

December 2022

Legal Financial Obligations in Washington State: *Final Report*

Revised January 23, 2023 for technical corrections

The 2021 Washington State Legislature directed the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) to study legal financial obligations (LFOs)—monetary sanctions imposed on individuals convicted of a crime—in Washington State.¹

The legislation required WSIPP to study the following:

- 1) Amounts of LFOs imposed, collected, and outstanding;
- 2) Statutes that allow for the imposition of LFOs;
- 3) Percentage of the judicial branch's budget supported by LFOs;
- 4) Programs funded by LFOs in WA;
- 5) How other states fund their court systems, whether they use LFOs; and
- 6) Recommendations for potential methods and processes to delink court funding from the collection of LFOs.

WSIPP was required to produce two reports answering these questions. WSIPP's preliminary report, published in December 2021, gave background on LFOs, reviewed the laws imposing LFOs in Washington, and described Washington's and other states' court financing structures and the use of LFOs to finance their court systems.²

Summary

In 2021, the Washington State Legislature directed WSIPP to study legal financial obligations (LFOs). This report completes the legislative assignment.

WSIPP used administrative data from multiple sources to describe the level of criminal LFO impositions, adjustments, and payments made annually at all court levels.

Additionally, WSIPP completed the following:

- Reviewed Washington State policies implemented since December 2021;
- Discussed court budgets and the flow of LFO dollars through the criminal justice system;
- Described the level of funding attributed to LFO accounts and earmarked for use in programming; and
- Described legislation and policy changes completed by other states with the aim to delink court funding from the collection of LFOs.

We found that available LFO data are limited. For example, data before 2014 are unreliable and incomplete, and data at larger courts are unavailable until 2018. As a result, patterns in the data over time cannot be identified. Further, the data do not allow us to trace dollars from the collection to expenditure. More consistent data collection and reporting across courts may assist efforts to identify patterns over time in the future.

¹ [Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5092, Chapter 334, Laws of 2021.](#)

² Bales, D., & Wanner, P. (2021). *Legal Financial Obligations in Washington State: Background, Statutes, and 50-State Review.*

This report addresses the remaining components of the assignment. [Section I](#) reviews WSIPP's assignment and describes the updated Washington State policy context. [Section II](#) outlines court financing and its relationship to LFOs. [Section III](#) reports the aggregate-level amount of LFOs imposed, adjusted, and collected. [Section IV](#) provides examples of programs supported at the court level by LFOs. Finally, [Section V](#) outlines policies employed by other states to reduce or eliminate LFOs and their court financing strategies.

WSIPP Study Assignment

Study legal financial obligations as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 and make a preliminary report to the legislature by December 1, 2021, and a final report by December 1, 2022.

The study should explore the following topics:

- a) The amounts of legal and financial obligations imposed over the last three years;*
- b) The total amounts of outstanding and the total amounts collected annually, including annual collection rates; including all restitution, costs, fees, fines, penalty assessments, and interest, disaggregated;*
- c) Statutes which allow for the imposition of legal and financial obligations;*
- d) The percentage of the judicial branch's budget which has been supported by legal and financial obligations since the system's inception;*
- e) The programs funded by legal financial obligations; and*
- f) How other states fund their court system including but not limited to whether they use legal financial obligations to provide support.*

(ii) The study should recommend to the legislature potential methods and processes to delink court related funding and other county and local funding from the collection of legal financial obligations and to provide such funding through other means.

(iii) WSIPP may solicit input for the study from interested parties to include but not be limited to the Washington state association of counties, the Washington state association of county officials, the Washington state association of prosecuting attorneys, superior court judges, civil legal aid, civil rights attorneys, disability rights advocates, crime victim advocates, persons formerly incarcerated, advocates for persons who are currently or formerly incarcerated, academic researchers, persons with expertise analyzing data on legal financial obligations, the Washington state minority and justice commission and the administrative office of the courts.

ESSB 5092, Chapter 334, Laws of 2021, Section 610 (emphasis added)

I. Background

Legal financial obligations (LFOs) are monetary sanctions that may include fines, fees, restitution, and other costs or surcharges, upon a conviction for a crime in a trial court or issuance of guilt.³ LFOs fall into two general categories: criminal and non-criminal. Criminal LFOs refer to monetary sanctions resulting from a misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, or felony conviction. Non-criminal LFOs typically result from infractions (e.g., speeding tickets or traffic violations).

In this report, WSIPP focuses on criminal LFOs, unless otherwise indicated. The legislative assignment specifically directs WSIPP to study LFOs imposed by superior courts, as defined in RCW 9.94A.030. Cases brought to superior court include charges at the felony level (i.e., cases with criminal LFOs). Upon further legislative input, we broadened the focus to all cases with criminal LFOs, meaning we include LFOs applied to gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor cases at all court levels.⁴ In sum, this report focuses on criminal LFOs at the superior, district, and municipal court levels.

Our initial report outlined 250 RCWs that refer to 376 unique criminal LFOs. WSIPP's initial report also captured the larger history of LFOs in the U.S. and Washington State, described the Washington State court structure, provided a general overview of LFOs as sources of financing for courts, and the policy context through December 2021.⁵ The Washington State legislature has regularly addressed and updated the LFO system. Recent updates have been aimed at easing the financial burden on those convicted in court and addressing any reliance on court expenses on LFO collections. These efforts incorporate suggestions and requests by county government officials (particularly county clerks).⁶

Since the publication of WSIPP's 2021 report, several new policies have taken effect or are under consideration. We describe these changes more fully in the following section. These changes include LFO reconsideration days, the passage of new legislation,⁷ and the Washington Supreme Court ruling in *State v. Blake*. There is also a current pending court case that could change the use of private, for-profit agencies for the collection of LFOs.⁸

³ Trial courts are courts in which a case is initially brought to trial, such as superior, district, or municipal courts, rather than where cases are appealed, in appeals courts. We do not include information from tribal courts or juvenile courts because they are outside the scope of this project.

⁴ WSIPP chose this focus based on legislative input, other RCWs related to LFOs in lower courts, and conversations with judges, court clerks, prosecutors, academic researchers, the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), and other relevant stakeholders. Representative Tarra Simmons, Washington State House of Representatives, 23rd Legislative District

(personal communication, July 2021) and [1989 Session Laws of the State of Washington. Chapter 252, Laws of 1989.](#)

⁵ [Bales & Wanner \(2021\).](#)

⁵ [RCW 9.94A.760.](#)

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ [Engrossed Fourth Substitute House Bill 1412, Chapter 260, Laws of 2022.](#)

⁸ *Lemmon v. Pierce County* in the US District Court of Western Washington challenges the use of collections agencies to collect LFO dollars, on the grounds that the imposition of additional fees by the agencies is excessive punishment.

LFO Reconsideration Days

In 2019, Kitsap County was the first to host an LFO reconsideration day dedicated to helping eligible individuals contest their LFOs (aiming to eliminate or reduce them). Judgments are made and communicated swiftly, and resources are readily available for reconsideration day participants, including access to counsel to help guide them through the process. Kitsap and Pierce County hosted LFO reconsideration days in 2019, followed by Spokane County in 2020 and Thurston County in 2022.

The details of each day vary by county. For example, Kitsap County's LFO reconsideration day was held exclusively in person⁹ and did not involve pre-registration or pre-review of eligibility. Individuals waited in line at the courthouse to have their cases heard. There was no limit to the number of individuals who could participate.

For Thurston County's LFO reconsideration day, individuals were required to pre-register and were notified if they were eligible. Eligible individuals received an appointment to have their case reviewed by the court on the reconciliation day and could attend in person or via Zoom. This event was limited to 350 participants.

⁹ It should be noted, Kitsap County's LFO Reconsideration Day was held in 2019 whereas Thurston County's was held in 2022. The distinction of holding the event exclusively in person versus having a Zoom option was almost certainly informed by the Coronavirus pandemic in 2020.

New Legislation

New legislation was passed during the 2022 Legislative Session that goes into effect on January 1, 2023.¹⁰ Under this act, a defendant deemed unable to pay, by indigency¹¹ or otherwise, will not be required to pay restitution if the entity to which it is owed is an insurer or state agency.¹² Additionally, persons with severe mental illnesses will no longer be mandated to pay the victim penalty assessment, which is currently a mandatory LFO.

[Exhibit 1](#) illustrates the timeline of key policies related to LFOs in Washington State.

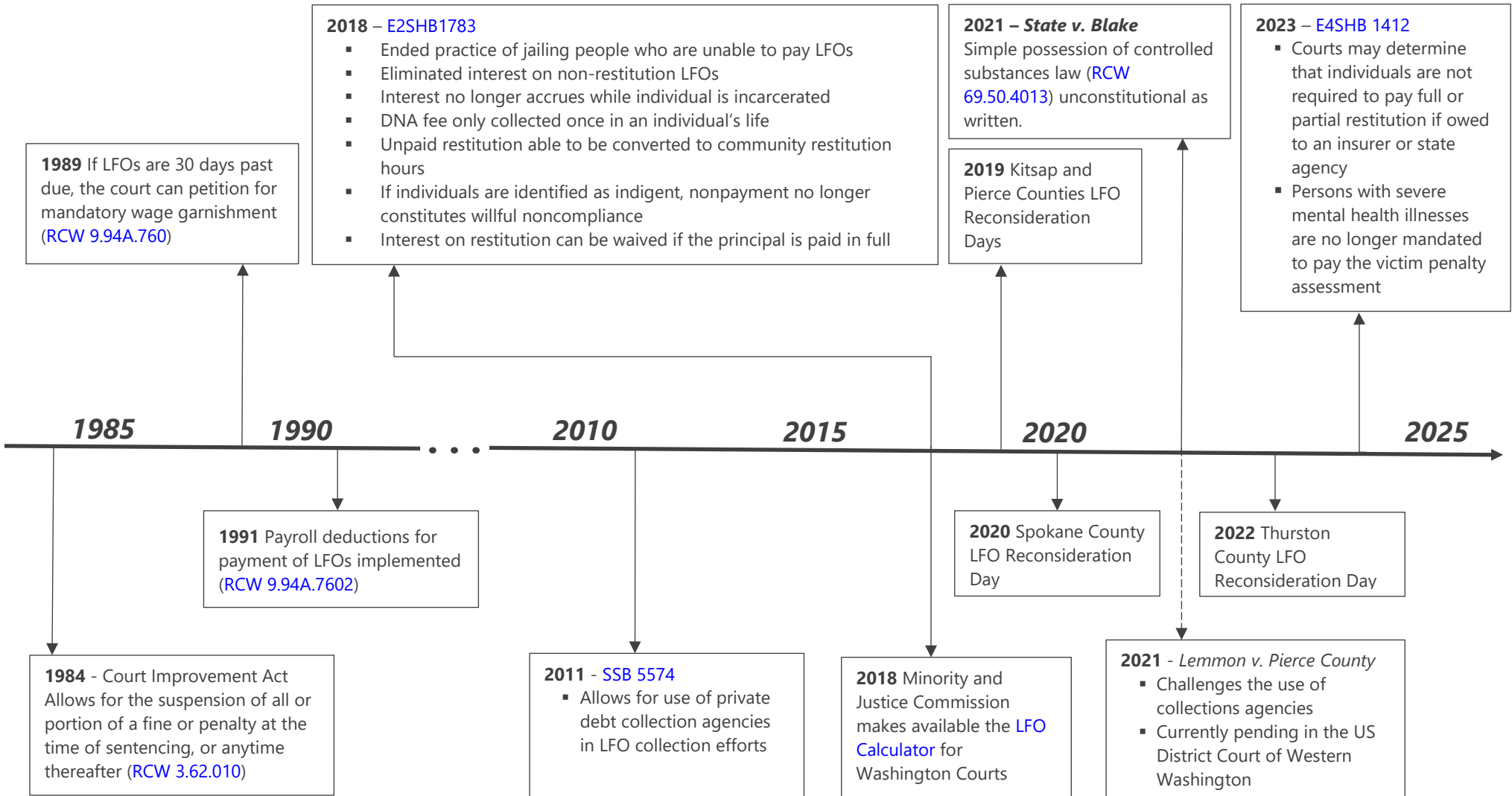
¹⁰ [E4SHB 1412](#).

¹¹ As defined in [RCW 10.101.010](#).

¹² Unless the state agency is the Department of Labor and Industries.

Exhibit 1

Timeline of Key LFO Legislation in Washington State



Note:

The dotted line indicates pending or potential change.

[State v. Blake & LFOs](#)

The Washington Supreme Court's opinion in *State v. Blake* held that the state's criminal statute outlawing simple possession of controlled substances was unconstitutional.¹³ As a result of the decision, individuals may have their drug possession convictions vacated, and LFO payments made on those cases may be refunded.¹⁴

In King County Superior Court, for example, the superior court clerk's office is responsible for refunding individuals for vacation of appropriate convictions. Refunds are ordered when the only conviction(s) on a case is for drug possession and the request for vacation is granted. Any LFO payment on a vacated case can be refunded to the individual after the clerk receives and approves an application. Cases with a drug possession conviction and any other conviction are not eligible for a refund through this process.¹⁵

Over \$46 million was appropriated in the Washington State 2022 Supplemental Budget, creating an LFO aid pool for counties.¹⁶ Additional funding for *Blake*-related LFO refunds will be needed in the future.

Specific procedures surrounding *Blake* and the longer-term outcomes of the decision on LFOs across the state are not yet known, and any other impacts of the decision on the state of LFOs in Washington State are beyond the scope of this report.

¹³ [RCW 69.50.4013](#); Supreme Court Case No. 96873-0 (February 25, 2021).

¹⁴ Due to the recent nature of the legislation, and the complexity of the issue (i.e., WA's noncentralized court system may allow for each court to have a slightly different procedure for vacating convictions and issuing refunds on paid LFOs), the impacts of *Blake* are only in their preliminary stages. Definitive impacts of the decision cannot be described as of publication of this report.

¹⁵ [King County. State v. Blake information.](#)

¹⁶ [Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5693, Chapter 297, Laws of 2022, Sec. 114\(6\)](#): \$46,750,000 was appropriated to the Judicial Stabilization Trust Account for LFOs collected by counties (superior and district courts) and an additional \$10,000,000 was appropriated for LFOs collected by cities (municipal courts).

II. LFOs and Court Funding

The legislative assignment directs WSIPP to study "the percentage of the judicial branch's budget which legal and financial obligations have supported since the system's inception."¹⁷ To answer this question, we first define the "judicial branch budget" and then illustrate how LFOs move through the court financing system.

Judicial Branch Financing vs. Court Financing

The state judicial branch financing structure supports many judicial entities in Washington State, including the supreme court, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Office of Civil Legal Aid, the court of appeals, the Commission of Judicial Conduct, the Office of Public Defense, and the State Law Library, among others.¹⁸

However, the judicial branch financing structure does not fully support the superior court or courts of limited jurisdiction (i.e., district and municipal courts) where cases are processed. Though state appropriations pay half of the salaries of superior court judges, all costs of operating superior and district courts are borne by the state's 39 counties. Municipal courts are financed exclusively by cities.

¹⁷ ESSB 5092, Chapter 334, Laws of 2021, Section 610

¹⁸ For a description of the Washington State court system, see Exhibit 1 on pg. 6 in [Bales & Wanner \(2021\)](#).

¹⁹ For this study, WSIPP requested LFO data from the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) as far back as they could reliably provide. Consultation with AOC staff indicates that reliable LFO data goes back as far as 2014. Data earlier

To understand how LFOs have monetarily supported the judicial branch since the LFO system's inception, we would need to know how much money has been collected from LFOs over time, how those monies are distributed, and ultimately, how much ends up in the judicial financing structure.

LFO Data Collection

Historical data on LFO collection is very limited,¹⁹ how monies are distributed has changed over time, and most data about distributions do not provide enough detail to understand where the money goes. We have some insight into the recent imposition and collection of LFOs and partial information about how revenue from LFOs is deposited into specific accounts depending on the type of LFO and the general type of crime. However, we lack complete information about where monies from collected LFOs ultimately end up and how they are connected to the criminal justice system and court budgets. We aim to illustrate, to the extent possible, the collected LFO payments and which accounts or funds those payments are disbursed using available data.

Funding Terminology

Understanding how we use specific terms when discussing LFO dollars is important. For example, LFO collections are LFO payments made to court clerks who remit those dollars into a particular account.²⁰

than 2014 is not complete nor reliable and is not used in this report.

²⁰ The [Washington State Auditor BARS GAAP Manual](#) states that "a governmental accounting system should be organized and operated on a fund basis. A fund is defined as

Accounts and funds are fiscal and accounting entities established to carry on specific activities or attain certain objectives.²¹ When LFO collections are remitted to accounts, they become revenue for that account. Budgets are formal documents outlining revenue, expenses, and appropriations between accounts.

Where Do The Dollars Go?

To understand the relationship between LFO dollars collected and how those dollars are spent, WSIPP met with various LFO stakeholders outlined in the research assignment. These meetings included discussions with the following:

- Individuals who have/had LFOs imposed upon them;
- The Administrative Office of the Courts;
- Members of the Washington State Minority and Justice Commission;
- County and city officials;
- Prosecuting attorneys;
- Judges;
- Civil legal aid;
- Civil rights attorneys;
- Disability rights advocates;
- Advocates for persons who are currently or formerly incarcerated;
- Crime victim advocates;
- Academic researchers; and
- Other court personnel.

a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording case and other financial resources...for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives," (3.1.1.30 Fund accounting systems).

²¹ Office of Fiscal Management. *Glossary of budget terms*.

²² This could be either the county or state general fund's basic account or a more specific account held at a county or state level.

The type of LFO (fine, fee, restitution, etc.), the general type of crime (property, drug, etc.), and the specific offense all impact the percentages of payment the collecting jurisdiction retains or sends to a larger jurisdiction's account.²² Certain LFOs are earmarked to pay for some or all of a specific service, others are sent to dedicated accounts outlined in RCW, and some are remitted to general funds.²³

Courts do not retain monies from LFOs; courts remit LFO collections to their fiscal agents (county or city) and appropriations within the budget finance courts. That is, LFO money does not directly support the financing of trial court operations. Therefore, we cannot say whether the money collected from LFOs, and the amount of monies courts receive are directly connected. In our outreach to stakeholders, various court and county officials indicated that LFO collections and court financing are not connected.²⁴ For example, restitution paid to courts is sent directly to victims. In Washington State, individual counties and cities provide much of the financing for trial court operations, and budgeting processes vary across municipalities.²⁵

[Exhibit 2](#) outlines the general flow of LFO dollars in Washington State.

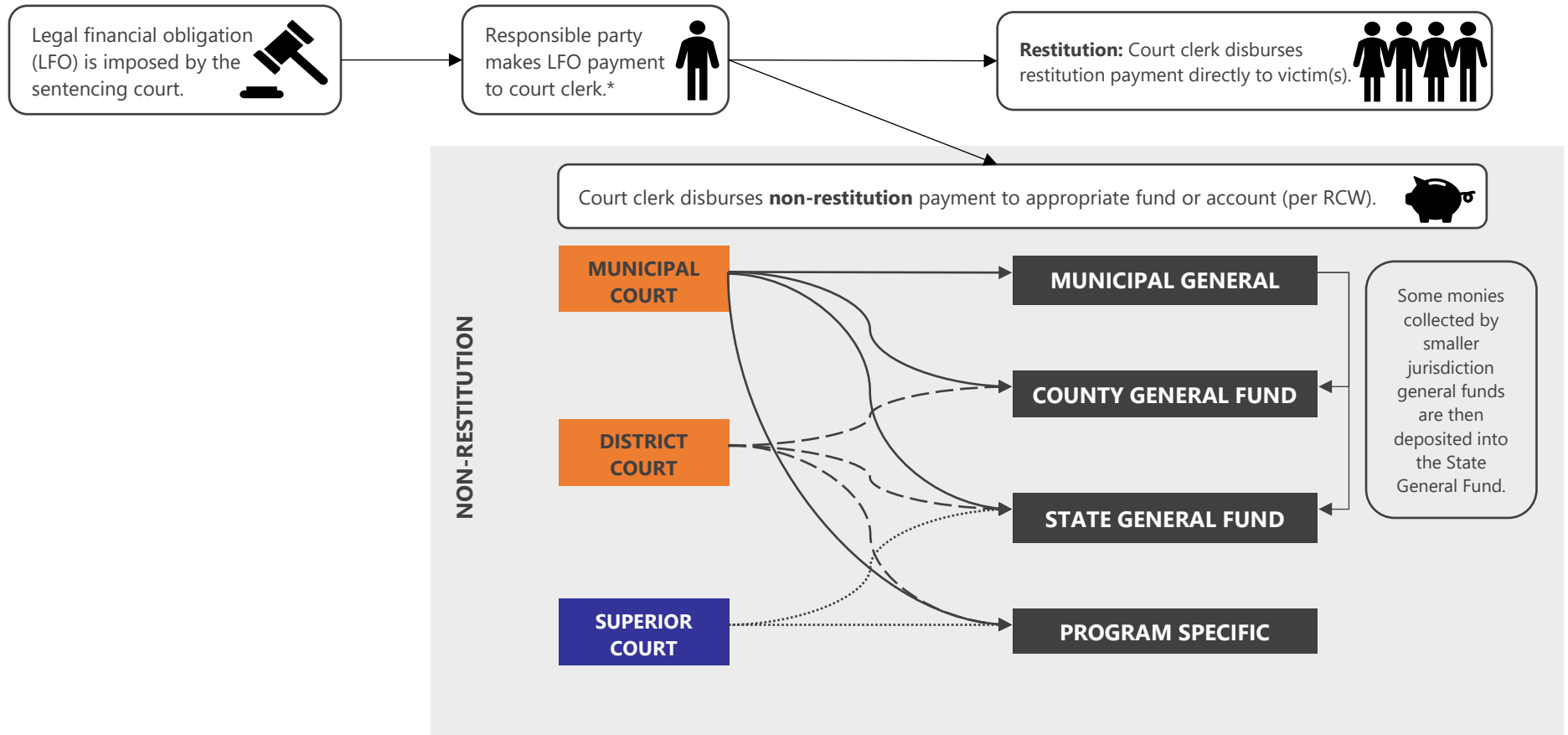
²³ Three account types are housed within a state, county, or city general fund: the basic account, administrative accounts, and other accounts. For this report, when we refer to a general fund, we mean the general fund's basic account.

