (~~(10.01.160,)~~) 10.01.170,  
13 10.01.180, (~~(10.46.190, 10.64.015, 10.73.160, 10.82.090,)~~) 35.20.220,  
14 and any other sections applicable to legal financial obligations  
15 imposed as a result of a criminal conviction.

16 (3) For the purposes of this section, "entity" has the same  
17 meaning as provided in RCW 9A.08.030.

18 **Sec. 33.** RCW 10.01.180 and 2023 c 449 s 12 are each amended to  
19 read as follows:

20 (1) A defendant sentenced to pay any fine, penalty, assessment,  
21 fee, or costs who willfully defaults in the payment thereof or of any  
22 installment is in contempt of court as provided in chapter 7.21 RCW.  
23 The court may issue a warrant of arrest for his or her appearance.

24 (2) When any fine, penalty, assessment, fee, or assessment of  
25 costs is imposed on a corporation or unincorporated association, it  
26 is the duty of the person authorized to make disbursement from the  
27 assets of the corporation or association to pay the obligation from  
28 those assets, and his or her failure to do so may be held to be  
29 contempt.

30 (3)(a) The court shall not sanction a defendant for contempt  
31 based on failure to pay fines, penalties, assessments, fees, or costs  
32 unless the court finds, after a hearing and on the record, that the  
33 failure to pay is willful. A failure to pay is willful if the  
34 defendant has the current ability to pay but refuses to do so.

35 (b) In determining whether the defendant has the current ability  
36 to pay, the court shall inquire into and consider: (i) The  
37 defendant's income and assets; (ii) the defendant's basic living  
38 costs as defined by RCW 10.101.010 and other liabilities including  
39 child support and other legal financial obligations; and (iii) the

1 defendant's bona fide efforts to acquire additional resources. A  
2 defendant who is indigent as defined in ((RCW 10.01.160(3))) section  
3 13 of this act is presumed to lack the current ability to pay.

4 (c) If the court determines that the defendant is homeless or a  
5 person who is mentally ill, as defined in RCW 71.24.025, failure to  
6 pay a legal financial obligation is not willful contempt and shall  
7 not subject the defendant to penalties.

8 (4) If a term of imprisonment for contempt for nonpayment of any  
9 fine, penalty, assessment, fee, or costs is ordered, the term of  
10 imprisonment shall be set forth in the commitment order, and shall  
11 not exceed one day for each \$25 of the amount ordered, 30 days if the  
12 amount ordered of costs was imposed upon conviction of a violation or  
13 misdemeanor, or one year in any other case, whichever is the shorter  
14 period. A person committed for nonpayment of any fine, penalty,  
15 assessment, fee, or costs shall be given credit toward payment for  
16 each day of imprisonment at the rate specified in the commitment  
17 order.

18 (5) If it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the  
19 default in the payment of any fine, penalty, assessment, fee, or  
20 costs is not willful contempt, the court may, and if the defendant is  
21 indigent as defined in ((RCW 10.01.160(3))) section 13 of this act,  
22 the court shall enter an order: (a) Allowing the defendant additional  
23 time for payment; (b) reducing the amount thereof or of each  
24 installment; (c) revoking the fine, penalty, assessment, fee, or  
25 costs or the unpaid portion thereof in whole or in part; or (d)  
26 converting the unpaid fine, penalty, assessment, fee, or costs to  
27 community restitution hours, if the jurisdiction operates a community  
28 restitution program, at the rate of no less than the state minimum  
29 wage established in RCW 49.46.020 for each hour of community  
30 restitution.

31 (6) A default in the payment of any fine, penalty, assessment,  
32 fee, or costs or any installment thereof may be collected by any  
33 means authorized by law for the enforcement of a judgment. The levy  
34 of execution for the collection of any fine, penalty, assessment,  
35 fee, or costs shall not discharge a defendant committed to  
36 imprisonment for contempt until the amount has actually been  
37 collected.

38 **Sec. 34.** RCW 10.01.185 and 2022 c 260 s 8 are each amended to  
39 read as follows:



1 A defendant who has been ordered to pay fines and who has not  
2 willfully failed to pay the obligation, as described in RCW  
3 9.94A.6333, 9.94B.040, and 10.01.180, may at any time petition the  
4 sentencing court for remission of the payment of fines or of any  
5 unpaid portion thereof. If it appears to the satisfaction of the  
6 court that payment of the amount due will impose manifest hardship on  
7 the defendant or the defendant's immediate family, the court may  
8 remit all or part of the amount due in fines, modify the method of  
9 payment under RCW 10.01.170, or convert the unpaid amounts to  
10 community restitution hours, if the jurisdiction operates a community  
11 restitution program, at the rate of no less than the state minimum  
12 wage established in RCW 49.46.020 for each hour of community  
13 restitution. Manifest hardship exists where the defendant is indigent  
14 as defined in (~~(RCW 10.01.160(3))~~) section 13 of this act.

15 **Sec. 35.** RCW 43.79.505 and 2022 c 297 s 956 are each amended to  
16 read as follows:

17 The judicial stabilization trust account is created within the  
18 state treasury, subject to appropriation. All receipts from the  
19 surcharges authorized by RCW 3.62.060(2), 12.40.020, 36.18.018(4),  
20 and 36.18.020(~~((5))~~) (6) shall be deposited in this account. Moneys  
21 in the account may be spent only after appropriation.

22 Expenditures from the account may be used only for the support of  
23 judicial branch agencies and, for the 2021-2023 fiscal biennium, for  
24 expenditures to address state and local costs related to the *State v.*  
25 *Blake* decision.

26 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 36.** The following acts or parts of acts are  
27 each repealed:

28 (1) RCW 3.62.085 (Fee for conviction or plea of guilty) and 2022  
29 c 260 s 16, 2018 c 269 s 16, & 2005 c 457 s 10;

30 (2) RCW 10.46.190 (Liability of convicted person for costs—Jury  
31 fee) and 2022 c 260 s 20, 2018 c 269 s 9, 2005 c 457 s 12, 1977 ex.s.  
32 c 248 s 1, 1977 ex.s. c 53 s 1, 1961 c 304 s 8, Code 1881 s 2105, &  
33 1869 p 418 s 3;

34 (3) RCW 10.73.160 (Court fees and costs) and 2022 c 260 s 10,  
35 2018 c 269 s 12, 2015 c 265 s 22, & 1995 c 275 s 3;

36 (4) RCW 10.82.090 (Interest on judgments—Disposition of  
37 nonrestitution interest) and 2023 c 449 s 13, 2022 c 260 s 12, 2018 c

1 269 s 1, 2015 c 265 s 23, 2011 c 106 s 2, 2009 c 479 s 14, 2004 c 121  
2 s 1, 1995 c 291 s 7, & 1989 c 276 s 3; and  
3 (5) RCW 70.48.390 (Fee payable by person being booked) and 2003 c  
4 99 s 1 & 1999 c 325 s 3.

5 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 37.** Sections 15 and 17 of this act expire  
6 January 1, 2026.

7 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 38.** Sections 16 and 18 of this act take  
8 effect January 1, 2026.

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