

AGENDA

- Costs vs. Other Monetary Obligations
- Costs and Active Sentences
- Costs as Civil Judgments
 - o Obligation to Impose?
 - Timing
 - o Criteria

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• How (Not) to Impose a Civil Judgment for Costs

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Criminal Costs as Civil Judgments

"One of the biggest issues is when to reduce costs to a civil judgment. The clerks advise basically that anytime an active sentence is imposed the judge should reduce the costs to a civil judgment immediately. There are many other times that the clerks insist that costs be reduced to judgment and the judges follow that advice."

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Criminal Costs as Civil Judgments

Costs vs. Other Monetary Obligations

- "One of the biggest issues is when to reduce costs to a civil judgment."
- So what are "costs?"
 - Or: What does AOC tell the clerks that you meant when you said "costs" in your judgment?
- Terminology matters: the rules differ for each monetary obligation, including the authority to docket civil judgments.
 - James M. Markham, Monetary Obligations in North Carolina Criminal Cases (2018) (bench card)

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Costs vs. Other Monetary Obligations

- "Costs" line items listed or authorized by incorporating reference in G.S. 7A-304:
 - o (a) most costs (GCJ fee, facility fee, service-of-process fee, etc.)
 - $\circ\quad\text{(c)}$ witness fees, jail fees, transcript fees, parentage blood tests
 - o (f) the installment fee

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CRIMINAL COSTS AS CIVIL JUDGMENTS

Costs vs. Other Monetary Obligations

- What is <u>not</u> included in "costs?"
 - Fines
 - o Attorney Fees/Appointment Fee
 - Restitution
 - Fees outside G.S. 7A-304 (probation supervision, community service, EHA, SBM)
- Collectively, "monetary obligations," "court debt," etc.





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CRIMINAL COSTS AS CIVIL JUDGMENTS COSTS AND ACTIVE SENTENCES

- "The clerks advise basically that anytime an <u>active sentence</u> is imposed the judge should reduce the costs to a <u>civil judgment</u>..."
- Conflates two separate issues:
 - o Whether costs apply to active sentences. (Yes.)
 - o Whether active sentence requires a civil judgment for costs. (No.)
- Confusion is understandable: 2011 repeal of 'active time exception' for costs coincided with increased pressure on collection.

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- $\bullet \quad \hbox{``...} \ the judge \underline{should} \ reduce the costs to a civil judgment \underline{immediately.''}$
- Again, two separate questions:
 - o whether to docket (should); and
 - o when to docket (immediately).

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COSTS AS CIVIL JUDGMENTS - OBLIGATION TO IMPOSE?

- "Should" implies obligation, so rephrasing slightly:
 - Under what circumstances is the court required to enter a civil judgment for costs?
- G.S. 15A-1365: authority to docket costs is discretionary; the court "may order that the judgment be docketed."

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Costs as Civil Judgments - Timing

- Assuming court is inclined to enter a civil judgment for costs, when?
- Tenor of Ch. 15A, Art. 84: defendant should have a chance to comply.
 - G.S. 15A-1364(a): "Response to <u>Default</u>. When a defendant ... <u>defaults</u> in payment..."
 - $\circ~$ G.S. 15A-1365: "When a defendant $\underline{\text{has defaulted}}$ in payment ..."
 - Official Commentary (last sentence): "[This section] tries to make clear that the judgment need not be docketed <u>until</u> <u>default."</u>
- So, "immediately?"

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Costs as Civil Judgments - Timing

- "There are many other times that the clerks insist that costs be reduced to judgment ..."
- G.S. 15A-1364: show cause procedure for non-payment
- Probation hearings
 - $\circ~$ G.S. 15A-1365: no will fulness element for "default."
 - G.S. 15A-1344(b1)(2)a.: defendant FTA after <u>mailed</u> notice of violation, court can terminate and enter "appropriate orders for the enforcement of any outstanding monetary obligations."

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Criminal Costs as Civil Judgments

Costs as Civil Judgments - Criteria

- G.S. 15A-1364 and 15A-1365 do not define "default."
- G.S. 15A-1364 (show cause proceeding for non-payment):
 - $\circ\ \ \text{``Default''}$ is the prerequisite for the hearing, not its outcome.
 - Inability to pay and good faith efforts are defenses to sanction (imprisonment); do not appear to negate the underlying default.
- G.S. 15A-1365: civil judgments authorized simply by "default."
 - o No criterion of willfulness, lack of good faith, etc.

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CRIMINAL COSTS AS CIVIL JUDGMENTS HOW (NOT) TO IMPOSE A CIVIL JUDGMENT FOR COSTS

- What not to say: "all monies as a civil judgment."
- Each monetary obligation has different criteria and procedures for docketing.
 - o Orders to docket "all monies" mingle incompatible obligations (e.g., interest-bearing and not), risk redundant judgments, and may lack statutory authority.



CRIMINAL COSTS AS CIVIL JUDGMENTS HOW (NOT) TO IMPOSE A CIVIL JUDGMENT FOR COSTS

- Fines.
- Clear authority to docket G.S. 15A-1365 applies to "a fine or costs."
- Court's directive should specify fines separately from costs, e.g., "costs and fine as civil judgments."



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Criminal Costs as Civil Judgments

HOW (NOT) TO IMPOSE A CIVIL JUDGMENT FOR COSTS

- Attorney fees/appointment fee.
- Civil judgment is entered by signing the order on the fee application.
 - o Clerk will docket according to G.S. 7A-455(c); timing depends on whether payment is a condition of probation.
- Ordering attorney fees as a civil judgment in the criminal judgment is redundant and risks conflict with the fee app.



Criminal Costs as Civil Judgments

HOW (NOT) TO IMPOSE A CIVIL JUDGMENT FOR COSTS

- Restitution.
- Civil judgment for VRA award >\$250 is entered by signing the order on AOC-CR-611.
 - No authority for civil judgments if <u>not</u> for a VRA offense and >\$250.
 See, e.g., State v. Hudgins, 215 N.C. App. 599 (2011) (unpublished).
- Ordering restitution as a civil judgment in the criminal judgment is redundant to the CR-611 or statutorily impermissible.



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CRIMINAL COSTS AS CIVIL JUDGMENTS HOW (NOT) TO IMPOSE A CIVIL JUDGMENT FOR COSTS

- Fees outside G.S. 7A-304, e.g., probation supervision fee.
 - o Not "costs," so docketing authority is unclear.
 - o If court interprets "costs" in G.S. 15A-1365 to include these fees, the order needs to be specific.
 - E.g., "costs and supervision fee arrearage as a civil judgment"
- Avoid orders to docket costs "and fees"; implies docketing of the attorney/appointment fees covered by the fee app.



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CRIMINAL COSTS AS CIVIL JUDGMENTS CONCLUSION

- Must the court docket civil judgments for costs? No.
- When can the court docket judgments for costs? Upon "default."
- How to enter judgment for costs?
 - Be granular: identify specific monetary obligations to be docketed, e.g., "costs" vs. "fine and costs" vs. "fine, costs, and balance of supervision fees."

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