²⁴ Personal Communication (Barbara Miner, Tim Fitzgerald, and David Smith)

²⁵ [Bales & Wanner \(2021\)](#).

Exhibit 2

General Flow of LFO Money in Washington State



Notes:

Orange boxes indicate courts of limited jurisdiction.

Blue box indicates superior court.

Grey boxes indicate possible funds where court clerks can disburse collected LFOs.

Municipal court LFOs are indicated with a solid line. ———→

District court LFOs are indicated with a dashed line. - - - →

Superior court LFOs are indicated with a dotted line. ·····→

*A court clerk is also referred to as a court administrator in certain counties.

At the time of sentencing, the type and amounts of LFOs imposed are determined in conjunction with any other sanctions. At sentencing or anytime thereafter, a payment plan may be made between the responsible party and the sentencing court's office of the clerk. When LFO payments are made, the money is paid to the clerk's office for the court where sentencing occurred.²⁶ Court clerks first submit restitution LFO collections to victims or beneficiaries, then remit monies from non-restitution LFO collections to the appropriate account per RCW.²⁷ There are four possible account types that non-restitution LFO money goes to; a city general fund, a county general fund, the state general fund, or an account housed within a special fund or program. Municipal courts send money to each of those four account types, district courts send money to all but city general funds, and superior courts send money to only the state general fund or special program accounts.

Once monies are sent to a general fund (city, county, or state), they are pooled with all other sources of revenue to be spent on jurisdictional expenditures. This makes it difficult to precisely trace monies from non-restitution LFO collections to criminal justice system expenses. Additionally, city or town treasurers remit 32% of noninterest monies received from non-restitution LFO payments to the state general fund.²⁸

Restitution is treated separately from non-restitution LFOs. Restitution may be determined at sentencing, but it could also be determined later, even months after sentencing has occurred.²⁹

LFO Collections Relative to Court Financing

Once LFOs are collected and remitted to their earmarked accounts, how that money is dispersed is unclear. According to discussions with stakeholders, LFO monies collected by a particular court do not necessarily come back to support the court directly. Instead, the LFO monies go to their earmarked fund or account, per RCW, and are then dispersed at the city- or county-level. Following LFO dollars once they are deposited into accounts is not possible using the currently available data.

Despite these limitations, we can report at the jurisdiction level (i.e., city or county) how much revenue (i.e., the amount of LFOs collected) is generated via fines and fees relative to the general expenses for court financing at the same level. For these summaries, we use data from the State Auditor's Office (SAO), which maintains revenue and expenditure information as part of its auditing responsibilities.³⁰

Exhibit 3 reports annual LFO revenue by BARS (Budgeting, Accounting, and Reporting System) account for all LFO types (i.e., both criminal and non-criminal LFOs). The BARS manual prescribes accounting and reporting standards for local governments in Washington State per RCW.³¹

²⁶ The court clerk is sometimes referred to as a court administrator and should be distinguished from the county clerk, a separate position to oversee court operations on a county level.

²⁷ [RCW 9.94A.760](#).

²⁸ [RCW 3.50.100](#).

²⁹ [RCW 9.94A.753](#).

³⁰ See Appendix I for more information on the SAO data and additional tables reporting LFO revenue and expenditures by

county and city. SAO data only report aggregate accounting for LFO revenue and county court expenditures. Detail into the nuances of LFO accounting is under the umbrella of the Administrative Office of the Courts. See [Section III](#) for more information.

³¹ See Office of the Washington State Auditor: [BARS GAAP Manual](#).

Exhibit 3

Annual Revenue by BARS Account (Using SAO data), by Fiscal Year

Account name	Total revenue by account				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<i>Boating Safety Fines</i>	\$5,741	\$5,537	\$3,363	\$2,876	\$1,084
<i>Boating Safety Penalties</i>	\$21,511	\$11,972	\$9,212	\$8,016	\$6,224
<i>Civil Parking Infraction Penalties</i>	\$65,528,568	\$64,254,364	\$65,906,804	\$64,523,076	\$37,874,708
<i>Collection Agency Cost</i>	\$83,465	\$194,597	\$267,137	\$223,668	\$161,630
<i>Cost Recoupment - Mandates</i>	\$115,247	\$87,331	\$119,257	\$290,956	\$267,826
<i>Court Interpreter Cost[^]</i>	\$93,734	\$72,088	\$111,527	\$126,093	\$96,994
<i>Crime Victim Penalty Assessment[^]</i>	\$1,858,854	\$1,779,009	\$1,762,566	\$1,212,109	\$906,057
<i>Criminal Filing Fees[^]</i>	\$514,429	\$520,504	\$522,459	\$349,033	\$281,711
<i>Criminal Profiteering[^]</i>	\$121,636	\$618,188	\$331,068	\$1,241,363	\$285,202
<i>Cruelty to Animals Penalties[^]</i>	\$17,620	\$16,662	\$12,540	\$16,976	\$18,076
<i>District Court Felony Fines[^]</i>	\$13,074	\$35,973	\$110,425	\$17,458	\$19,345
<i>District/Municipal Court Cost Recoupments</i>	\$3,737,815	\$3,137,923	\$3,495,281	\$2,977,474	\$1,673,983
<i>Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Fines[^]</i>	\$5,461,395	\$4,983,715	\$4,773,158	\$4,455,068	\$3,637,069
<i>Investigative Fund Assessments[^]</i>	\$1,262,323	\$1,036,195	\$908,736	\$879,689	\$856,717
<i>Jury Demand Cost[^]</i>	\$56,140	\$53,300	\$53,653	\$62,172	\$78,473
<i>Law Enforcement Cost[^]</i>	\$245,800	\$195,323	\$172,741	\$218,064	\$114,399
<i>Law Enforcement Services[^]</i>	\$368,235	\$354,763	\$349,910	\$343,620	\$176,400
<i>Misc. Superior Court Costs Recoupments</i>	\$460,748	\$453,886	\$425,994	\$340,384	\$389,143
<i>Non-Traffic Infraction Penalties</i>	\$2,108,153	\$1,959,262	\$2,076,116	\$2,650,144	\$1,419,020
<i>Other Civil Penalties</i>	\$791,846	\$649,530	\$1,084,933	\$2,110,099	\$1,354,974
<i>Other Criminal Non-Traffic Penalties[^]</i>	\$4,531,357	\$7,339,299	\$7,668,661	\$7,050,709	\$2,777,485
<i>Other Criminal Traffic Misdemeanor Fines[^]</i>	\$6,261,331	\$5,591,892	\$5,453,946	\$5,127,065	\$3,931,692
<i>Other Superior Court Penalties[^]</i>	\$1,822,526	\$1,952,722	\$1,753,639	\$1,711,641	\$1,075,283
<i>Proof of Motor Vehicle Insurance</i>	\$436,415	\$335,207	\$312,928	\$285,213	\$161,534
<i>Public Defense Cost[^]</i>	\$5,121,331	\$4,591,706	\$4,134,900	\$2,916,827	\$2,410,738
<i>Traffic Infraction Penalties</i>	\$60,568,828	\$61,416,388	\$61,189,764	\$64,175,564	\$51,317,344
<i>Witness Cost[^]</i>	\$77,889	\$83,905	\$96,400	\$32,591	\$39,988
Total non-criminal LFO collections	\$133,858,336	\$132,505,996	\$134,890,789	\$137,587,470	\$94,627,470
Total criminal LFO collections	\$27,827,672	\$29,225,245	\$28,216,327	\$25,760,478	\$16,705,629

Note:

[^] Indicates criminal LFO funds.

Anecdotally, we were told that LFO collections do not represent the bulk of court financing, let alone total county expenses.³² Through further exploration using SAO data, we compared total criminal LFO collections to total court-related expenditures for each county.³³ The heat map presented in [Exhibit 4](#) illustrates this relationship within counties. The map demonstrates that criminal LFO collections are equivalent to between 1% and 16% of court-related expenditures across counties.³⁴ Given that dollars from LFOs collected from each county are remitted to various sources (including the State General Fund and some specific programs), the 1% to 16% range is likely an upper bound for dollars a county could expect from criminal LFOs.

As the SAO data illustrates, LFO collections represent only a small portion of the dollars needed to support court proceedings. The monies necessary to support court functioning comes from other sources, including direct financing from the state and federal grant money.

While the SAO data allows a general understanding of criminal and non-criminal LFO revenue generated in Washington State, it lacks the specificity to understand the dollar amounts of LFOs imposed and adjusted (e.g., forgiven, refunded, etc.) each year. The next section highlights the amount of LFOs imposed, adjusted, and paid using a separate data source.

³² Across the state, criminal LFO collections equate to less than one percent of total county expenditures.

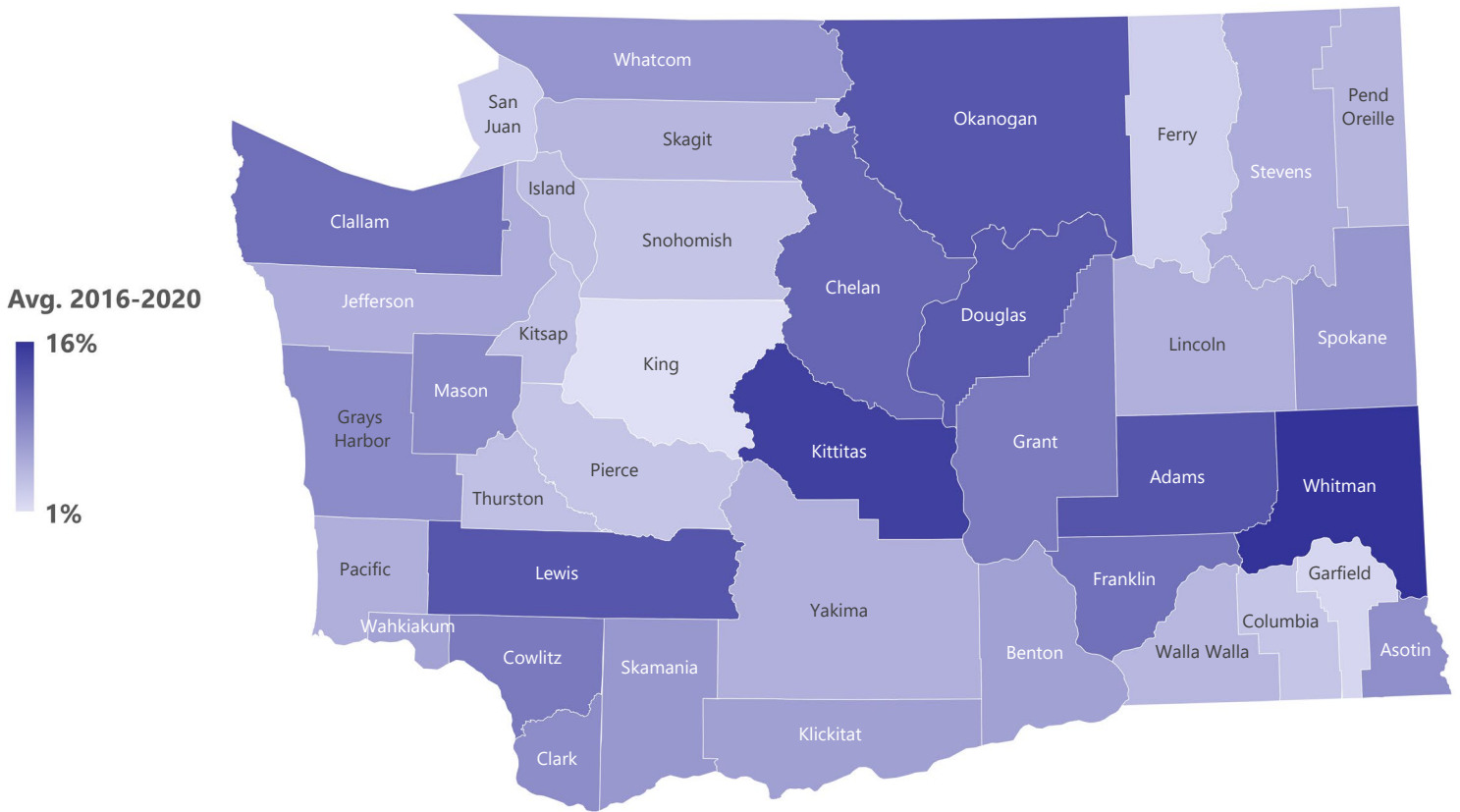
³³ For this calculation, we use average LFO revenue via identified criminal BARS accounts (see [Exhibit 3](#)) as our numerator from 2016-2020. The denominator is the average (2016-2020) total court annual expenditures by county. These expenditures include the monies required to support Superior Court, Juvenile Court, County Clerk, Family Court, Guardian Ad Litem, and District Court operations. These may

not represent the exhaustive cost of supporting all court functioning.

³⁴ These percentages may be slightly inflated. The total court expenditures identified are not exhaustive of all costs necessary for court operations. It is anticipated that total court expenditures are greater, meaning that the proportion of collections to expenditures would likely be smaller if actual total expenditure was reflected.

Exhibit 4

Total Annual Crime LFO Collections over Total Annual Court Expenditures by County



Notes:

Criminal LFO collections are calculated using a subset of total LFO collections by year (see Exhibit 3 for criminal BARS accounts); we compute the average annual amount collected for criminal LFOs from fiscal years (FY) 2016-2020 using the SAO data. Court expenditures include costs for superior court, juvenile court, county clerk, family court, Guardian Ad Litem, and district court; we compute the average expenditures from FY 2016-2020.

III. LFOs Imposed & Collected

This section describes the data and methods used to report the total amount of criminal LFOs imposed, the total amounts of criminal LFOs adjusted, and the total sum of payments on criminal LFOs for available years in Washington’s superior, district, and municipal courts.

Data and Methods

The legislative assignment requires WSIPP to report the amounts of legal financial obligations imposed over the last three years and the total amounts outstanding and collected annually. We use data from several sources to calculate the total impositions, adjustments, and payments by year by court level. Additional breakdowns of LFO impositions by type and county/city can be found in [Appendix II](#).

Court Data

We obtained data from several sources, including the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), King County Superior Court, King County District Court, Seattle Municipal Court, and Spokane Municipal Court. All datasets report the amount imposed and paid and the LFO type (e.g., restitution, interest).

Data Processing and Limitations

We combine these separate data sources into a single file. Although our dataset covers most imposed criminal LFOs in the state from 2014-2021, data limitations prevent us from creating a comprehensive dataset.

First, we do not have data on all courts. We are missing district and municipal court data from Thurston County and district, municipal, and superior court data from Pierce County. In addition, we could not include King County District Court data because they could provide us with only aggregated data.

Second, the time period covered by the dataset differs slightly across data sources. Although we have data from most courts between the start of 2014 and March 2021, we have data from Seattle Municipal Court and King County Superior Court beginning only in 2018. In addition, the King County Superior Court data ends in early 2020.

For more information on the differences between these datasets and the processing conducted to create the single dataset, see [Appendix I](#).

Results

Using the combined data for each level of court (superior, district, and municipal), we sum the **imposed** criminal LFOs by year. This combines all imposed LFOs, including restitution, fines/fees, and accrued interest, when available, by calendar year.

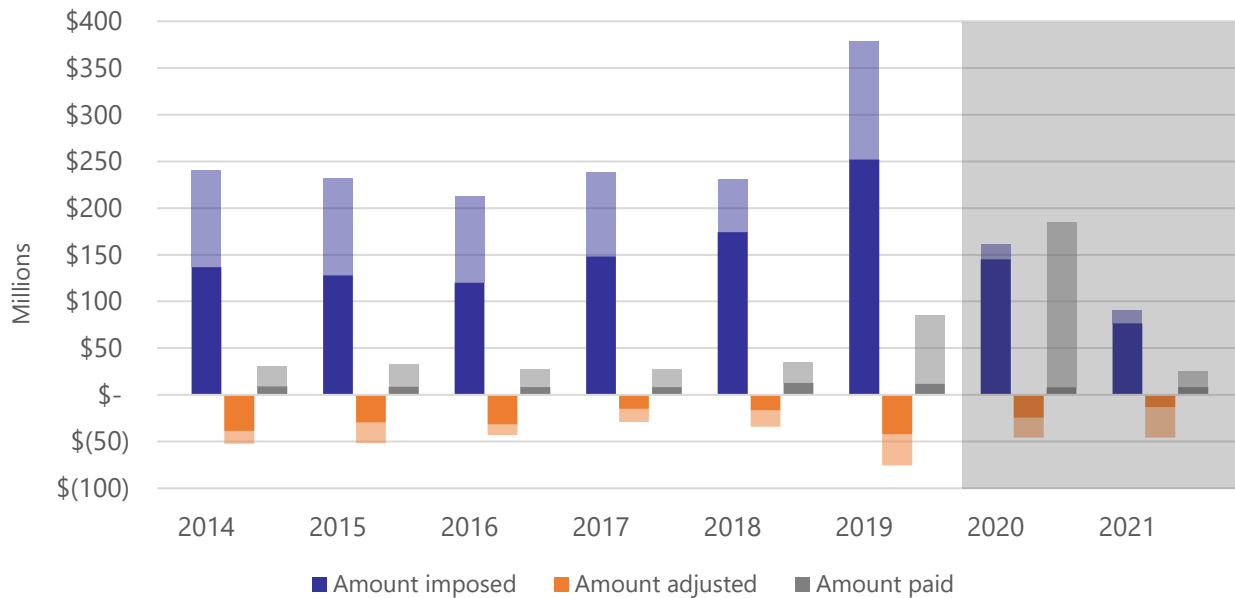
We also sum all LFO **adjustments** in a year. Adjustments reflect refunds or forgiveness of LFOs for a variety of reasons. These adjustments do not reflect when the LFOs were imposed—for example, LFOs adjusted in 2018 could have been imposed in 2018 or any year prior.

Finally, we sum the LFO (including restitution, fines/fees, and accrued interest) **payments** completed each year. Similar to adjustments, payments in a given year may reflect LFOs imposed in that year or prior years.

Exhibits 5, 6, and 7 report the court-level totals of criminal LFOs imposed, adjustments, and payments by calendar year (CY) for the superior, district, and municipal courts, respectively. In addition, county and city-level information regarding total imposition, total adjustments, and total payments by calendar year are available in [Appendix II](#).

Exhibit 5

Criminal LFOs: Total Imposed, Total Adjustments, and Total Payments, by Calendar Year for Superior Courts

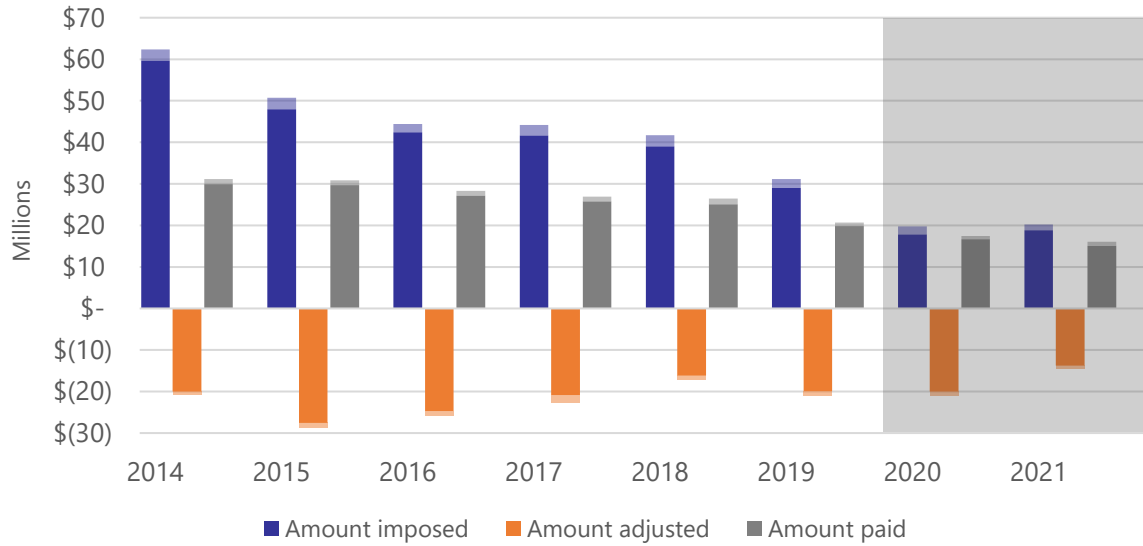


Notes:

Y-axis (dollars in millions) is different from the axes at the district and municipal court levels.
 Lighter shades of color on bars indicate restitution amounts.
 Shaded area represents data inconsistencies. CY 2020 and CY 2021 are impacted by COVID-19.
 CY 2021 represents only three months of data (through March 2021).

Exhibit 6

Criminal LFOs: Total Imposed, Total Adjustments, and Total Payments, by Calendar Year for District Courts

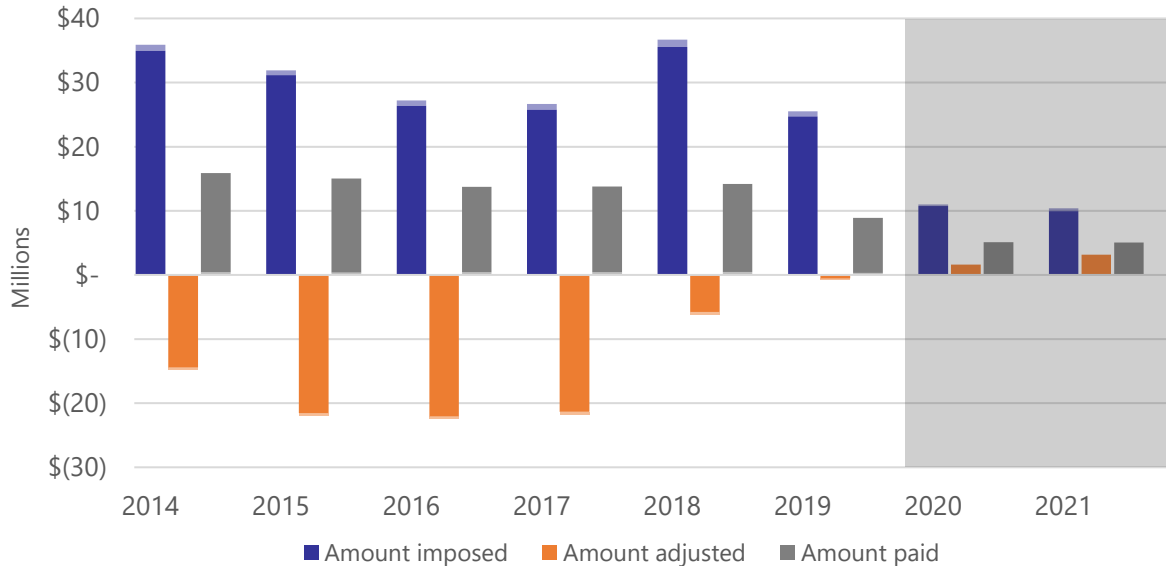


Notes:

Y-axis (dollars in millions) is different from the axes at the superior and municipal court levels. Lighter shades of color on bars indicate restitution amounts. Shaded area represents data inconsistencies. CY 2020 and CY 2021 are impacted by COVID-19. CY 2021 represents only three months of data (through March 2021).

Exhibit 7

Criminal LFOs: Total Imposed, Total Adjustments, and Total Payments, by Calendar Year for Municipal Courts



Notes:

Y-axis (dollars in millions) is different from the axes at the superior and district court levels. Lighter shades of color on bars indicate restitution amounts. Shaded area represents data inconsistencies. CY 2020 and CY 2021 are impacted by COVID-19. CY 2021 represents only three months of data (through March 2021).

Overwhelmingly, total LFO impositions are greatest in superior court, with nearly \$250 million imposed annually, at the peak. Both district and municipal courts (i.e., courts of limited jurisdiction (CLJs)) report lower levels of total impositions, with their peaks hovering at nearly \$62 M and \$35 M, respectively.

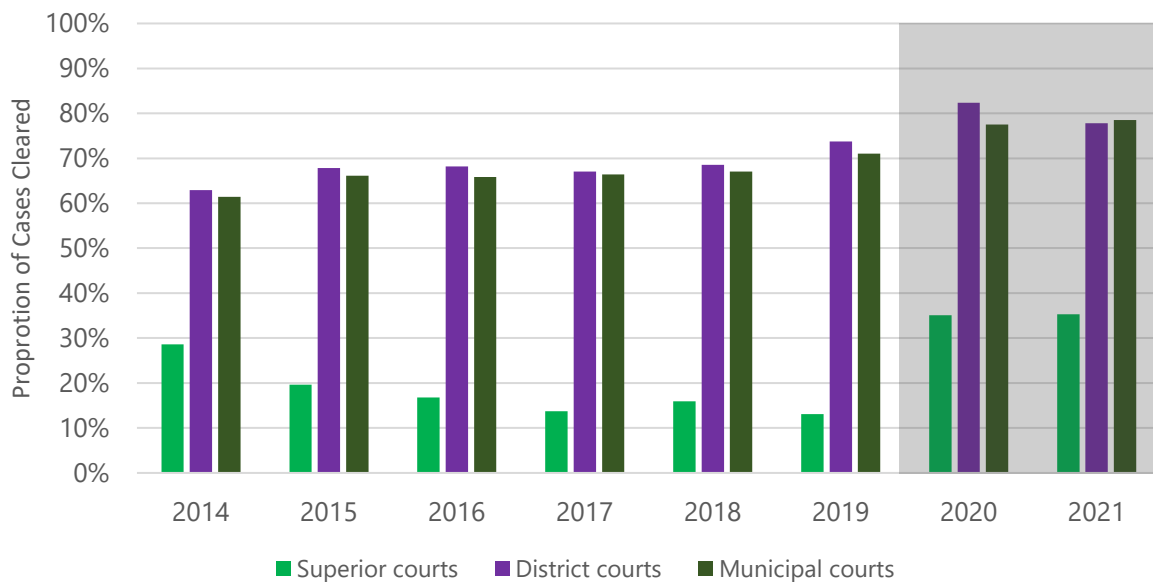
We are not able to determine the proportion of impositions that are adjusted or paid off with Exhibits 5-7 because adjustments or payments in one year may not apply to impositions in that same year. We do address this question in our cohort analysis in Appendix III. However, Exhibits 5-7 suggest that a higher proportion of LFOs imposed are paid off or adjusted in the district and municipal courts than in superior courts. The caveat is that total dollars for adjustments and payments are higher in the superior court, despite the smaller proportion.

LFO adjustments peaked in different years for different courts (Exhibits 5-7), with superior court adjustments peaking in 2019, the district court in 2015, and the municipal court in 2017. Unfortunately, we lack insight into what exactly drove adjustments at the different court levels. Still, we know anecdotally that LFO forgiveness (via LFO reconsiderations days, see Exhibit 1) is becoming more popular in several counties across the state.

Each individual case can have multiple LFOs associated with it. In Exhibit 8, we aggregated LFO amounts imposed, adjusted, and payments to the case level and computed the proportion of cases that no longer owed any additional amount on their LFOs, either due to adjustments, payments, or a combination. We define this as a case being cleared. Exhibit 8 shows the proportion of cases cleared across court levels.

Exhibit 8

Proportion of Cases Cleared (No Longer Owing LFOs) by Calendar Year, by Court Level



Notes:

Shaded area represents data inconsistencies. CY 2020 and CY 2021 are impacted by COVID-19.

CY 2021 represents only three months of data (through March 2021).

Exhibit A14 in Appendix III reports the number of cases by court by CY.

A case does not need to have LFOs imposed in the calendar year to be eligible for clearing. Cases are classified as cleared if their outstanding total (i.e., total LFOs imposed plus LFOs adjusted minus LFOs paid) reaches zero within the calendar year.

Cases at the CLJ level are cleared at a higher rate than cases at the superior court level. For superior court, the percentage of cases cleared peaks in 2021, with nearly 35% of cases paid in full. The peak for district court is over 80% of cases cleared in 2020. Finally, the municipal court proportion of cases cleared peaked at nearly 80% in 2021.

Limitations

There are some limitations to the previous analysis. As mentioned earlier, data are not available for all counties for all court levels in all years. In addition, caseloads and court procedures were greatly altered in the years 2020 onward due to the impacts of COVID-19. Finally, we only have data for LFOs through March 2021. These limitations prevent us from clearly identifying trends or patterns with LFO impositions, adjustments, or payments from 2014-2021.

Without the ability to combine aggregate data with case-level information (e.g., demographics, charges) and account for legislative and procedural changes across years, it is not possible to conduct further fine-grained analysis. As more time passes and as more data are collected and made available, future trends regarding impositions could be made more evident.

We can only provide descriptive information for LFO impositions, adjustments, and payments. The available data do not allow us to identify specific causes of peaks, dips, or apparent trends.³⁵

³⁵ To do so, researchers would, at the very least, require detailed accounting information for all courts for a consistent set of years.

IV. LFOs and Programs

WSIPP’s assignment directed us to explore programs supported by LFOs across Washington. While there does not exist a compiled list of programs currently implemented across all courts that use monies collected from LFOs, we can use the available data to illustrate certain programs that rely on financing from LFOs.³⁶

Despite uncertainties about where monies raised by LFOs ultimately go, we can use AOC data to identify BARS accounts into which LFO dollars are remitted. Some BARS accounts have specific information on where the money is ultimately distributed, often corresponding to specific RCWs that designate purposes for these accounts.

[Exhibit 9](#) presents a list of programs we identified from the data. This may not be a comprehensive list, as LFO payments may support additional programs that were simply not as clearly specified in the AOC data. For information about the nature of the programs, including the RCW language, see [Exhibit A14](#) in [Appendix IV](#).

Exhibit 9

Imposed Criminal LFO Dollars, by Program Category – All Courts

Year [^]	Specific programs—All courts	Total amount	Avg. amount/year	Avg. no. of cases/year
2014-2021	Comprehensive Victim and Witness Program	\$47,869,126	\$5,983,641	72,234
2014-2021	Death Investigation Account	\$46,147	\$5,768	258
2015-2021	Domestic Violence Prevention Account	\$22,174	\$3,168	214
2014-2021	Fish and Wildlife Reward Account	\$930,988	\$116,373	169
2014-2021	Highway Safety Fund	\$174,829	\$21,854	260
2015-2021	Judicial Stabilization Trust	\$6,430	\$919	45
2019	Law Library	\$17	\$17	1
2014-2021	Local Fund for Investigations	\$10,175,229	\$1,271,904	12,172
2014-2021	Prostitution Prevention and Intervention Account	\$443,974	\$55,497	89
2018-2021	Sex Industry Victims Fund	\$159,525	\$39,881	44
2014-2021	Traumatic Brain Injury Account	\$41,216	\$5,152	3,069
2015 & 2017-2020	Vehicle License Fraud Account	\$10,688	\$2,138	2

Notes:

[^] Years represent calendar years (CY).

Both CY 2020 and CY 2021 amounts are impacted by COVID-19.

CY 2021 represents only three months of data through March 2021.

³⁶ An earlier version of this report used data on only a subsample of LFOs.

To gain further insight into the imposition and payment of LFOs, beyond the relatively small amounts designated for specific programs, we categorized BARS codes into broad categories: Restitution, Law Enforcement Reimbursement, Court Reimbursement, General Funds, or Specific Programs. We then aggregated these categories across court types.

As defined earlier, restitution is money that is owed directly to individuals. Reimbursement for law enforcement includes LFOs charged to recover the costs of arrest, which includes DNA testing fees for booking costs. Reimbursement for court systems includes LFOs imposed to recover court costs, such as filing fees, copy fees, or the use of public defenders. General funds include all LFOs designated to state or local general funds and all unspecified LFOs³⁷. Finally, specific programs include all monies more finely detailed and previously discussed in [Exhibit 9](#).

[Exhibits 10-15](#) illustrate the patterns of LFO adjustments and LFO payments against patterns of LFO impositions at each court level.

[Exhibits 10](#) and [11](#) present the broad categories impositions and payments fall into for superior courts. Most of the LFOs imposed are in the "Restitution" or "General Funds" categories. For LFOs paid, shown in [Exhibit 11](#), the greatest amounts paid fall into the restitution category, with little paid in any other category. This aligns with the expectations in statute that payments are first applied to restitution.³⁸

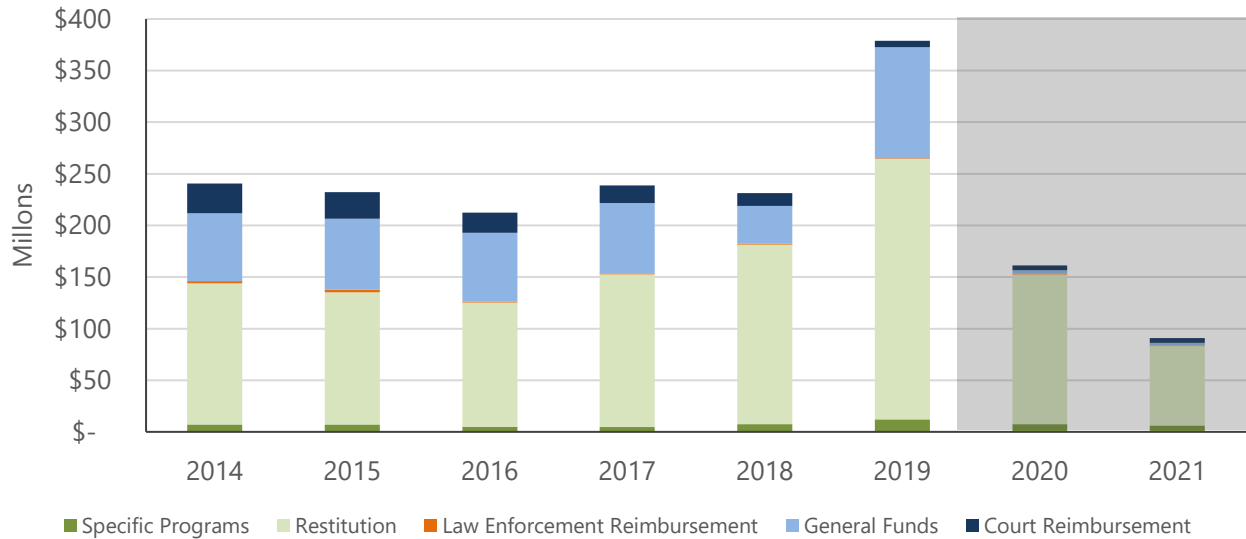
[Exhibits 12](#) and [13](#) present district courts' broad categories, impositions, and payments. At this level, most of the imposed amounts at the district court level are remitted to law enforcement reimbursement and local and state general funds. Similarly, the bulk of payments in district court fall into those two categories, law enforcement reimbursement, and local and state general funds.

³⁷ The available BARS account descriptions are often too vague to provide insight based on the dataset alone. For example, all BARS codes beginning in 351.9 are "other superior court penalties," which include fines for misdemeanors with no indication of where these monies go

after they are deposited. Unfortunately, further investigation into these dollars' disbursement was outside this project's scope and these LFOs were grouped in with "general funds."³⁸ [RCW 9.94A.760](#).

Exhibit 10

Criminal LFOs: Superior Court Broad Categories and Total Impositions, by Calendar Year

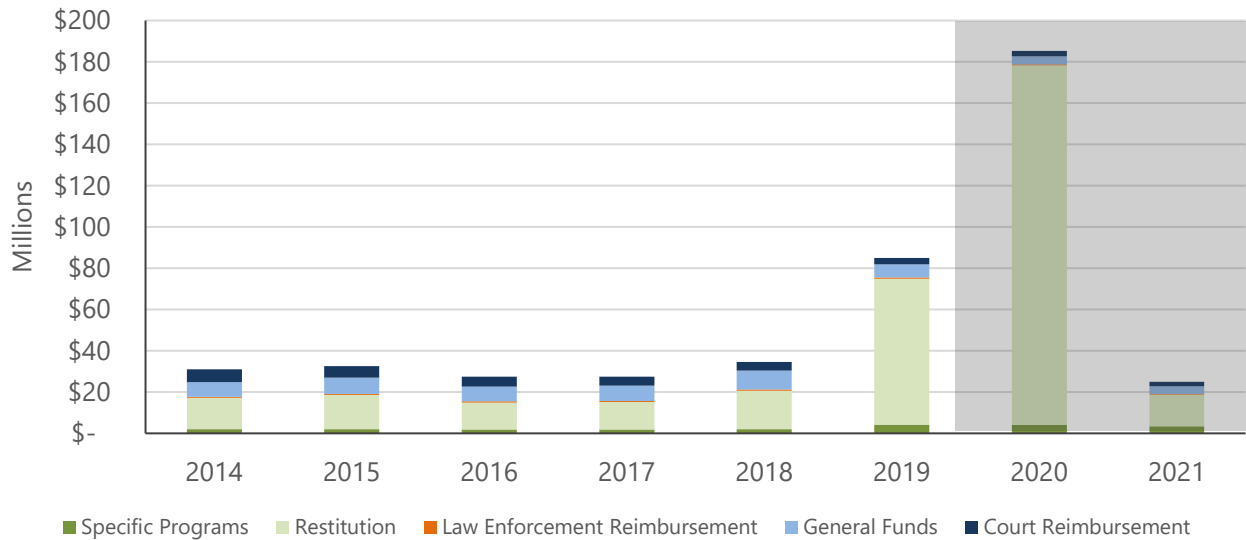


Notes:

Shaded area represents data inconsistencies. CY 2020 and CY 2021 are impacted by COVID-19. CY 2021 represents only three months of data (through March 2021). Y-axis (dollars in millions) is different in Exhibit 11 (payments at superior court). General Funds include all LFOs designated to state or local general funds and all unspecified LFOs.

Exhibit 11

Criminal LFOs: Superior Court Broad Categories and Total Payments, by Calendar Year

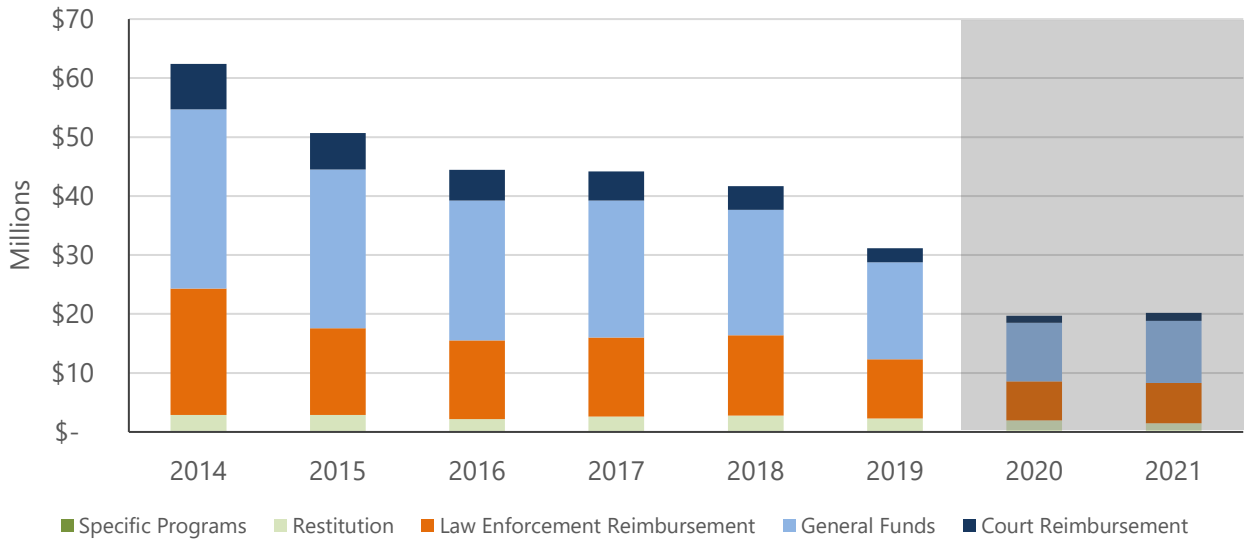


Notes:

Shaded area represents data inconsistencies. CY 2020 and CY 2021 are impacted by COVID-19. CY 2021 represents only three months of data (through March 2021). Y-axis (dollars in millions) is different in Exhibit 10 (impositions at superior court). General Funds include all LFOs designated to state or local general funds and all unspecified LFOs.

Exhibit 12

Criminal LFOs: District Court Broad Categories and Total Impositions, by Calendar Year

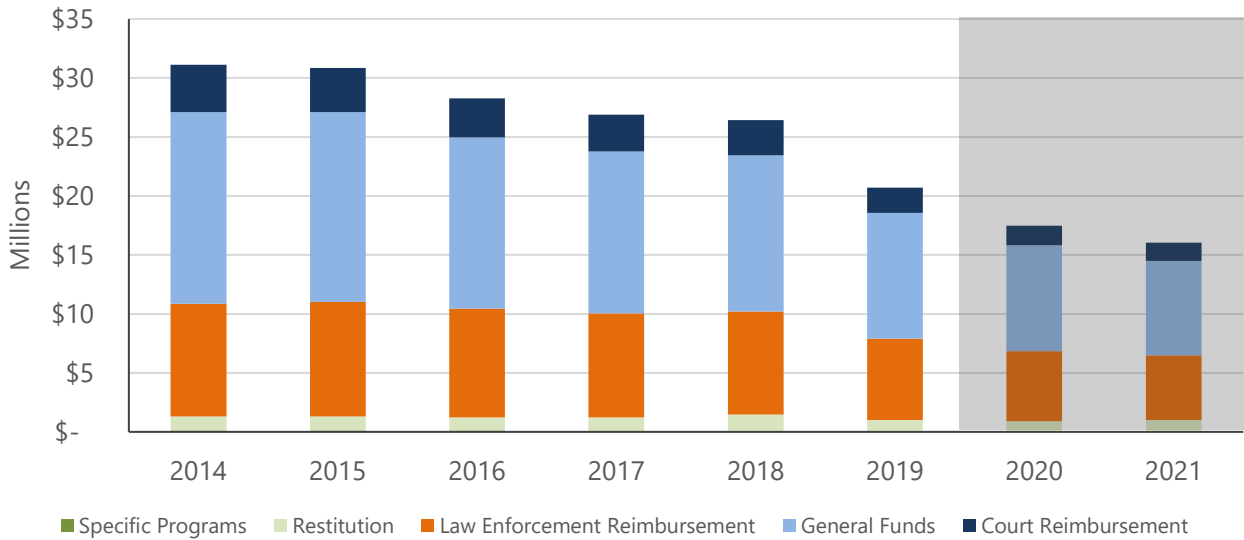


Notes:

Shaded area represents data inconsistencies. CY 2020 and CY 2021 are impacted by COVID-19.
 CY 2021 represents only three months of data (through March 2021).
 Y-axis (dollars in millions) is different in Exhibit 13 (payments at district court).
 General Funds include all LFOs designated to state or local general funds and all unspecified LFOs.

Exhibit 13

Criminal LFOs: District Court Broad Categories and Total Payments, by Calendar Year



Notes:

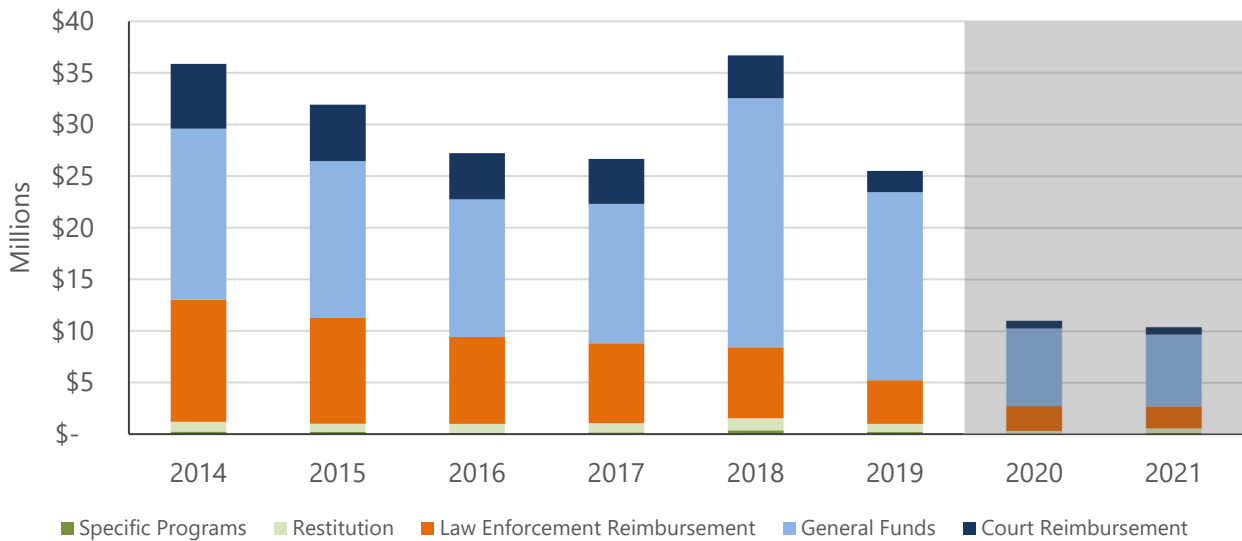
Shaded area represents data inconsistencies. CY 2020 and CY 2021 are impacted by COVID-19.
 CY 2021 represents only three months of data (through March 2021).
 Y-axis (dollars in millions) is different in Exhibit 12 (impositions at district court).
 General Funds include all LFOs designated to state or local general funds and all unspecified LFOs.

Finally, Exhibit 14 and Exhibit 15 present the broad categories and the impositions and payments in municipal courts. The majority of impositions are to be remitted to a general fund, with payments also falling into that category.

Compared to superior courts, restitution in the district and municipal courts makes up a much smaller proportion of LFOs imposed and a much smaller proportion of LFOs paid. This suggests that potential forgiveness or delinking of LFOs would have a differential impact depending on the court level.

Exhibit 14

Criminal LFOs: Municipal Court Broad Categories and Total Impositions, by Calendar Year



Notes:

Shaded area represents data inconsistencies. CY 2020 and CY 2021 are impacted by COVID-19.

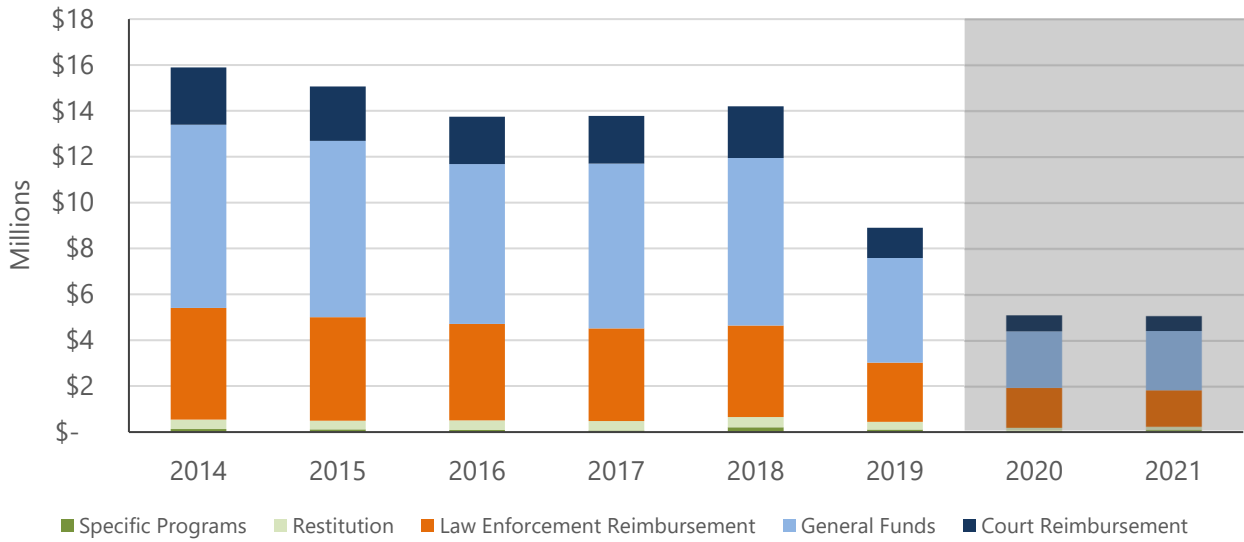
CY 2021 represents only three months of data (through March 2021).

Y-axis (dollars in millions) is different in Exhibit 15 (payments at municipal court).

General Funds include all LFOs designated to state or local general funds and all unspecified LFOs.

Exhibit 15

Criminal LFOs: Municipal Court Broad Categories and Total Payments, by Calendar Year



Notes:

Shaded area represents data inconsistencies. CY 2020 and CY 2021 are impacted by COVID-19.

CY 2021 represents only three months of data (through March 2021).

Y-axis (dollars in millions) is different in Exhibit 14 (impositions at municipal court).

General Funds include all LFOs designated to state or local general funds and all unspecified LFOs.

V. Delinking LFOs and Court Funding

Finally, the legislative assignment directed WSIPP to "recommend to the legislature potential methods and processes to delink court-related funding and other county and local funding from the collection of legal financial obligations and to provide such funding through other means."³⁹

As outlined in [Section II](#), collected LFOs are not retained by the courts and are split amongst various accounts according to statute. Given this, we have not found any evidence of a direct link between court financing and LFO collection. While it is true that some money from LFO collection is deposited into accounts that the courts use, the total amounts given the data WSIPP reviewed, as illustrated earlier by [Exhibit 4](#), do not constitute a significant portion of a court or county budget.

Generally, there is no rigorous research on the impact of supporting the criminal justice system through LFO collections versus through state general fund dollars. Although we cannot provide recommendations about the best way to finance courts without linking budgets to LFO revenue, we can provide detailed examples of methods and reforms used in other states.

Our review identified four methods and processes employed by other states that change how LFO funds are directed, distributed, or communicated:

- 1) Legislated delinking;
- 2) Direct legislative funding;
- 3) Other LFO legislation; and
- 4) Transparent reporting.

1) [Legislated Delinking](#)

The most direct method other states have used to separate LFO collection and court or other judicial financing is through passing legislation explicitly disconnecting the two. In this scenario, states typically identify standard LFOs, or state accounts primarily funded by LFOs, and eliminate them. This approach is accompanied by an increase in state appropriations to replace the lost revenue.⁴⁰ Legislated delinking in this manner does not appear to be a common approach, but at least two states (California and Massachusetts) have passed such legislation in the previous decade.

[California](#)

The California Legislature recently passed two bills⁴¹ eliminating many LFOs defined as administrative fees⁴² and appropriating monies to replace lost revenue. Both bills indicate intent to decouple administrative fees from criminal justice system financing and appropriate state general fund dollars to replace lost revenue for counties. Both bills state, "It is the intent of the legislature to eliminate the range of administrative fees that agencies and courts are authorized to impose to fund elements of the criminal legal system and to eliminate all outstanding debt incurred as a result of the imposition of administrative fees."⁴³

³⁹ [E4SHB 1412](#).

⁴⁰ It is unclear if the amounts appropriated were/are sufficient to replace the lost revenue.

⁴¹ [Assembly Bill \(AB\) 1869](#) (2020) and [AB 177](#) (2021).

⁴² LFOs that are identified as fees rather than fines, restitution, or other costs. That is, a subset of LFOs

⁴³ [AB 1869](#) and [AB 177](#).

In 2020, California passed a law that repealed county authority to collect 23 common administrative fees and their authority to require defendants to pay back the cost of a public defender.⁴⁴ The same law also appropriated \$65 million from the state general fund to "backfill revenues lost from the repeal of fees specified in this bill" from fiscal years (FY) 2021-2022 through 2025-2026.⁴⁵ In 2021, the California Legislature passed additional legislation which eliminated county authority to charge and collect an additional 17 administrative fees and appropriated \$25 million in FY 2021-2022, then \$50 million each year thereafter to replace the lost revenue.⁴⁶ Both bills also made any unpaid balance related to the repealed LFO uncollectible; individuals who still hold those LFOs will no longer be required to pay them.

Massachusetts

In 2013, the Massachusetts Legislature eliminated the state's trial court retained revenue account, which partially financed trial court operations supported by fines and fees.⁴⁷ Massachusetts' budget was previously structured in a way that required trial courts to collect and retain money from certain fines and to use those dollars for court operations. Any shortfall in collections resulted in an equal decrease in the court's budget.⁴⁸

Massachusetts eliminated the trial court retained revenue account to delink the trial court budgets from LFO collection. Instead, any revenue generated from LFOs goes to either the state general fund or a fund directed by statute.⁴⁹

⁴⁴ [AB 1869](#).

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ [AB 177](#) and [analysis](#).

⁴⁷ Massachusetts Trial Court Fines and Fees Working Group. (2016). *Report to Trial Court Chief Justice Paula Carey*.

2) [Direct Legislative Financing](#)

Many states separate court financing from LFO collection by funding most or all their trial courts at the state level. The less courts rely on local accounts, the more distance is created between money generated via LFO payments and the finances supporting court operations.

Often, in states where trial courts are funded at the state level, monies collected from LFO payments are remitted from courts directly back to the state rather than passing into both county and state funds which can both support court budgets. When LFO revenues are wholly remitted back to the state, local governments are not directly and solely dependent on the amount collected in LFOs (i.e., courts are not incentivized to collect more LFO revenue to prop up their court budgets).

Oregon

For example, Oregon trial courts receive most of their financing from their state legislature. From 2017 to 2019, nearly 88% of actual expenditures for Oregon trial courts came from the state general fund.⁵⁰

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

⁵⁰ Fagan, J., Moon, D., & Cozine, N. (2020). *Oregon Judicial Department Chief Justice recommended budget 2021-23 biennium*. pgs. 107-108.

Colorado

Like Oregon, Colorado also finances its courts primarily with state dollars. In FY 2019, 64% of the Colorado Judicial Department's Courts and Probation budget came from the state general fund, and another 28% came from other state cash funds.⁵¹

New Mexico

New Mexico, which operates a non-unified court system similar to Washington's, primarily funds its trial court system with state funds. Judicial entities submit funding requests to their budget committees and are reconciled into a unified judicial budget request. In FY 2020, nearly 95% of funding for New Mexico district courts (the state's primary trial courts) came from state general funds or other state transfers.⁵²

3) Other LFO Legislation

While few states have recently passed legislation intending to "delink" court financing and LFOs, many have passed LFO legislation with the potential to impact how LFO money is collected and distributed. The most common changes include forgiving historic debt, eliminating driver's license suspension for inability to pay fines and fees, instituting "ability to pay" considerations, and offering LFO alternatives at sentencing.

These examples are non-exhaustive; they are solely the examples we identified during our study period.

Michigan

- 2018 Michigan Public Acts 43-50⁵³ eliminated the driver responsibility fee and made all outstanding debt from the fee (nearly \$637 million) uncollectible.
- Enrolled House Bill No. 5846⁵⁴ (2020) eliminated the authority for courts to suspend, revoke, or restrict driver's license offenses unrelated to driving or vehicles, including paying fines, costs, fees, and assessments.

Texas

- Senate Bill 1913⁵⁵ (2017) contained provisions that allow judges to order a defendant to complete job skills training and GED prep classes instead of community service and credit individuals at least \$12.50/hour towards the debt owed.⁵⁶

Nevada

- Assembly Bill 116⁵⁷ (2021) decriminalized traffic violations and eliminated courts' ability to issue warrants over unpaid court debt.
- Senate Bill 219⁵⁸ (2021) eliminated debt-based driver's license suspension.

⁵¹ Certain cash funds are funded with fines and fees revenue, but most are not retained locally. Coats, N. (2019). *Colorado Judicial Branch Annual Statistical Report*. Colorado Supreme Court. pgs. 106-111.

⁵² Abbey, D., et. al. (2021). *Legislating for results: Appropriation recommendations*. pgs. 14-15 New Mexico Legislative Finance committee.

⁵³ 2018 Michigan Public Acts. (2019). Michigan State Legislative Service Bureau.

⁵⁴ Michigan Enrolled House Bill No. 5846. Act No. 376 Public Acts of 2020.

⁵⁵ Texas Senate Bill No. 1913. (2017).

⁵⁶ Texas SB No. 1913 also required judges to ask about a defendant's ability to pay fines and fees, offer alternatives if defendants cannot pay fines and fees, and schedule a hearing of explanation for an individual who has not paid an LFO before issuing an arrest warrant.

⁵⁷ New Mexico Assembly Bill 116. 81st Session. (2021).

⁵⁸ New Mexico Senate Bill 219. 81st Session. (2021)

[Biloxi, Mississippi Municipal Court](#)

Following a lawsuit filed by the ACLU, Biloxi, MS, implemented many reforms regarding fine and fee practices as part of a settlement. These reforms include, but are not limited to the following:

- Specified training for judges, police, and other stakeholders within the criminal justice system, including explanations of the rights of individuals charged with nonpayment of LFOs and the impact that LFO debt can have on persons;
- Adoption of a standard ability-to-pay determination;
- Compliance hearings when charging individuals with nonpayment of LFOs. Hearing notices include an Advisement of Rights form and an Inability to Pay Guide;
- Publication of rights concerning nonpayment of LFOs on the court's website; and
- Ending the practice of hiring collections companies for LFO debt collection.

4) [Transparent Reporting](#)

Finally, an increased focus on transparent data reporting is another approach to support legislative reform. Data collection and reporting facilitate an increased understanding of how LFO dollars are used and whether they are connected to court financing.

For example, many states publish reports or guides intended to help legislators and residents understand judicial budgeting, the amount of LFO revenue collected, how those dollars move through the fiduciary system, and what types of programs and services are supported by payments of fines and fees.⁵⁹

In addition, Biloxi, MS has increased data collection efforts for cases where the individual is deemed indigent. Specifically, Biloxi increased data collection surrounding the appointment of counsel, counsel's actions and time spent working on the case, and the imposition/collection of LFOs.

As with any decision, the ability to make judgments is improved as more information is made available. LFO reform is no different. Comprehensive data collection facilitates insight into changes in legislation over time and the potential impacts of those changes in the LFO system.

⁵⁹ The Criminal Justice Policy Program at Harvard Law School maintains a [50-state Criminal Justice Debt Reform Builder](#) that maintains some key legislative practices and transparent reporting regarding judicial debt (e.g., LFOs). Additionally, Minnesota provides a [guide](#) for legislators describing the nuances of the judiciary system. North Dakota explicitly

[publishes](#) the financial resources for judicial operations. Idaho published a [study](#) aimed at illuminating the relationship between fines and fees in judiciary operations. Iowa Legal Aid has a [guide](#) for persons with court debt, including frequently asked questions.

VI. Summary

This report describes what the available data can tell us about the relationship between court financing and LFOs; the level of imposition, adjustments, and payments for LFOs in the state; the types of programs supported by LFOs; and how other states may have delinked their court financing structure from LFO collections.

We described Washington's changing LFO landscape, including some anticipated changes and impacts likely to happen as the criminal justice system responds to the *State v. Blake* decision. Courts are expected to refund LFOs related to cases that fall under the *Blake* decision, and future LFO research assessing LFO impositions, payments, and adjustments will need to consider cases impacted by the decision.

Next, WSIPP described the general financing mechanism of the courts. Ultimately, we are unable to describe the relationship between court financing and LFOs specifically. These limitations, among many, include the inability of WSIPP to follow LFO dollars as disbursed by court clerks into RCW-indicated funds and accounts further into the court financing process. Once LFO dollars are disbursed into accounts, we cannot follow the dollar any further. If court operating expenses are supported using particular accounts, it would be impossible to say if the dollar originated as an LFO dollar or another source of revenue that eventually ended up in the same account. No level of data currently available would provide this information.

However, using SAO data, we generally see the revenue amount remains consistent every year. In addition, collected payments from criminal LFOs are equivalent to a small portion of county court operating expenses (ranging from 1% to 16%). Therefore, even *if* court financing is supported using LFO funds, it could be no more than 16% of the total monetary support needed for court operations.

WSIPP compiled all available LFO court data regarding impositions, adjustments, and payments from several sources. Unfortunately, data availability varies by source and dramatically hinders our ability to draw conclusions about the entire universe of LFO dollars.

The LFO data cannot address the possible impacts due to changes in LFO legislation, variance in local court practices (often a result of Washington's non-unified court system), or the CY 2020-onward impacts on the criminal justice system at large related to COVID-19 (e.g., court processes slowdowns or reduced caseloads). Future research, legislation, and court procedures must address these concerns that hinder the researcher's ability to conduct rigorous, causal analysis of the legal financial obligation system in Washington State.

Upon investigation, WSIPP discovered that an exhaustive list of operating programs utilizing LFOs money does not exist. Instead, we leveraged the BARS (Budgeting, Accounting, and Reporting System) account numbers to calculate the revenue collected via a particular fund per RCW. [Section IV](#) lists those programs and the portion of LFO revenue collected via each larger category (i.e., Restitution, Law Enforcement Reimbursement, Court Reimbursement, General Funds, or Specific Programs). In superior courts, the majority of collected dollars are earmarked as restitution. In the CLJs, nearly two-thirds of LFO collections are disbursed to a general fund.

Finally, WSIPP is unable to provide recommendations regarding delinking LFOs to court-related financing due to a lack of rigorous research. However, we identified four common strategies employed by other states that change how LFO monies are directed, distributed, or communicated (i.e., legislated delinking, direct legislative appropriations, other LFO legislation, and transparent reporting).

Legal financial obligations remain a complicated part of a complex criminal justice system. Our look at the most commonly imposed LFOs and payments reiterate that practices at the court-level are consistent with the requirements set by RCW. With the currently available data, we are not able to pinpoint how LFO dollars are ultimately allocated within state spending. We are also unable to identify patterns of LFO collection and payment over time. More consistent data collection and reporting across courts may assist these efforts in the future.



Appendices

Legal Financial Obligations in Washington State: *Final Report*

Appendices	
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I. Data

We collected data from several Washington state agencies and entities that house data and information on LFOs.

We collected data from the Office of the State Auditor, which houses information regarding revenue and expenditures by account by jurisdiction. In addition, we received more-detailed jurisdiction-level data directly from the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), King County Superior Court, King County District Court, Seattle Municipal Court, and Spokane Municipal Court. The data from AOC included information from superior courts and courts of limited jurisdiction (CLJ). We excluded any information on LFOs collected for non-criminal offenses (e.g., traffic offenses) and juvenile offenses. This [Appendix](#) describes the data sources, data structure and cleaning processes, and analysis procedures separately for each data source. See [Exhibit A2](#) for a complete breakdown of data availability by year by court.

[Office of the Washington State Auditor](#)

The Office of the Washington State Auditor or the State Auditor's Office (SAO)⁶⁰ maintains budget information as part of its auditing responsibilities. One way to access budget information for counties and cities is their Financial Intelligence Tool (FIT), which includes municipality revenue by fines, fees, restitution, and other legal financial obligations.⁶¹

It is possible to glean information by jurisdiction independently, but there is no easy way to compile information across multiple municipalities. Therefore, by special request, the SAO provided WSIPP total revenue and expenditure by jurisdiction (county-level or city-level information) for the fiscal years 2016-2020.⁶²

⁶⁰ The State Auditor's Office (SAO) provides citizens with independent and transparent examinations of how state and local governments use public funds and develops strategies to make government more efficient and effective. Specifically, SAO audits look at financial information and compliance with state, federal and local laws on the part of all local governments, including schools, and all state agencies, including institutions of higher education.

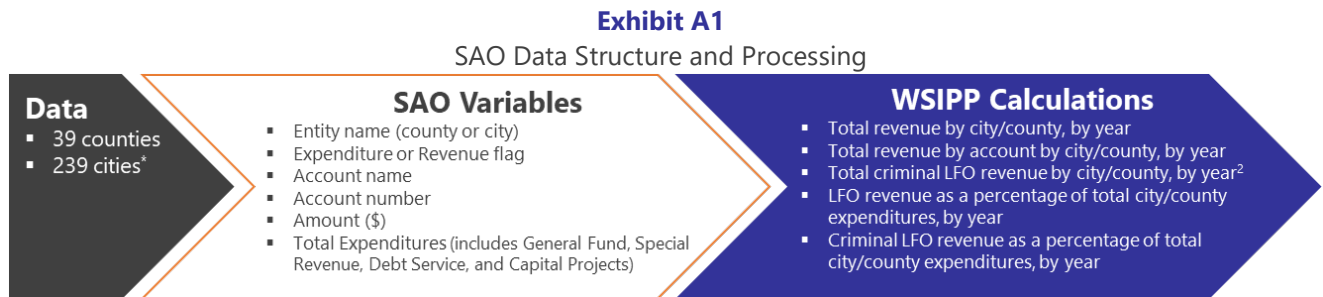
⁶¹ The [financial information shown in FIT](#) is unaudited. Audited financial information can be accessed on the SAO's website using the Audit Report Search feature. All financial information presented by FIT is provided directly by local governments to the SAO, as directed by state law.

⁶² D. Walz, Data Business Systems Specialist, The Washington State Auditor's Office, (personal correspondence, March 30, 2022).

SAO Data Structure & Data Processing

SAO provided a dataset comprising annual county and city revenue and expenditure information by account. From this information, completed several calculations, including the annual revenue by account, yearly revenue for criminal and non-criminal LFOs by jurisdiction, and the percent revenue to total county/city expenditures, among others.⁶³

Exhibit A1 illustrates the variables sent by SAO and the processing and calculations displayed in the main body of the report.



Note:

* Data for all 239 cities are unavailable for all years between fiscal years (FY) 2016-2020.

Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)

AOC provided data on each LFO imposed or paid between January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2021, for most courts within Washington. The data are at the transaction level, meaning that we have an entry in our data for every change to the LFO balance, whether that was a new imposition, an adjustment, or a payment. AOC did not have reliable data for some courts, so we requested those data separately. Additionally, AOC could not provide data on Thurston County District and Municipal Courts or Pierce County Superior, District, or Municipal Courts.

Since the data we received was for each LFO transaction in our time period, there are some cases for which we do not see the original LFO amount imposed. For example, an LFO imposed in 2013 would not appear in our dataset, but any interest accumulations or payments starting in 2014 on that original LFO would appear.

In the superior court data provided by AOC, the method by which interest on LFOs was recorded changed over time. In earlier time periods, interest was entered as a cumulative amount owed. In later time periods, it was calculated as just the additional increase in interest. The time this switch occurred differed across courts, but this switch occurred for every court between June 2015 and November 2018. We subtracted the lagged values of each relevant entry to ensure that every entry in each period represented the additional increase in interest.

King County Superior Court (KCSC)

In 2019, KCSC stopped reporting data through the statewide AOC database. Data after 2018 was provided by AOC through a separate database. Historical data (information before 1/1/2018) is unavailable from either AOC data source. For this report, KCSC provided information on each individual LFO imposed and paid between January 1, 2018, through February 28, 2020. These data were at a similar transaction level as the AOC data.

⁶³ See Exhibits 4 and 5 for annual collections associated with criminal LFOs and the percentage of those LFO collections to total jurisdiction expenditures.

As with the AOC data, the method by which LFO interest was recorded in KCSC changed.⁶⁴ In 2019, interest was reported as a cumulative amount with an offsetting entry for the prior balance. Starting in January 2019, the record only includes additional interest accrued. We aggregated the cumulative and offsetting amounts in each period of the earlier records so that all entries represented the additional interest imposed in that period.

[King County District Court \(KCDC\)](#)⁶⁵

King County District Court (KCDC) is one of the busiest CLJs and handles cases filed by King County and the state of Washington. In addition, KCDC is contracted to provide municipal court services for 14 cities as of January 1, 2022.

KCDC keeps its data in-house and reliable information was not available through AOC.

We received aggregate-level information from KCDC for 2019-2021. Unfortunately, data limitations prevented us from combining these data with our other CLJ data. KCDC moved to a new case management system in October 2020. In the move, information on the original LFO ordered amount was lost. Specifically, if a person made a partial payment, that payment was deducted from the original amount imposed when it was brought to the new system. Collected amounts in 2019 and 2020 are affected by this change compared to 2021.⁶⁶

In addition, the amounts collected do not include restitution or civil/small claims fees, nor do they capture penalty assessments or data associated with an account other than a general fund. Jurisdictions covered by KCDC fluctuated within the period represented by the data. Jurisdictions no longer with KCDC (e.g., Mercer Island, Federal Way) were listed in the financial activity. Finally, KCDC did not provide data for jurisdictions with \$0 amounts in 2019-2020. We decided not to include these data in our aggregate analysis for all these limitations.

[Seattle Municipal Court \(SMC\)](#)

Seattle Municipal Court (SMC) provided information on each individual LFO imposed and any amount adjusted or paid between January 1, 2018, through December 31, 2021. We also received information on the charges and defendants for each LFO, but we did not analyze these data as we did not have this information for all other courts.

Unlike the AOC data, these data were not at the transaction level but at the LFO level. In other words, the data allow examining the total amounts imposed or paid for each specific LFO for each case, but not whether this total was made up of several different transactions. For example, we cannot tell if a total payment of \$500 represents a single payment of \$500 or five different payments of \$100. We also only have the date of the most recent transaction, not the transaction's history. To combine these data with our other CLJ data, we convert these data into a transaction-level dataset by assuming that all payments occurred in a single lump sum on the most recent transaction date. This means we will incorrectly assign some LFO payments to the wrong year in our total analysis. However, it will not affect the grand totals.

⁶⁴ Interest rate is 12% annually starting from the date of judgment until the principle is paid in full in KCSC. King County. [Legal Financial Obligations Collections Program](#).

⁶⁵ KCDC provided this disclaimer: KCDC does not make any representation as to the accuracy and completeness of the data except for court purposes. Record verification and/or research in the case file are needed before any definitive conclusions can be drawn. Information provided to WSIPP is intended as a research tool only; KCDC cannot be held responsible for the detailed accuracy of its contents.

⁶⁶ According to correspondence with Troy Brown (Communication Officer, KCDC) on June 8, 2022.

Spokane Municipal Court (SPMC)

Spokane Municipal Court (SPMC) provided information on each individual LFO imposed and any amount paid for cases disposed between January 1, 2014, and March 6, 2022. As with the AOC data, this was transaction-level data. SPMC also provided information on defendants and charges associated with the LFO. As before, we did not analyze this piece of information.

Unlike every other data source, the SPMC dataset covers all LFOs associated with cases disposed in the time period. The dataset did not include transactions for cases in earlier years that are still being paid off in later years. The total amounts paid will be underestimated, although the total LFOs imposed will be accurate.

In addition, SPMC used several different transaction descriptions to indicate adjustments. We combined these transaction types into one category to match the catch-all "adjustments" used in other data sources.

Data Aggregation

After standardizing both KCMC and AOC data, we combined these data files such that we had one data file containing all superior court data (except for Pierce County). Similarly, after standardizing AOC, SMC, and SPMC data, we combined these data files such that we had one data file containing all municipal and district data (except for KCDC and all municipal and district courts in Pierce and Thurston counties).

As a final step in processing these data, we dropped all negative imposition amounts. Note that a negative imposition does not represent a simple adjustment to the LFO amount since a separate data element represents these adjustments. These negative imposition amounts are caused by clerical errors and the interest conversion steps detailed above. For example, if a clerical typo caused the total interest amount to be \$200 instead of \$300 in one month, then the adjustment steps we conducted would show a net loss of interest of \$100. Overall, this drops 0.3% of the superior court data. We also drop the negative amounts in the district and municipal court data, which are almost all clerical errors. This drops 0.002% of the sample.

II. County- and City-Level LFO Information

Section III of the report illustrates the amounts imposed, adjusted, and paid at the court-level (superior, district, and municipal) annually in Exhibits 6-8. Using the same data from AOC, Seattle Municipal Court, and Spokane Municipal Court, we report the county- and city-level superior, district, and municipal court totals for impositions, adjustments, and payments by year. Exhibits A2-A4 report information for superior courts. Exhibits A5-A7 report information for district courts. Finally, Exhibits A8-A10 report information for municipal courts.

Note data are not available in all jurisdictions for all years. Areas indicating a zero represent the data for that jurisdiction for that year. In other words, the total imposition, adjustments, or payments equals zero dollars. Areas in the table with a bolded "NR" indicate that data for that jurisdiction in that year are not reported. Additionally, if WSIPP did not receive data by August 1, 2021, we could not include it in our analysis. We indicate "*data unavailable*" in cases where data should or could exist but was not used in the report.

Exhibit A2

Criminal LFOs: Superior Court Amount Imposed by County, by Calendar Year

Court name	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adams	\$861,197	\$735,202	\$712,302	\$763,994	\$704,266	\$1,144,996	\$504,468	\$567,814
Asotin	\$3,509,462	\$3,060,938	\$3,417,815	\$1,916,652	\$1,891,681	\$1,681,255	\$706,118	\$737,463
Benton	\$13,445,586	\$13,842,885	\$12,679,803	\$31,867,156	\$11,037,610	\$9,623,784	\$3,500,438	\$4,251,302
Chelan	\$4,650,876	\$4,689,249	\$4,942,230	\$4,692,776	\$3,493,168	\$16,430,045	\$2,631,141	\$1,387,619
Clallam	\$3,736,258	\$2,777,042	\$2,621,547	\$6,774,165	\$1,971,109	\$3,618,367	\$1,308,686	\$1,193,920
Clark	\$38,585,268	\$27,722,810	\$25,318,124	\$26,978,368	\$32,510,480	\$13,188,364	\$11,410,296	\$10,462,384
Columbia	\$470,997	\$523,447	\$212,970	\$206,297	\$146,775	\$217,249	\$92,930	\$97,281
Cowlitz	\$12,030,542	\$14,437,918	\$20,648,722	\$15,126,169	\$6,949,724	\$22,782,798	\$4,401,859	\$4,548,021
Douglas	\$1,840,966	\$1,172,371	\$1,144,908	\$1,112,976	\$1,240,299	\$1,485,348	\$427,211	\$487,943
Ferry	\$365,439	\$248,952	\$322,400	\$183,245	\$191,958	\$272,987	\$115,344	\$188,697
Franklin	\$6,630,786	\$8,761,293	\$5,660,861	\$4,692,315	\$3,315,788	\$5,787,922	\$2,435,884	\$2,312,260
Garfield	\$98,868	\$101,841	\$456,658	\$87,741	\$55,347	\$130,332	\$43,611	\$39,749
Grant	\$4,607,942	\$4,405,084	\$4,586,039	\$4,480,268	\$6,252,426	\$7,238,234	\$2,595,731	\$2,675,131
Grays Harbor	\$4,258,679	\$3,732,426	\$5,897,295	\$7,356,484	\$4,962,204	\$7,509,325	\$2,867,833	\$2,941,603
Island	\$2,469,902	\$1,327,812	\$1,011,904	\$4,456,044	\$1,137,519	\$2,111,473	\$1,012,916	\$649,486
Jefferson	\$1,370,479	\$1,055,306	\$755,970	\$5,005,616	\$644,320	\$1,121,883	\$547,445	\$451,862
King	NR	NR	NR	NR	\$52,842,464	\$140,727,904	\$64,549,588	NR
Kitsap	\$15,428,091	\$9,244,623	\$10,011,432	\$16,481,098	\$10,265,900	\$13,763,871	\$2,757,282	\$2,598,356
Kittitas	\$3,204,360	\$3,005,952	\$2,813,453	\$2,856,641	\$3,095,713	\$2,624,541	\$1,105,059	\$1,115,456
Klickitat	\$1,199,916	\$974,841	\$933,892	\$1,259,395	\$691,634	\$1,336,557	\$320,839	\$373,079
Lewis	\$10,956,136	\$18,746,552	\$7,247,170	\$7,649,430	\$4,724,021	\$7,278,939	\$3,038,023	\$2,934,215
Lincoln	\$8,773,999	\$522,839	\$1,256,551	\$651,515	\$1,632,197	\$1,282,507	\$811,982	\$384,254
Mason	\$4,037,974	\$4,926,697	\$4,006,356	\$4,300,711	\$2,306,503	\$4,341,849	\$1,537,659	\$1,583,377
Okanogan	\$2,508,871	\$1,973,164	\$2,545,288	\$2,447,721	\$2,350,574	\$2,636,484	\$1,175,600	\$1,080,566
Pacific	\$1,104,692	\$967,861	\$1,156,716	\$1,149,601	\$731,419	\$1,417,133	\$443,045	\$396,357
Pend Oreille	\$1,740,836	\$645,661	\$480,161	\$350,181	\$712,747	\$423,657	\$206,715	\$217,204
Pierce	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
San Juan	\$529,459	\$469,096	\$511,388	\$701,594	\$371,520	\$448,670	\$331,167	\$942,024
Skagit	\$7,120,524	\$5,865,572	\$5,830,764	\$8,112,543	\$4,285,995	\$8,189,699	\$3,272,883	\$2,923,298
Skamania	\$823,389	\$659,022	\$936,546	\$975,587	\$394,431	\$578,054	\$320,679	\$280,506
Snohomish	\$18,477,948	\$24,619,352	\$26,568,568	\$15,869,341	\$13,713,819	\$27,681,140	\$12,240,119	\$9,364,534
Spokane	\$20,032,980	\$21,000,510	\$17,367,022	\$19,809,488	\$24,600,962	\$14,146,045	\$14,400,383	\$13,076,192
Stevens	\$2,053,304	\$3,102,371	\$1,651,683	\$1,967,424	\$1,578,828	\$1,939,747	\$860,365	\$902,497
Thurston	\$10,943,609	\$10,382,371	\$10,064,913	\$9,603,748	\$7,567,707	\$14,864,857	\$5,059,840	\$4,534,665
Wahkiakum	\$132,431	\$290,829	\$416,544	\$201,081	\$70,080	\$122,902	\$52,863	\$259,964
Walla Walla	\$2,822,894	\$3,466,538	\$3,046,145	\$3,518,362	\$3,101,156	\$3,620,330	\$1,567,500	\$1,437,986
Whatcom	\$12,840,611	\$13,578,352	\$7,076,953	\$9,227,606	\$4,961,896	\$10,304,564	\$3,273,501	\$2,740,625
Whitman	\$844,726	\$1,108,899	\$2,274,311	\$1,262,891	\$779,197	\$943,301	\$358,369	\$294,923
Yakima	\$16,060,236	\$18,180,152	\$15,794,071	\$14,706,681	\$13,921,760	\$26,023,152	\$9,082,127	\$10,355,610

Note:
NR = Not reported.

Exhibit A3

Criminal LFOs: Superior Court Amount Adjusted by County, by Calendar Year

Court name	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adams	-\$127,786	-\$34,214	-\$20,522	-\$2,031	-\$25,376	-\$10,578	-\$2,405	-\$30,285
Asotin	-\$1,839,806	-\$1,215,421	-\$1,322,833	-\$372,096	-\$649,308	-\$577,446	-\$2,828,031	-\$448,036
Benton	-\$668,101	-\$809,221	-\$1,922,587	-\$5,780,212	-\$3,352,066	-\$1,332,958	-\$2,532,253	-\$2,204,709
Chelan	-\$802,753	-\$237,138	-\$324,315	-\$249,851	-\$116,102	-\$117,558	-\$167,922	-\$88,930
Clallam	-\$2,228,016	-\$230,034	-\$5,670,689	-\$239,080	-\$194,851	-\$1,403,272	-\$247,097	-\$487,672
Clark	-\$6,201,483	-\$6,652,079	-\$5,021,540	-\$5,779,101	-\$8,046,183	-\$7,075,294	-\$5,493,347	-\$8,286,388
Columbia	-\$26,029	-\$141,293	-\$140,687	-\$23,667	-\$65,443	-\$110,351	-\$14,986	-\$20,735
Cowlitz	-\$636,345	-\$7,921,147	-\$11,600,000	-\$1,173,581	-\$932,821	-\$1,487,106	-\$1,184,102	-\$2,802,141
Douglas	-\$406,170	-\$34,954	-\$81,717	-\$44,609	-\$108,113	-\$317,567	-\$108,544	-\$136,356
Ferry	-\$31,816	-\$103,053	-\$3,746	-\$8,417	-\$8,611	-\$39,086	-\$35,206	-\$15,381
Franklin	-\$1,804,363	-\$1,734,599	-\$247,186	-\$473,561	-\$469,257	-\$432,515	-\$222,881	-\$140,916
Garfield	-\$30,620	-\$11,846	-\$26,389	-\$45,886	-\$17,305	-\$21,146	-\$71,371	-\$105,074
Grant	-\$144,671	-\$112,395	-\$194,603	-\$30,461	-\$94,550	-\$64,615	-\$60,046	-\$124,585
Grays Harbor	-\$385,713	-\$90,863	-\$226,261	-\$128,238	-\$784,753	-\$1,368,587	-\$586,850	-\$561,889
Island	-\$654,822	-\$126,933	-\$121,236	-\$1,292,147	-\$151,507	-\$693,020	-\$230,420	-\$113,104
Jefferson	-\$233,509	-\$121,739	-\$140,615	-\$741,164	-\$4,416	\$0	\$0	-\$1,038
King	NR	NR	NR	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR
Kitsap	-\$3,957,187	-\$911,979	-\$898,160	-\$2,006,430	-\$6,986,080	-\$5,786,847	-\$2,375,316	-\$3,670,868
Kittitas	-\$695,557	-\$335,682	-\$972,319	-\$670,514	-\$342,669	-\$2,623,954	-\$3,015,421	-\$365,982
Klickitat	-\$629,486	-\$179,407	-\$219,376	-\$118,510	-\$118,247	-\$136,803	-\$27,951	-\$129,162
Lewis	-\$149,745	-\$10,700,000	-\$672,821	-\$471,551	-\$673,668	-\$4,009,149	-\$762,092	-\$4,915,058
Lincoln	-\$8,185,394	-\$6,901	-\$887,849	-\$72,279	-\$32,970	-\$326,489	-\$170,963	-\$52,375
Mason	-\$502,664	-\$662,112	-\$704,926	-\$338,712	-\$46,024	-\$54,617	-\$206,103	-\$954,480
Okanogan	-\$199,590	-\$310,561	-\$259,482	-\$148,080	-\$11,808	-\$42,863	-\$35,615	-\$100,382
Pacific	-\$266,180	-\$44,552	-\$543,077	-\$28,963	-\$71,215	-\$86,997	-\$881,977	-\$197,863
Pend Oreille	-\$1,018,359	-\$58,481	-\$53,506	-\$9,916	-\$11,823	\$0	\$0	-\$42,076
Pierce	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
San Juan	-\$135,504	-\$119,104	-\$114,202	-\$516,616	-\$22,212	-\$1,232	-\$50,443	-\$8,135
Skagit	-\$2,590,701	-\$1,633,918	-\$1,211,537	-\$744,842	-\$641,655	-\$988,565	-\$460,128	-\$2,104,187
Skamania	-\$284,089	-\$53,193	-\$67,295	-\$105,173	-\$188,402	-\$125,699	-\$49,391	-\$100,271
Snohomish	-\$3,581,308	-\$2,295,188	-\$1,502,605	-\$821,353	-\$2,334,417	-\$27,700,000	-\$9,254,190	-\$5,794,626
Spokane	-\$4,173,918	-\$3,486,234	-\$1,532,101	-\$2,624,709	-\$2,001,410	-\$4,404,563	-\$3,897,781	-\$3,233,168
Stevens	-\$233,667	-\$1,320,034	-\$433,397	-\$721,383	-\$69,982	-\$48,959	-\$77,679	-\$83,316
Thurston	-\$1,746,594	-\$1,491,207	-\$319,185	-\$623,960	-\$1,334,387	-\$5,607,187	-\$3,093,608	-\$1,824,305
Wahkiakum	-\$17,777	-\$34,147	-\$80,275	-\$48,643	-\$48,916	-\$10,890	-\$11,402	-\$63,168
Walla Walla	-\$194,366	-\$397,442	-\$655,880	-\$400,287	-\$586,305	-\$242,655	-\$163,598	-\$592,330
Whatcom	-\$5,210,733	-\$7,228,561	-\$2,724,194	-\$907,315	-\$1,297,541	-\$774,756	-\$1,741,117	-\$1,664,258
Whitman	-\$110,669	-\$170,221	-\$1,359,583	-\$745,566	-\$704,953	-\$2,809,758	-\$139,398	-\$497,206
Yakima	-\$2,338,679	-\$755,775	-\$789,433	-\$423,580	-\$1,446,568	-\$4,667,826	-\$5,478,845	-\$3,706,065

Note:
NR = Not reported.

Exhibit A4

Criminal LFOs: Superior Court Payments by County, by Calendar Year

Court name	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adams	\$144,795	\$280,854	\$199,607	\$132,599	\$94,986	\$87,626	\$91,051	\$112,310
Asotin	\$317,618	\$557,290	\$330,515	\$264,483	\$387,737	\$187,978	\$199,524	\$273,342
Benton	\$3,626,743	\$3,607,390	\$2,634,353	\$2,306,898	\$2,177,387	\$1,505,215	\$1,242,861	\$2,379,883
Chelan	\$1,191,933	\$2,252,696	\$1,011,600	\$1,286,004	\$935,920	\$937,874	\$1,050,976	\$805,285
Clallam	\$391,987	\$325,173	\$321,354	\$262,118	\$445,562	\$279,892	\$269,256	\$226,602
Clark	\$3,862,760	\$3,010,311	\$2,492,753	\$2,625,925	\$2,713,185	\$2,397,349	\$2,049,399	\$2,476,394
Columbia	\$65,319	\$59,013	\$44,377	\$33,186	\$80,085	\$77,101	\$74,586	\$41,465
Cowlitz	\$738,675	\$800,182	\$802,082	\$726,471	\$837,791	\$1,006,722	\$990,026	\$1,153,808
Douglas	\$460,729	\$401,242	\$345,427	\$337,302	\$367,833	\$446,552	\$321,302	\$186,250
Ferry	\$53,568	\$95,149	\$109,426	\$45,531	\$39,053	\$44,201	\$28,749	\$27,315
Franklin	\$1,085,313	\$925,423	\$846,115	\$731,700	\$652,731	\$798,290	\$828,095	\$921,973
Garfield	\$112,696	\$42,687	\$90,844	\$40,149	\$52,306	\$25,757	\$87,468	\$25,430
Grant	\$552,091	\$545,883	\$466,137	\$578,221	\$516,755	\$516,827	\$441,690	\$467,880
Grays Harbor	\$274,003	\$374,541	\$388,961	\$394,519	\$422,160	\$470,450	\$338,672	\$587,888
Island	\$425,197	\$377,542	\$367,494	\$315,784	\$337,024	\$264,177	\$386,892	\$243,145
Jefferson	\$214,377	\$228,396	\$355,709	\$144,246	\$209,849	\$178,726	\$180,174	\$86,674
King	NR	NR	NR	NR	\$5,525,400	\$4,122,545	\$522,235	NR
Kitsap	\$2,105,402	\$2,207,752	\$1,980,439	\$1,662,490	\$1,536,741	\$1,606,183	\$1,067,672	\$1,068,057
Kittitas	\$480,639	\$609,615	\$501,496	\$453,833	\$365,202	\$494,201	\$161,313,904	\$346,900
Klickitat	\$219,837	\$227,978	\$332,503	\$171,374	\$182,444	\$151,366	\$223,780	\$104,222
Lewis	\$1,175,901	\$904,091	\$831,675	\$897,964	\$1,118,777	\$54,353,056	\$939,218	\$949,021
Lincoln	\$81,026	\$76,039	\$68,661	\$44,740	\$56,287	\$89,974	\$133,001	\$70,587
Mason	\$368,459	\$388,569	\$391,073	\$388,548	\$443,060	\$368,929	\$505,036	\$456,670
Okanogan	\$239,582	\$262,126	\$532,006	\$318,029	\$337,058	\$347,258	\$400,577	\$211,735
Pacific	\$170,433	\$126,036	\$231,352	\$393,402	\$227,476	\$168,512	\$312,192	\$256,856
Pend Oreille	\$86,857	\$104,224	\$128,745	\$101,390	\$81,013	\$55,938	\$62,253	\$82,059
Pierce	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
San Juan	\$86,857	\$104,224	\$128,745	\$101,390	\$81,013	\$55,938	\$62,253	\$82,059
Skagit	\$748,796	\$785,233	\$972,074	\$859,284	\$980,483	\$771,303	\$793,670	\$924,120
Skamania	\$205,449	\$201,619	\$229,048	\$175,377	\$166,567	\$216,723	\$241,017	\$117,014
Snohomish	\$2,929,812	\$3,942,750	\$2,976,451	\$3,120,714	\$4,157,361	\$3,821,533	\$2,908,559	\$3,275,822
Spokane	\$2,697,948	\$2,842,233	\$2,397,103	\$2,338,260	\$2,593,228	\$3,507,594	\$2,525,328	\$2,684,362
Stevens	\$581,512	\$268,464	\$273,745	\$281,700	\$279,116	\$227,829	\$274,786	\$319,020
Thurston	\$2,417,154	\$2,664,948	\$2,258,253	\$2,444,318	\$2,672,011	\$2,345,683	\$1,476,686	\$1,172,976
Wahkiakum	\$65,760	\$54,544	\$50,779	\$35,655	\$63,376	\$32,380	\$64,571	\$44,312
Walla Walla	\$500,729	\$473,408	\$415,857	\$319,125	\$332,358	\$282,996	\$308,403	\$313,514
Whatcom	\$1,042,653	\$939,716	\$807,841	\$963,392	\$1,063,818	\$938,261	\$1,024,717	\$1,003,694
Whitman	\$289,498	\$347,147	\$268,572	\$855,304	\$438,547	\$469,318	\$388,416	\$314,323
Yakima	\$867,246	\$992,648	\$941,983	\$1,131,218	\$1,552,204	\$1,287,627	\$1,022,613	\$1,103,613

Note:

NR = Not reported.

Exhibit A5

Criminal LFOs: District Court Amount Imposed by Court by CY

Court name	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Asotin	\$211,617	\$261,711	\$170,032	\$178,248	\$205,496	\$201,024	\$107,856	\$124,341
Benton	\$6,679,816	\$5,541,959	\$4,478,419	\$5,058,663	\$5,401,105	\$4,575,750	\$2,185,920	\$914,437
Bridgeport	\$147,976	\$167,800	\$198,926	\$151,652	\$137,978	\$58,800	\$19,616	NR
Chelan	\$1,681,425	\$1,767,241	\$1,505,658	\$1,346,440	\$1,337,663	\$1,208,619	\$556,132	\$678,465
Clallam #1	\$1,290,555	\$1,099,618	\$1,175,776	\$1,343,789	\$762,018	\$459,656	\$306,158	\$391,139
Clallam #2	\$343,163	\$288,811	\$284,221	\$234,151	\$228,535	\$218,861	\$100,076	\$109,434
Clark	\$10,667,087	\$4,979,259	\$4,443,121	\$4,558,041	\$3,901,263	NR	NR	NR
Columbia	\$64,267	\$62,857	\$41,344	\$36,648	\$34,778	\$31,615	\$37,028	\$27,910
Cowlitz	\$1,677,602	\$1,188,613	\$1,081,168	\$1,122,698	\$1,086,511	\$764,172	\$494,263	\$696,965
Douglas	\$730,667	\$613,424	\$495,348	\$465,183	\$469,504	\$397,578	\$346,750	\$404,236
E. Klickitat	\$193,546	\$207,234	\$191,902	\$380,786	\$224,491	\$241,828	\$549,178	\$137,853
Ferry	\$67,625	\$76,173	\$25,812	\$47,538	\$36,635	\$28,740	\$26,399	\$39,129
Franklin	\$1,249,805	\$1,158,261	\$809,849	\$876,214	\$919,348	\$759,262	\$854,962	\$822,601
Garfield	\$71,866	\$58,509	\$63,035	\$67,567	\$61,640	\$47,160	\$34,132	\$37,950
Grant	\$4,159,417	\$4,009,714	\$3,541,546	\$2,936,339	\$2,780,932	\$2,399,434	\$1,245,000	\$2,479,038
Grays Harbor	\$730,873	\$738,915	\$685,590	\$697,247	\$587,969	\$638,908	\$507,231	\$532,692
Island	\$679,476	\$559,613	\$469,387	\$380,566	\$325,118	\$325,641	\$191,484	\$281,350
Jefferson	\$403,121	\$503,205	\$348,800	\$244,394	\$259,125	\$186,706	\$168,057	\$162,194
King	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Kitsap	\$2,960,500	\$1,749,683	\$1,107,830	\$1,043,209	\$1,192,837	\$1,038,237	\$669,416	\$764,878
Lewis	\$1,381,947	\$1,312,095	\$1,516,946	\$2,093,354	\$2,652,589	\$1,095,353	\$927,121	\$873,861
Lincoln	\$187,878	\$274,694	\$258,189	\$239,819	\$296,116	\$277,555	\$218,408	\$243,251
Lower Kittitas	\$1,531,422	\$1,580,665	\$1,863,688	\$1,396,136	\$1,329,177	\$1,293,123	\$973,896	\$1,161,686
Mason	\$1,192,211	\$1,380,559	\$1,233,065	\$1,150,878	\$993,308	\$1,231,311	\$930,123	\$1,290,115
North Pacific	\$80,325	\$68,301	\$92,832	\$67,697	\$77,180	\$158,236	\$48,492	\$68,881
Okanogan	\$1,123,219	\$1,089,617	\$1,137,146	\$1,062,582	\$751,723	\$501,450	\$212,065	\$333,091
Othello	\$225,065	\$309,698	\$284,476	\$219,114	\$292,077	\$283,973	\$231,672	\$235,927
Pend Oreille	\$345,797	\$226,781	\$205,543	\$166,427	\$211,081	\$159,337	\$170,375	\$186,004
Pierce	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Ritzville	\$117,592	\$75,041	\$75,895	\$86,895	\$140,712	\$179,352	\$153,110	\$221,821
San Juan	\$245,696	\$246,267	\$227,377	\$246,074	\$230,945	\$219,730	\$241,250	\$132,238
Skagit	\$1,355,952	\$1,027,175	\$1,400,116	\$1,903,483	\$1,869,902	\$1,657,546	\$1,042,049	\$1,201,321
Skamania	\$185,008	\$161,251	\$143,804	\$219,827	\$244,480	\$240,592	\$225,149	\$228,761
Snohomish	\$6,181,941	\$5,213,296	\$3,620,228	\$3,251,026	\$1,579,351	NR	NR	NR
South Pacific	\$226,226	\$213,690	\$187,766	\$164,255	\$190,785	\$175,112	\$100,857	\$119,098
Spokane	\$4,732,660	\$4,040,322	\$4,405,635	\$3,554,166	\$3,858,558	\$3,492,780	\$2,447,487	\$2,426,471
Stevens	\$459,383	\$553,494	\$473,410	\$382,660	\$362,642	\$392,220	\$204,142	\$200,906
Thurston	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Upper Kittitas	\$510,410	\$501,390	\$488,117	\$659,578	\$521,070	\$601,348	\$353,410	\$396,921
W. Klickitat	\$89,148	\$102,474	\$95,254	\$99,638	\$182,956	\$130,231	\$94,098	\$97,981

Court name	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<i>Wahkiakum</i>	\$94,848	\$112,133	\$108,638	\$120,605	\$154,332	\$63,359	\$78,694	\$110,775
<i>Walla Walla</i>	\$909,794	\$529,318	\$469,815	\$456,841	\$385,027	\$235,290	\$269,378	\$269,062
<i>Whatcom</i>	\$3,169,750	\$2,831,892	\$2,364,201	\$2,723,786	\$2,831,622	\$2,829,821	\$1,572,249	\$1,396,207
<i>Whitman</i>	\$838,238	\$711,782	\$681,820	\$599,249	\$658,686	\$502,846	\$511,478	\$415,914
<i>Yakima</i>	\$3,183,960	\$3,102,453	\$1,993,184	\$2,122,125	\$1,918,921	\$1,844,977	\$318,272	NR

Note:

NR = Not reported.

Exhibit A6

Criminal LFOs: District Court Amount Adjusted by Court by CY

Court name	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Asotin	-\$72,300	-\$73,127	-\$156,582	-\$65,405	-\$54,802	-\$47,510	-\$49,097	-\$48,757
Benton	-\$2,013,209	-\$2,056,364	-\$2,049,207	-\$2,045,156	-\$1,038,326	-\$1,343,614	-\$1,037,890	-\$288,326
Bridgeport	-\$19,430	-\$87,096	-\$143,964	-\$217,523	-\$159,378	-\$161,360	-\$564,671	NR
Chelan	-\$1,040,124	-\$206,050	-\$843,968	-\$722,496	-\$569,516	-\$1,641,878	-\$1,101,851	-\$760,628
Clallam #1	-\$710,713	-\$554,991	-\$735,126	-\$782,652	-\$763,546	-\$612,778	-\$572,490	-\$707,508
Clallam #2	-\$20,073	-\$24,909	-\$29,321	-\$21,708	-\$90,616	-\$323,742	-\$71,815	-\$113,882
Clark	-\$4,377,250	-\$11,516,974	-\$4,088,100	-\$418,534	\$859,607	NR	NR	NR
Columbia	-\$17,344	-\$18,415	-\$20,186	-\$20,852	-\$7,459	-\$12,401	-\$3,860	-\$26,931
Cowlitz	-\$802,732	-\$751,060	-\$893,120	-\$1,486,619	-\$1,069,532	-\$313,442	-\$976,674	-\$532,783
Douglas	-\$337,692	-\$302,473	-\$291,793	-\$130,484	-\$645,509	-\$449,913	-\$233,350	-\$314,186
E. Klickitat	-\$55,755	-\$51,316	-\$17,295	-\$4,698	-\$9,989	-\$47,884	-\$387,060	-\$6,125
Ferry	-\$20,254	-\$9,683	-\$2,809	-\$11,920	-\$13,972	-\$5,466	-\$14,904	-\$13,770
Franklin	-\$719,384	-\$284,775	-\$1,230,337	-\$173,912	-\$466,951	-\$81,289	-\$592,811	-\$214,816
Garfield	-\$9,456	-\$10,431	-\$3,610	-\$34,112	-\$14,943	-\$15,129	-\$3,179	-\$10,492
Grant	-\$1,745,346	-\$2,257,693	-\$2,723,073	-\$3,607,888	-\$2,792,535	-\$2,729,561	-\$1,711,538	-\$2,297,476
Grays Harbor	-\$414,624	-\$287,820	-\$432,740	-\$544,402	-\$440,126	-\$472,736	-\$281,259	-\$360,786
Island	-\$321,951	-\$1,543,125	-\$149,744	-\$503,499	-\$67,264	-\$206,810	-\$203,862	-\$274,350
Jefferson	-\$105,336	-\$66,776	-\$77,342	-\$311,190	-\$149,956	-\$97,485	-\$341,175	-\$219,701
King	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Kitsap	-\$639,204	-\$505,724	-\$625,270	-\$728,269	-\$848,624	-\$1,206,184	-\$296,554	-\$328,370
Lewis	-\$651,321	-\$520,654	-\$517,983	-\$535,942	-\$467,775	-\$709,712	-\$1,130,416	-\$969,036
Lincoln	-\$81,961	-\$36,717	-\$46,823	-\$17,048	-\$23,530	-\$195,228	-\$66,675	-\$42,349
Lower Kittitas	-\$277,453	-\$587,825	-\$289,558	-\$341,912	-\$53,372	-\$113,425	-\$1,032,551	-\$219,285
Mason	-\$357,498	-\$228,600	-\$741,820	-\$502,633	-\$486,288	-\$828,576	-\$599,094	-\$609,219
North Pacific	-\$20,269	-\$4,239	-\$21,553	-\$19,687	-\$37,454	-\$11,469	-\$7,981	-\$22,711
Okanogan	-\$198,020	-\$462,499	-\$407,688	-\$362,370	-\$386,974	-\$528,916	-\$302,753	-\$935,202
Othello	-\$10,014	-\$33,370	-\$40,276	-\$6,310	-\$13,685	-\$10,711	-\$8,318	-\$118,911
Pend Oreille	-\$152,759	-\$112,029	-\$135,575	-\$114,866	-\$109,436	-\$109,225	-\$96,220	-\$146,635
Pierce	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Ritzville	-\$70,717	-\$60,960	-\$77,837	-\$43,545	-\$46,658	-\$93,536	-\$28,701	-\$154,784
San Juan	-\$107,209	-\$97,386	-\$86,998	-\$122,312	-\$86,101	-\$723,768	-\$224,224	-\$61,421
Skagit	-\$121,357	-\$445,353	-\$229,758	-\$409,814	-\$447,027	-\$1,276,272	-\$798,804	-\$338,536
Skamania	-\$49,275	-\$38,895	-\$18,356	-\$13,369	-\$14,530	-\$47,266	-\$186,946	-\$9,778
Snohomish	-\$1,435,273	-\$1,628,684	-\$1,869,107	-\$2,213,785	-\$1,019,260	NR	NR	NR
South Pacific	-\$50,432	-\$29,839	-\$37,862	-\$96,945	-\$36,971	-\$13,635	-\$11,016	-\$76,088
Spokane	-\$1,210,007	-\$1,125,194	-\$1,352,899	-\$1,250,080	-\$1,373,017	-\$1,319,691	-\$1,617,038	-\$1,799,731
Stevens	-\$101,945	-\$125,615	-\$141,217	-\$33,647	-\$113,315	-\$179,790	-\$134,367	-\$180,451
Thurston	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Upper Kittitas	-\$67,629	-\$19,224	-\$163,059	-\$158,746	-\$294,101	-\$572,093	-\$251,866	-\$310,717
W. Klickitat	-\$116,896	-\$6,355	-\$11,773	-\$10,709	-\$131,605	-\$238,171	-\$21,179	-\$70,491

Court name	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<i>Wahkiakum</i>	-\$18,804	-\$42,451	-\$25,195	-\$24,924	-\$73,451	-\$18,691	-\$23,360	-\$51,754
<i>Walla Walla</i>	-\$237,468	-\$418,525	-\$173,254	-\$250,858	-\$114,791	-\$130,512	-\$589,300	-\$209,300
<i>Whatcom</i>	-\$1,342,592	-\$1,465,833	-\$2,628,442	-\$1,249,740	-\$2,684,420	-\$2,239,402	-\$1,884,129	-\$1,550,078
<i>Whitman</i>	-\$251,195	-\$219,149	-\$481,194	-\$236,000	-\$92,702	-\$89,580	-\$268,176	-\$174,603
<i>Yakima</i>	-\$451,952	-\$440,158	-\$1,823,925	-\$2,731,792	-\$653,712	-\$1,775,363	-\$3,327,896	NR

Note:

NR = Not reported.

Exhibit A7

Criminal LFOs: District Court Payments by Court, by Calendar Year

Court name	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Asotin	\$157,456	\$149,401	\$152,978	\$115,297	\$135,818	\$136,429	\$116,870	\$113,780
Benton	\$4,194,424	\$3,991,234	\$2,673,786	\$2,321,695	\$2,346,675	\$2,319,763	\$1,982,564	\$602,624
Bridgeport	\$80,058	\$80,104	\$100,851	\$93,176	\$103,694	\$66,429	\$31,365	NR
Chelan	\$900,276	\$935,203	\$866,465	\$929,878	\$990,808	\$1,026,947	\$703,862	\$760,536
Clallam #1	\$700,462	\$711,157	\$759,882	\$759,140	\$621,980	\$551,972	\$431,465	\$477,403
Clallam #2	\$121,357	\$135,773	\$122,358	\$106,738	\$134,343	\$121,236	\$112,378	\$118,549
Clark	\$2,837,446	\$3,054,417	\$3,108,097	\$3,205,968	\$3,527,270	NR	NR	NR
Columbia	\$48,609	\$47,685	\$47,237	\$31,260	\$38,591	\$31,329	\$37,290	\$38,647
Cowlitz	\$1,011,053	\$946,925	\$853,060	\$856,390	\$857,481	\$863,302	\$710,113	\$748,304
Douglas	\$404,317	\$434,633	\$423,580	\$355,722	\$397,187	\$411,441	\$367,073	\$388,787
E. Klickitat	\$96,974	\$81,929	\$85,423	\$105,890	\$108,986	\$89,361	\$75,414	\$77,000
Ferry	\$43,302	\$37,179	\$37,405	\$37,841	\$30,810	\$27,692	\$20,587	\$25,766
Franklin	\$548,770	\$660,448	\$622,666	\$542,041	\$578,452	\$576,740	\$565,012	\$746,230
Garfield	\$54,801	\$48,005	\$47,329	\$44,438	\$49,855	\$45,279	\$33,407	\$36,038
Grant	\$1,176,994	\$1,246,493	\$1,193,341	\$1,109,922	\$965,120	\$758,040	\$521,498	\$510,457
Grays Harbor	\$507,741	\$469,807	\$426,165	\$478,164	\$463,786	\$462,764	\$393,307	\$478,137
Island	\$472,017	\$414,669	\$371,320	\$379,066	\$336,957	\$298,229	\$263,668	\$310,665
Jefferson	\$282,843	\$265,934	\$280,412	\$224,020	\$228,972	\$161,150	\$157,111	\$161,804
King	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Kitsap	\$1,856,459	\$1,738,698	\$1,389,314	\$1,172,517	\$1,184,552	\$1,046,103	\$871,052	\$854,906
Lewis	\$945,160	\$904,363	\$906,087	\$910,859	\$1,081,533	\$1,049,030	\$939,590	\$1,008,231
Lincoln	\$143,517	\$143,272	\$150,664	\$146,515	\$147,216	\$155,826	\$160,054	\$197,412
Lower Kittitas	\$980,504	\$948,938	\$1,105,512	\$1,016,023	\$917,803	\$866,024	\$790,971	\$779,600
Mason	\$609,807	\$595,758	\$664,027	\$675,442	\$708,582	\$643,559	\$592,479	\$673,461
North Pacific	\$68,132	\$56,186	\$65,795	\$53,950	\$49,820	\$42,038	\$43,730	\$53,896
Okanogan	\$594,414	\$524,237	\$558,966	\$503,253	\$498,170	\$450,236	\$347,923	\$368,195
Othello	\$180,658	\$252,471	\$244,910	\$207,975	\$229,210	\$217,793	\$151,289	\$194,443
Pend Oreille	\$181,390	\$188,724	\$144,243	\$135,808	\$150,098	\$125,079	\$152,347	\$143,183
Pierce	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Ritzville	\$81,874	\$76,884	\$63,383	\$67,551	\$81,783	\$91,571	\$76,110	\$107,443
San Juan	\$168,752	\$163,084	\$132,354	\$117,730	\$123,156	\$136,911	\$95,452	\$126,715
Skagit	\$651,349	\$605,217	\$616,474	\$712,269	\$868,699	\$875,279	\$684,171	\$667,493
Skamania	\$152,476	\$122,294	\$111,670	\$107,561	\$102,617	\$146,632	\$152,911	\$161,078
Snohomish	\$3,892,504	\$3,750,222	\$3,278,004	\$2,847,874	\$1,324,921	NR	NR	NR
South Pacific	\$173,970	\$169,112	\$162,136	\$134,627	\$132,830	\$112,933	\$113,405	\$116,456
Spokane	\$2,592,514	\$2,678,530	\$2,621,309	\$2,623,245	\$3,014,130	\$2,934,369	\$2,628,170	\$2,542,104
Stevens	\$202,817	\$195,452	\$181,234	\$202,989	\$184,988	\$187,580	\$179,097	\$193,043
Thurston	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Upper Kittitas	\$378,875	\$352,070	\$372,794	\$354,203	\$353,973	\$397,991	\$332,812	\$352,321
W. Klickitat	\$65,646	\$73,301	\$61,681	\$74,548	\$78,825	\$75,789	\$63,092	\$63,863

Court name	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<i>Wahkiakum</i>	\$80,556	\$79,593	\$66,993	\$72,283	\$102,688	\$60,866	\$53,538	\$62,092
<i>Walla Walla</i>	\$355,887	\$318,049	\$292,201	\$250,230	\$279,139	\$232,560	\$205,902	\$246,992
<i>Whatcom</i>	\$1,420,919	\$1,401,448	\$1,229,728	\$1,209,507	\$1,324,089	\$1,366,920	\$1,281,284	\$1,175,638
<i>Whitman</i>	\$577,186	\$561,876	\$538,026	\$481,503	\$488,752	\$442,756	\$404,723	\$354,754
<i>Yakima</i>	\$1,139,929	\$1,243,857	\$1,141,128	\$1,121,132	\$1,091,201	\$1,108,462	\$623,312	NR

Note:

NR = Not reported.

Exhibit A8

Criminal LFOs: Municipal Court Amount Imposed by Court, by Calendar Year

Court name	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<i>Aberdeen</i>	\$780,979	\$850,564	\$726,863	\$420,731	\$406,721	\$412,464	\$281,258	\$271,681
<i>Airway Heights</i>	\$124,595	\$169,056	\$175,013	\$182,951	\$118,171	\$246,451	\$135,537	\$128,113
<i>Albion</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Anacortes</i>	\$244,824	\$275,137	\$366,992	\$273,112	\$271,251	\$210,636	\$147,342	\$168,314
<i>Asotin</i>	NR	NR	\$2,684	\$8,909	\$16,027	\$2,929	\$21,843	\$7,128
<i>Bainbridge Island</i>	\$105,056	\$91,479	\$85,273	\$90,628	\$95,438	\$75,463	\$85,866	\$40,068
<i>Battle Ground</i>	\$515,579	\$416,429	\$348,006	\$381,565	\$405,868	NR	NR	NR
<i>Bellingham</i>	\$2,625,293	\$2,303,120	\$1,847,607	\$1,890,938	\$1,614,126	\$1,567,173	\$995,359	\$786,687
<i>Black Diamond</i>	\$87,054	\$96,915	\$63,773	\$100,507	\$97,824	\$98,501	NR	NR
<i>Blaine</i>	\$151,002	\$201,764	\$161,135	\$184,125	\$199,086	\$206,469	\$153,668	\$86,061
<i>Bonney Lake</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Bothell</i>	\$701,828	\$566,576	\$539,405	\$552,116	\$513,100	\$333,717	NR	NR
<i>Bremerton</i>	\$1,002,683	\$876,689	\$546,468	\$487,265	\$492,063	\$515,182	\$391,440	\$475,108
<i>Brewster</i>	NR	\$0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Buckley</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Burlington</i>	\$170,720	\$197,275	\$220,178	\$200,603	\$216,836	\$134,467	\$74,709	\$80,725
<i>Camas/Washougal</i>	\$815,873	\$434,672	\$458,112	\$495,405	\$451,149	NR	NR	NR
<i>Cathlamet</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Centralia</i>	\$830,432	\$948,771	\$734,145	\$781,031	\$726,417	\$692,637	\$438,972	\$498,818
<i>Chehalis</i>	\$385,403	\$331,148	\$211,995	\$171,776	\$152,367	\$113,907	\$88,320	\$99,728
<i>Cheney</i>	\$320,978	\$184,815	\$212,064	\$238,827	\$160,980	\$149,062	\$112,767	\$88,247
<i>Cle Elum</i>	\$75,343	\$65,171	\$70,343	\$76,011	\$69,396	\$54,975	\$38,416	\$28,529
<i>Colfax</i>	\$8,303	\$12,016	\$22,896	\$36,854	\$28,356	\$23,301	\$6,007	\$3,261
<i>Colton</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Cosmopolis</i>	\$17,347	\$17,736	\$17,757	\$31,430	\$19,730	\$16,426	\$16,073	\$9,713
<i>Des Moines</i>	\$199,886	\$270,127	\$172,809	\$121,736	\$216,712	\$136,493	NR	NR
<i>E. Wenatchee</i>	\$712,597	\$588,477	\$424,749	\$335,417	\$305,303	\$193,265	\$198,350	\$163,999
<i>Edmonds</i>	\$524,703	\$417,304	\$324,805	\$273,971	\$334,641	NR	NR	NR
<i>Elma</i>	\$97,500	\$76,517	\$66,563	\$55,655	\$48,834	\$49,374	\$39,810	\$42,179
<i>Enumclaw</i>	\$171,333	\$178,562	\$145,595	\$139,153	\$135,411	\$128,859	NR	NR
<i>Everett</i>	\$2,295,436	\$1,550,130	\$1,058,406	\$801,344	\$646,733	NR	NR	NR
<i>Everson-Nooksack</i>	\$147,898	\$169,184	\$149,844	\$158,051	\$106,593	\$119,517	\$121,466	\$212,456
<i>Federal Way</i>	\$1,048,234	\$1,097,220	\$954,115	\$910,554	\$723,038	\$659,477	NR	NR
<i>Ferndale</i>	\$759,716	\$550,380	\$527,925	\$423,439	\$385,004	\$363,798	\$256,121	\$217,921
<i>Fife</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Fircrest</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Gig Harbor</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Granger</i>	\$35,985	\$18,484	\$10,854	\$14,313	\$23,324	\$20,860	\$18,532	NR
<i>Hoquiam</i>	\$181,640	\$172,369	\$175,533	\$196,340	\$235,603	\$228,191	\$147,254	\$158,134
<i>Issaquah</i>	\$578,562	\$462,330	\$374,064	\$342,495	\$441,877	\$499,522	NR	NR

Court name	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<i>Kent</i>	\$2,484,807	\$2,128,783	\$1,807,307	\$1,807,594	\$1,653,215	\$1,068,146	NR	NR
<i>Kirkland</i>	\$1,637,570	\$1,343,334	\$1,013,072	\$1,002,846	\$828,130	NR	NR	NR
<i>Lacey</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Lake Forest Park</i>	\$169,037	\$187,592	\$158,866	\$169,913	\$135,061	NR	NR	NR
<i>Lakewood</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Lynden</i>	\$266,880	\$258,514	\$210,507	\$177,510	\$211,990	\$279,025	\$222,169	\$137,209
<i>Lynnwood</i>	\$1,834,686	\$1,781,780	\$1,776,502	\$1,957,077	\$1,703,106	NR	NR	NR
<i>Marysville</i>	\$1,735,902	\$1,524,621	\$1,387,901	\$1,410,889	\$942,664	NR	NR	NR
<i>McCleary</i>	\$6,694	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Medical Lake</i>	\$11,145	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Mercer Island</i>	\$129,587	\$112,366	\$162,987	\$182,931	\$129,193	NR	NR	NR
<i>Monroe</i>	NR	\$123,502	\$249,417	\$171,525	\$159,634	NR	NR	NR
<i>Montesano</i>	\$40,200	\$45,251	\$36,364	\$29,876	\$26,763	\$22,480	\$18,736	\$27,690
<i>Mount Vernon</i>	\$402,940	\$427,327	\$477,337	\$390,313	\$491,694	\$380,136	\$182,094	\$196,443
<i>Moxee City</i>	\$1,000	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Napavine</i>	\$31,228	\$28,218	\$18,070	\$18,925	\$17,519	\$11,428	\$11,895	\$10,489
<i>North Bonneville</i>	\$12,297	\$7,304	\$14,177	\$8,730	\$9,680	\$7,564	\$7,167	\$5,415
<i>Oakville</i>	\$7,255	\$6,022	\$8,513	\$10,084	\$12,764	\$10,060	\$8,945	\$4,614
<i>Ocean Shores</i>	\$85,941	\$69,395	\$81,107	\$93,077	\$84,636	\$98,798	\$78,159	\$84,643
<i>Olympia</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Omak</i>	\$0	\$0	\$1,114	NR	NR	NR	NR	\$0
<i>Orting</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Pacific</i>	\$241,109	\$218,990	\$241,597	\$291,946	\$322,212	\$187,223	NR	NR
<i>Pasco</i>	\$1,813,311	\$1,797,913	\$1,726,287	\$1,830,420	\$1,385,903	\$1,038,323	\$621,284	\$775,894
<i>Port Orchard</i>	\$758,892	\$783,877	\$658,392	\$795,357	\$344,415	\$112,482	\$55,344	\$41,152
<i>Poulsbo</i>	\$227,267	\$214,838	\$189,174	\$173,342	\$193,093	\$276,837	\$144,316	\$113,582
<i>Puyallup</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Raymond</i>	\$45,920	\$41,330	\$36,470	\$55,608	\$46,382	\$23,302	\$25,919	\$27,629
<i>Renton</i>	\$1,293,480	\$1,289,304	\$1,093,346	\$1,175,830	\$1,159,428	NR	NR	NR
<i>Roslyn</i>	\$4,945	\$21,853	\$10,251	\$21,048	\$24,124	\$12,280	\$5,528	\$15,653
<i>Roy</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>SeaTac</i>	\$790,023	\$391,422	\$304,588	\$250,238	\$189,075	NR	NR	NR
<i>Seattle</i>	NR	NR	NR	NR	\$12,699,140	\$12,109,828	\$4,966,423	\$4,538,348
<i>Sedro-Wooley</i>	\$38,515	\$45,539	\$56,489	\$55,472	\$49,910	\$66,062	\$41,570	\$38,555
<i>Selah</i>	\$184,083	\$142,366	\$121,680	\$118,342	\$131,277	\$87,642	\$58,047	NR
<i>Shelton</i>	\$328,614	\$269,594	\$239,520	\$217,180	\$191,087	\$80,334	\$48,654	\$46,682
<i>South Bend</i>	\$30,202	\$38,882	\$22,836	\$22,657	\$28,369	\$19,354	\$10,115	\$10,032
<i>Spokane</i>	\$476,137	\$467,868	\$230,277	\$415,656	\$360,968	\$304,158	\$264,491	\$566,082
<i>Stevenson</i>	\$22,508	\$18,386	\$23,641	\$40,084	\$40,602	\$33,189	\$38,202	\$62,193
<i>Sumas</i>	\$103,749	\$73,029	\$90,793	\$80,573	\$60,630	\$64,819	\$46,063	\$69,381
<i>Sunnyside</i>	\$660,488	\$385,037	\$335,635	\$529,746	\$1,252,568	\$445,930	\$291,914	NR
<i>Tacoma</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							

Court name	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tenino	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Tonasket	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Toppenish	\$397,085	\$273,951	\$167,898	\$108,475	\$0	NR	NR	NR
Tumwater	\$435,253	\$505,795	\$395,565	\$276,880	\$237,669	NR	NR	NR
Tukwila	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Twisp	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Union Gap	\$197,003	\$65,395	\$23,079	\$11,197	\$6,400	\$2,909	\$1,554	NR
Uniontown	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Vader	\$14,800	\$17,897	\$10,105	\$455	\$3,069	\$250	NR	NR
Wapato	\$224,248	\$325,703	\$164,349	\$118,519	\$90,622	\$56,884	\$39,600	NR
Westport	\$57,658	\$43,016	\$63,887	\$43,417	\$49,549	\$32,402	\$41,114	\$43,938
Wilkeson	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Winlock	\$25,084	\$30,246	\$44,884	\$21,609	\$35,095	\$16,078	\$11,606	\$760
Winthrop	NR	NR	\$0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Yakima	\$2,880,289	\$2,769,670	\$2,347,434	\$2,184,604	\$1,699,505	\$1,372,827	NR	NR
Yelm	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Zillah	\$47,370	\$53,333	\$26,848	\$19,887	\$26,912	\$18,029	NR	NR

Note:

NR = Not reported.

Exhibit A9

Criminal LFOs: Municipal Court Amount Adjusted by Court by CY

Court name	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Aberdeen	-\$344,647	-\$225,566	-\$610,830	-\$279,485	-\$291,941	-\$168,647	-\$430,564	-\$358,993
Airway Heights	-\$17,249	-\$68,593	-\$13,074	-\$64,824	-\$32,920	-\$74,031	-\$207,448	-\$217,009
Albion	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Anacortes	-\$24,104	-\$20,903	-\$123,672	-\$241,687	-\$62,355	-\$110,707	-\$115,249	-\$37,329
Asotin	NR	NR	-\$325	-\$2,100	-\$2,801	-\$550	-\$550	-\$39,907
Bainbridge Island	-\$23,996	-\$20,509	-\$694,170	-\$80,152	-\$115,927	-\$51,316	-\$89,662	-\$45,521
Battle Ground	-\$134,984	-\$115,837	-\$159,284	-\$42,041	-\$299,540	NR	NR	NR
Bellingham	-\$1,023,557	-\$1,736,504	-\$1,247,068	-\$1,488,880	-\$1,608,566	-\$1,477,614	-\$1,518,145	-\$538,593
Black Diamond	-\$21,231	-\$13,646	-\$17,649	-\$21,567	-\$31,468	-\$27,691	NR	NR
Blaine	-\$24,878	-\$484,405	-\$201,372	-\$129,343	-\$60,186	-\$85,515	-\$18,053	-\$26,870
Bonney Lake	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Bothell	-\$349,614	-\$180,695	-\$201,479	-\$295,544	-\$133,083	-\$593,071	NR	NR
Bremerton	-\$549,713	-\$589,868	-\$700,571	-\$851,947	-\$908,732	-\$995,241	-\$738,286	-\$657,572
Brewster	NR	\$0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Buckley	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Burlington	\$10,128	-\$337,711	-\$2,434	-\$171,179	-\$47,704	-\$44,782	-\$322,706	-\$24,304
Camas/Washougal	-\$214,494	-\$534,348	-\$91,307	-\$305,684	\$6,887	NR	NR	NR
Cathlamet	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Centralia	-\$321,974	-\$947,184	-\$491,685	-\$374,451	-\$384,861	-\$169,286	-\$474,754	-\$869,205
Chehalis	-\$44,397	-\$45,145	-\$87,277	-\$143,668	-\$146,667	-\$177,851	-\$242,535	-\$299,679
Cheney	-\$143,073	-\$121,044	-\$12,686	-\$228,814	-\$157,620	-\$44,749	-\$211,586	-\$20,001
Cle Elum	-\$18,606	-\$1,428	-\$84,790	-\$43,056	-\$196,061	-\$229,275	-\$265,667	-\$71,847
Colfax	-\$763	-\$1,588	-\$4,901	-\$14,797	-\$2,347	-\$5,826	-\$2,434	-\$1,722
Colton	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Cosmopolis	-\$3,652	-\$4,652	-\$2,431	-\$3,014	-\$2,148	-\$1,561	-\$1,232	-\$11,578
Des Moines	-\$725,291	-\$143,353	-\$30,509	-\$30,955	-\$365,249	-\$210,583	NR	NR
E. Wenatchee	-\$447,329	-\$23,785	-\$482,758	-\$212,041	-\$277,708	-\$162,932	-\$632,917	-\$417,828
Edmonds	-\$57,041	-\$120,530	-\$547,497	-\$312,691	-\$293,110	NR	NR	NR
Elma	-\$64,503	-\$22,582	-\$187,304	-\$48,469	-\$41,199	-\$18,751	-\$12,224	-\$6,306
Enumclaw	-\$502,785	-\$506,121	-\$149,188	-\$74,738	-\$76,581	-\$356,583	NR	NR
Everett	-\$551,156	-\$3,262,497	-\$886,275	-\$2,303,516	-\$550,000	NR	NR	NR
Everson-Nooksack	-\$80,911	-\$13,731	-\$226,112	-\$57,618	-\$60,813	-\$140,744	-\$64,769	-\$87,509
Federal Way	-\$157,127	-\$401,334	-\$103,353	-\$815,796	-\$774,740	-\$248,351	NR	NR
Ferndale	\$140,926	-\$856,497	-\$915,558	-\$598,143	\$173,702	-\$661,643	-\$405,601	-\$599,441
Fife	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Fircrest	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Gig Harbor	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Granger	-\$3,422	-\$13,231	-\$3,015	-\$11,069	-\$198,271	-\$21,033	-\$16,701	NR
Hoquiam	-\$30,234	-\$18,404	-\$38,923	-\$40,348	-\$223,472	-\$20,224	-\$14,939	-\$28,891
Issaquah	-\$56,277	-\$56,482	-\$138,026	-\$107,088	-\$252,319	-\$278,293	NR	NR

Court name	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kent	-\$815,933	-\$1,455,491	-\$894,215	-\$771,910	-\$558,214	-\$358,227	NR	NR
Kirkland	-\$525,371	-\$220,703	-\$97,111	-\$132,760	-\$99,382	NR	NR	NR
Lacey	Data unavailable							
Lake Forest Park	-\$8,027	-\$15,634	-\$287,048	-\$32,072	-\$440,368	NR	NR	NR
Lakewood	Data unavailable							
Lynden	\$22,831	\$10,644	-\$402,404	-\$41,361	-\$5,035	\$69,392	-\$6,076	-\$100,904
Lynnwood	-\$556,446	-\$1,244,384	-\$1,143,419	-\$926,521	-\$1,887,934	NR	NR	NR
Marysville	-\$171,115	-\$184,437	-\$1,608,502	-\$266,469	-\$190,277	NR	NR	NR
McCleary	-\$43,972	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Medical Lake	-\$103,612	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Mercer Island	-\$6,709	-\$4,961	-\$5,931	-\$20,157	-\$4,317	NR	NR	NR
Monroe	NR	\$308	-\$4,979	-\$7,600	-\$6,659	NR	NR	NR
Montesano	-\$11,806	-\$5,874	-\$8,963	-\$73,008	-\$59,989	-\$11,781	-\$10,524	-\$2,619
Mount Vernon	\$11,923	-\$272,621	-\$13,431	-\$22,104	-\$103,811	-\$108,988	-\$197,127	-\$304,185
Moxee City	-\$1,000	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Napavine	-\$2,074	-\$993	-\$840	-\$843	-\$111,962	-\$330	-\$1,706	-\$4,374
North Bonneville	-\$4,818	-\$2,484	-\$6,432	-\$310	\$250	-\$9,470	-\$8,105	-\$1,800
Oakville	-\$2,750	-\$1,201	-\$3,738	-\$12,276	-\$6,965	-\$11,223	-\$953	-\$407
Ocean Shores	-\$25,523	-\$36,006	-\$22,301	-\$23,157	-\$34,080	-\$30,118	-\$13,401	-\$30,704
Olympia	Data unavailable							
Omak	\$0	-\$41	-\$614	NR	NR	NR	NR	-\$13
Orting	Data unavailable							
Pacific	\$73,695	\$24,113	\$46,722	\$51,250	-\$53,093	-\$121,704	NR	NR
Pasco	-\$1,066,031	-\$221,315	-\$844,070	-\$423,993	-\$415,510	-\$618,123	-\$162,176	-\$1,474,122
Port Orchard	-\$171,178	-\$157,958	-\$180,698	-\$608,766	-\$383,862	-\$428,910	-\$233,357	-\$240,287
Poulsbo	-\$47,896	-\$42,062	-\$88,687	-\$135,159	-\$121,912	-\$198,799	-\$142,783	-\$147,051
Puyallup	Data unavailable							
Raymond	-\$21,702	-\$50,690	-\$20,884	-\$27,438	-\$23,580	-\$24,605	-\$10,297	-\$56,513
Renton	-\$411,174	-\$260,251	-\$346,115	-\$442,465	-\$591,811	NR	NR	NR
Roslyn	-\$1,467	\$6,540	-\$30,601	-\$4,931	-\$10,321	-\$51,963	-\$22,250	-\$12,506
Roy	Data unavailable							
SeaTac	-\$150,412	-\$194,037	-\$1,185,854	-\$1,706,743	-\$217,607	NR	NR	NR
Seattle	NR	NR	NR	NR	\$12,365,936	\$13,188,258	\$11,026,290	\$10,464,424
Sedro-Wooley	-\$101,149	-\$16,781	-\$171,833	-\$11,463	-\$7,210	-\$10,644	-\$14,983	-\$74,117
Selah	-\$656,407	-\$22,607	-\$19,952	-\$17,589	-\$24,752	-\$22,858	-\$149,817	NR
Shelton	\$17,659	\$12,901	\$4,559	-\$59,025	-\$150,651	-\$1,192,181	-\$249,407	-\$202,612
South Bend	-\$20,595	-\$14,879	-\$10,163	-\$10,765	-\$14,561	-\$8,991	-\$12,352	-\$1,449
Spokane	-\$1,202,997	-\$3,015,378	-\$1,116,008	-\$859,921	-\$862,754	-\$986,217	-\$788,273	-\$326,690
Stevenson	-\$18,335	-\$2,591	-\$9,497	-\$5,014	-\$2,975	-\$1,037	-\$2,775	-\$13,998
Sumas	-\$90,032	-\$61,302	-\$37,216	-\$87,225	-\$34,415	-\$35,629	-\$53,147	-\$27,012
Sunnyside	-\$83,435	-\$42,713	-\$237,956	-\$267,945	-\$48,031	-\$65,244	-\$637,014	NR
Tacoma	Data unavailable							

Court name	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tenino	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Tonasket	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Toppenish	-\$58,115	-\$556,196	-\$1,552,397	-\$1,195,071	-\$1,159,982	NR	NR	NR
Tumwater	-\$99,647	-\$260,387	-\$119,832	-\$724,091	-\$783,721	NR	NR	NR
Tukwila	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Twisp	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Union Gap	-\$54,741	-\$293,989	-\$290,044	-\$481,593	-\$37,797	-\$269,125	-\$847,334	NR
Uniontown	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Vader	-\$1,316	-\$3,832	-\$800	-\$150	\$0	-\$167,760	NR	NR
Wapato	-\$388,484	-\$265,953	-\$228,918	-\$318,030	-\$201,943	-\$175,069	-\$201,612	NR
Westport	-\$16,337	-\$13,106	-\$5,576	-\$3,276	-\$1,425	-\$6,397	-\$899	-\$3,337
Wilkeson	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Winlock	-\$3,446	-\$13,950	-\$2,427	-\$684	-\$4,231	-\$777	-\$1,840	\$0
Winthrop	NR	NR	-\$538	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Yakima	-\$2,057,041	-\$2,081,737	-\$3,007,089	-\$2,695,065	-\$2,417,721	-\$2,735,292	NR	NR
Yelm	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Zillah	-\$40,112	-\$29,996	-\$14,830	-\$22,905	-\$4,186	-\$2,379	NR	NR

Note:

NR = Not reported.

Exhibit A10

Criminal LFOs: Municipal Court Payments by Court, by Calendar Year

Court Name	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Aberdeen	\$293,508	\$261,657	\$223,755	\$204,824	\$198,299	\$210,450	\$195,283	\$194,288
Airway Heights	\$55,528	\$72,448	\$62,550	\$59,055	\$68,497	\$73,703	\$40,014	\$47,203
Albion	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Anacortes	\$129,043	\$149,370	\$143,537	\$145,779	\$151,523	\$144,763	\$114,913	\$122,925
Asotin	NR	NR	\$1,294	\$1,969	\$2,728	\$2,200	\$2,470	\$3,426
Bainbridge Island	\$88,543	\$90,928	\$83,138	\$81,416	\$67,794	\$78,033	\$65,149	\$53,125
Battle Ground	\$320,722	\$295,468	\$294,409	\$327,720	\$356,923	NR	NR	NR
Bellingham	\$1,020,357	\$1,020,649	\$820,864	\$802,191	\$744,473	\$814,517	\$620,414	\$555,508
Black Diamond	\$48,790	\$35,407	\$45,140	\$37,279	\$71,246	\$73,060	NR	NR
Blaine	\$87,888	\$93,653	\$82,954	\$106,454	\$131,755	\$108,201	\$102,462	\$73,378
Bonney Lake	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Bothell	\$304,419	\$324,289	\$316,425	\$302,170	\$327,869	\$258,871	NR	NR
Bremerton	\$459,636	\$429,706	\$392,354	\$340,433	\$370,622	\$389,475	\$344,555	\$392,962
Brewster	NR	\$0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Buckley	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Burlington	\$77,560	\$77,842	\$82,126	\$86,197	\$120,350	\$82,821	\$58,979	\$53,826
Camas/Washougal	\$290,203	\$269,618	\$257,365	\$317,250	\$366,040	NR	NR	NR
Cathlamet	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Centralia	\$293,814	\$318,843	\$313,917	\$286,245	\$306,093	\$291,132	\$336,075	\$363,364
Chehalis	\$188,978	\$183,857	\$198,558	\$154,733	\$152,119	\$165,702	\$150,166	\$132,861
Cheney	\$108,333	\$115,888	\$130,257	\$133,612	\$111,045	\$118,492	\$118,635	\$75,763
Cle Elum	\$44,708	\$45,530	\$51,213	\$36,993	\$45,821	\$52,313	\$50,564	\$28,934
Colfax	\$6,081	\$4,409	\$7,034	\$16,720	\$15,274	\$16,011	\$11,339	\$5,957
Colton	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Cosmopolis	\$10,185	\$12,868	\$15,025	\$12,707	\$17,771	\$13,316	\$10,193	\$10,982
Des Moines	\$110,584	\$170,675	\$115,370	\$83,997	\$107,158	\$92,935	NR	NR
E. Wenatchee	\$318,438	\$285,006	\$291,654	\$276,396	\$306,085	\$245,124	\$189,555	\$183,401
Edmonds	\$301,987	\$264,828	\$248,150	\$212,570	\$244,984	NR	NR	NR
Elma	\$46,873	\$42,713	\$37,150	\$39,489	\$35,936	\$44,314	\$38,246	\$47,709
Enumclaw	\$143,466	\$137,519	\$119,950	\$92,601	\$87,628	\$94,542	NR	NR
Everett	\$885,279	\$774,114	\$640,270	\$560,897	\$548,621	NR	NR	NR
Everson-Nooksack	\$68,270	\$78,224	\$70,827	\$79,780	\$60,469	\$65,142	\$75,173	\$119,845
Federal Way	\$396,193	\$382,246	\$354,404	\$459,556	\$420,648	\$407,515	NR	NR
Ferndale	\$204,656	\$207,897	\$205,088	\$187,067	\$195,516	\$211,724	\$154,276	\$146,044
Fife	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Fircrest	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Gig Harbor	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
Granger	\$19,130	\$15,692	\$11,782	\$9,392	\$10,495	\$13,152	\$9,988	NR
Hoquiam	\$78,014	\$77,004	\$70,155	\$87,021	\$95,385	\$96,594	\$84,109	\$91,518
Issaquah	\$338,937	\$292,141	\$311,946	\$283,354	\$282,194	\$349,529	NR	NR

Court Name	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<i>Kent</i>	\$1,086,759	\$1,083,912	\$975,195	\$1,016,150	\$980,459	\$771,893	NR	NR
<i>Kirkland</i>	\$1,166,894	\$1,034,744	\$877,825	\$778,141	\$707,669	NR	NR	NR
<i>Lacey</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Lake Forest Park</i>	\$129,302	\$124,862	\$109,470	\$116,833	\$106,104	NR	NR	NR
<i>Lakewood</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Lynden</i>	\$153,874	\$151,195	\$153,465	\$153,738	\$158,616	\$145,470	\$165,113	\$168,747
<i>Lynnwood</i>	\$836,858	\$803,307	\$747,701	\$907,623	\$775,253	NR	NR	NR
<i>Marysville</i>	\$855,925	\$748,965	\$697,804	\$793,360	\$739,474	NR	NR	NR
<i>McCleary</i>	\$5,182	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Medical Lake</i>	\$4,206	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Mercer Island</i>	\$112,000	\$90,069	\$96,877	\$139,278	\$115,646	NR	NR	NR
<i>Monroe</i>	NR	\$25,408	\$63,178	\$67,619	\$81,447	NR	NR	NR
<i>Montesano</i>	\$29,426	\$39,646	\$30,523	\$28,006	\$23,939	\$26,710	\$16,860	\$27,543
<i>Mount Vernon</i>	\$173,136	\$204,786	\$182,741	\$201,201	\$210,677	\$173,684	\$159,102	\$165,534
<i>Moxee City</i>	\$0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Napavine</i>	\$31,864	\$23,383	\$22,523	\$17,085	\$20,638	\$14,170	\$14,824	\$14,086
<i>North Bonneville</i>	\$5,843	\$6,838	\$7,350	\$5,699	\$4,689	\$3,551	\$7,644	\$6,078
<i>Oakville</i>	\$2,147	\$3,174	\$4,440	\$3,812	\$4,541	\$4,135	\$8,282	\$3,181
<i>Ocean Shores</i>	\$57,337	\$53,735	\$58,205	\$50,951	\$66,797	\$59,167	\$65,237	\$72,857
<i>Olympia</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Omak</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	NR	NR	NR	\$0
<i>Orting</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Pacific</i>	\$101,938	\$103,319	\$89,378	\$119,984	\$174,446	\$125,406	NR	NR
<i>Pasco</i>	\$717,116	\$761,773	\$732,729	\$758,735	\$755,139	\$686,960	\$492,836	\$580,746
<i>Port Orchard</i>	\$277,377	\$299,884	\$294,211	\$236,092	\$238,851	\$199,488	\$158,392	\$180,712
<i>Poulsbo</i>	\$148,356	\$156,899	\$137,814	\$135,179	\$157,295	\$199,960	\$140,744	\$104,296
<i>Puyallup</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Raymond</i>	\$33,742	\$24,360	\$26,359	\$24,727	\$38,710	\$31,332	\$25,923	\$26,151
<i>Renton</i>	\$607,402	\$551,159	\$471,038	\$474,814	\$522,130	NR	NR	NR
<i>Roslyn</i>	\$11,978	\$21,402	\$11,496	\$15,336	\$12,716	\$20,977	\$11,380	\$8,137
<i>Roy</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>SeaTac</i>	\$205,598	\$211,090	\$182,575	\$160,511	\$159,532	NR	NR	NR
<i>Seattle</i>	NR	NR	NR	NR	\$437,906	\$485,807	\$468,871	\$364,574
<i>Sedro-Wooley</i>	\$35,039	\$36,700	\$41,678	\$52,540	\$47,401	\$46,743	\$48,311	\$45,760
<i>Selah</i>	\$56,760	\$62,983	\$49,236	\$47,584	\$55,790	\$54,063	\$50,280	NR
<i>Shelton</i>	\$127,971	\$135,605	\$126,249	\$119,722	\$132,575	\$116,687	\$78,223	\$75,874
<i>South Bend</i>	\$19,960	\$25,276	\$12,651	\$16,764	\$17,962	\$17,277	\$14,026	\$14,673
<i>Spokane</i>	\$425,140	\$272,317	\$182,112	\$147,239	\$98,790	\$76,674	\$44,987	\$402,867
<i>Stevenson</i>	\$14,966	\$14,199	\$11,689	\$6,794	\$12,955	\$19,790	\$21,542	\$27,017
<i>Sumas</i>	\$48,196	\$48,204	\$57,607	\$58,886	\$60,793	\$59,412	\$38,429	\$38,724
<i>Sunnyside</i>	\$345,169	\$283,895	\$237,770	\$212,888	\$250,951	\$245,331	\$187,607	NR
<i>Tacoma</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							

Court Name	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<i>Tenino</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Tonasket</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Toppenish</i>	\$115,426	\$77,131	\$62,327	\$44,309	\$0	NR	NR	NR
<i>Tumwater</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Tukwila</i>	\$184,056	\$141,491	\$123,942	\$138,182	\$142,893	NR	NR	NR
<i>Twisp</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Union Gap</i>	\$131,472	\$78,131	\$77,311	\$84,484	\$72,046	\$70,621	\$56,932	NR
<i>Uniontown</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Vader</i>	\$6,357	\$5,721	\$4,160	\$4,944	\$3,026	\$1,841	NR	NR
<i>Wapato</i>	\$48,523	\$48,487	\$50,704	\$39,069	\$46,893	\$36,352	\$24,945	NR
<i>Westport</i>	\$32,593	\$29,262	\$26,485	\$28,727	\$32,061	\$31,759	\$29,282	\$43,078
<i>Wilkeson</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Winlock</i>	\$22,717	\$23,285	\$21,731	\$24,825	\$22,225	\$16,884	\$8,299	\$1,290
<i>Winthrop</i>	NR	NR	\$0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Yakima</i>	\$752,315	\$696,901	\$675,785	\$710,926	\$673,894	\$639,095	NR	NR
<i>Yelm</i>	<i>Data unavailable</i>							
<i>Zillah</i>	\$28,834	\$25,304	\$13,846	\$9,599	\$13,879	\$10,109	NR	NR

Note:

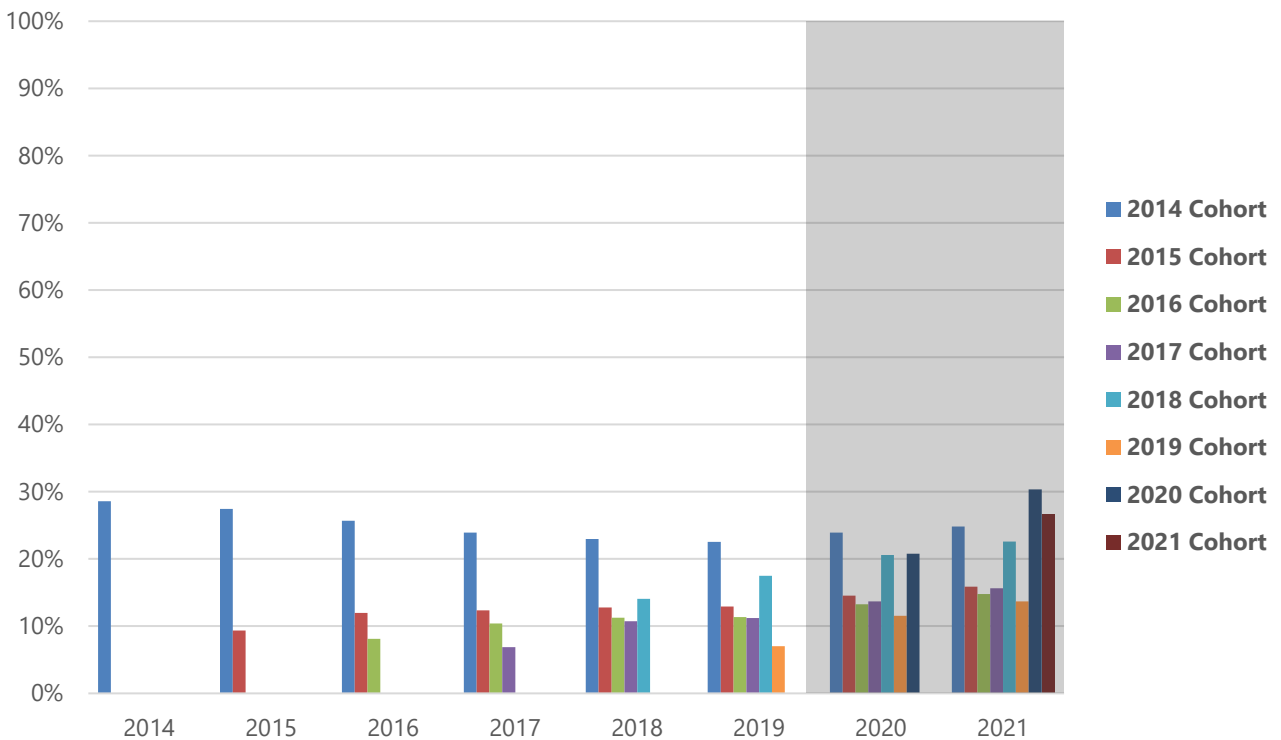
NR = Not reported.

III. Case Cohort Information by Court-Level

Using data provided by the AOC and the data supplied by the King County and Spokane County courts, we did a subgroup analysis of LFO payment trends by cohort. A single case can have multiple LFOs associated with it. In this analysis, we aggregated the LFOs to the case level and calculated the proportion of cases within each imposition year cohort that had paid off all of their associated LFOs. Exhibits A12 and A13 display the proportion of cases cleared per year (the proportion of cases where the total dollar amount of LFOs imposed, net of adjustments, is equal to or less than the total dollar amount of LFOs paid as of that year) by court level. Using these cohorts, we generally see that the proportion of cases cleared stays relatively flat over time, with only a notable increase after the first year of the LFO imposition.

Exhibit A12 displays cohort-level trends for superior courts. As an example of the common trend among the cohorts, look to the 2015 cohort. Using this cohort, their LFOs are initially imposed in CY 2015, and within that same calendar year, approximately 9% of individuals no longer owe any LFOs. In the following year, CY 2016, that increases to approximately 11%, no longer owing any LFOs. After that, the proportion stays relatively flat as time goes on. This same trend is seen again in the 2016 cohort, the 2017 cohort, and so on.

Exhibit A11
Proportion of Cases Cleared by Case Cohort for Superior Courts



Notes:

Case cohorts are calculated using the first imposition amount date. In other words, if a case has an initial imposition date for an LFO in 2015, their case is tracked the 2015 cohort sample.

Superior court cases do not include imposed, adjusted, paid, or outstanding accrued interest.

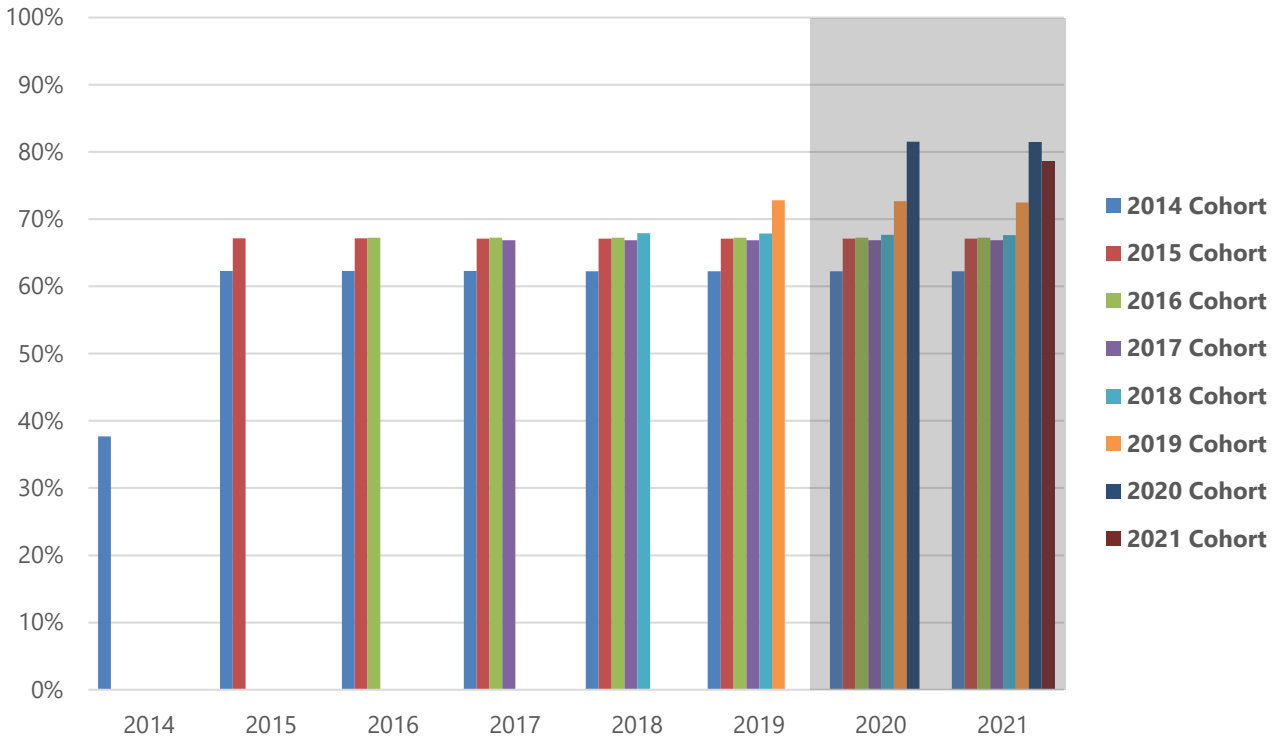
Shaded area represents data inconsistencies. CY 2020 and CY 2021 are impacted by COVID-19.

CY 2021 represents only three months of data (through March 2021).

In Exhibit A13, we see cohort-level trends displayed for courts of limited jurisdiction. In CLJs, the trends look slightly different in that there is a less obvious increase after the initial year of imposition. Again, as an example of the common trend among the cohorts, look to the 2015 cohort. Using this cohort, their LFOs are initially imposed in CY 2015, and within that same calendar year, approximately 67% of individuals no longer owe any LFOs. In the following year, CY 2016, that remains flat at approximately 67% still. That proportion remains steady as time goes on. This same trend is seen again in the 2016 cohort, the 2017 cohort, and so on.

Exhibit A12

Proportion of Cases Cleared by Case Cohort for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction



Notes:

Case cohorts are calculated using the first imposition amount date. In other words, if a case has an initial imposition date for an LFO in 2015, their case is tracked the 2015 cohort sample.

Shaded area represents data inconsistencies. CY 2020 and CY 2021 are impacted by COVID-19.

CY 2021 represents only three months of data (through March 2021).

Exhibit A13

Number of Cases Per Calendar year, by Court Level

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<i>Superior</i>	234,919	266,929	282,507	300,182	372,727	293,483	166,034	130,755
<i>District</i>	171,735	186,112	173,338	164,779	148,220	123,711	110,152	88,568
<i>Municipal</i>	117,581	125,356	119,069	116,463	116,414	78,805	48,712	41,304
Total cases	524,235	578,397	574,914	581,424	637,361	495,999	324,898	260,627

IV. Specific Program Descriptions

As Section IV of the report described, we used AOC data to identify specific accounts into which LFO dollars are remitted (specified by a BARS number). Exhibit 9 presented a list of specific, detailed programs we identified from the data. In Exhibit A14, we provide information about the nature of the programs, including the RCW language here. Again, this is not comprehensive as there may be other programs supported by LFOs that are not as clearly identifiable in the provided and available data.

Exhibit A14

Specific Program Descriptions, RCW, and Purpose via BARS Accounts

Court level(s)	Program description	Revised Code of Washington (RCW)	Purpose (per RCW)
Superior Court	Comprehensive Victim and Witness Program	<u>7.68.035(4)</u>	"Exclusively for the support of comprehensive programs to encourage and facilitate testimony by the victims of crimes and witnesses to crimes."
Superior Court	Death Investigation Account	<u>43.79.445</u>	"The treasurer shall make disbursements to: The state toxicology laboratory, counties for the cost of autopsies, the state patrol for providing partial funding for the state dental identification system, the criminal justice training commission for training county coroners, medical examiners and their staff, and the state forensic investigations council."
Superior Court & District Court	Domestic Violence Prevention Account	<u>70.123.150</u>	"(1) Culturally specific prevention efforts and culturally appropriate community-based domestic violence services for victims of domestic violence from populations that have been traditionally underserved or unserved; (2) Age appropriate prevention and intervention services for children who have been exposed to domestic violence or youth who have been victims of dating violence; and (3) Outreach and education efforts by community-based domestic violence programs designed to increase public awareness about, and primary and secondary prevention of, domestic and dating violence."
Superior Court & District Court	Fish and Wildlife Reward Account	<u>77.15.425</u>	"Used only for investigation and prosecution of fish and wildlife offenses, to provide rewards to persons informing the department about violations of this title and rules adopted under this title, to offset department-approved costs incurred to administer the hunter education deferral program and the master hunter permit program, and for other valid enforcement uses as determined by the commission"
Superior Court	Highway Safety Fund	<u>46.68.060</u>	"Must be use for carrying out the provisions of law relating to driver licensing, driver improvement, financial responsibility, cost of furnishing abstracts of driving records and maintaining such case records"
Superior Court	Judicial Stabilization Trust	<u>43.79.505</u>	"Only for the support of judicial branch agencies and, for the 2021-2023 fiscal biennium, for expenditures to address state and local costs related to the <i>State v. Blake</i> decision"
Superior Court & District Court	Law Library	<u>27.24.070</u>	"For the support of the law library in that county or the regional law library to which the county belongs"

Court level(s)	Program description	Revised Code of Washington (RCW)	Purpose (per RCW)
Superior Court & District Court	Local Fund for Investigations	<u>9.95.210</u>	---
Superior Court & District Court	Prostitution Prevention and intervention Account	<u>43.63A.740</u>	"(1) Funding the statewide coordinating committee on sex trafficking; (2) Programs that provide mental health and substance abuse counseling, parenting skills training, housing relief, education, and vocational training for youth who have been diverted for a prostitution or prostitution loitering offense pursuant to RCW 13.40.213; (3) Funding for services provided to sexually exploited children as defined in RCW 13.32A.030 in secure and semi-secure crisis residential centers with access to staff trained to meet their specific needs; (4) Funding for services specified in RCW * 74.14B.060 and 74.14B.070 for sexually exploited children; and (5) Funding the grant program to enhance prostitution prevention and intervention services under RCW 43.63A.720."
Seattle only	Sex Industry Victims Fund	<u>Human Services Department</u>	"Fund approximately two (2) collaborations to provide victim support services for commercially sexually exploited individuals. CSE victim services are primarily focused on information and assistance/referrals, advocacy-based counseling, and intensive case management, coordinated response, crisis intervention, community outreach and advocacy, and support groups so clients may obtain safety and stability."
District Court	Vehicle License Fraud Account	<u>74.31.060</u>	"Used only to support the activities in the statewide traumatic brain injury comprehensive plan, to provide a public awareness campaign and services relating to traumatic brain injury under RCW 74.31.040 and 74.31.050, for information and referral services, and for costs of required department staff who are providing support for the council under RCW 74.31.020 and 74.31.030"
District Court	Vehicle License Fraud Account	<u>46.68.250</u>	"Used only for vehicle license fraud enforcement and collections by the Washington state patrol and the department of revenue"

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