

NO. 36144-2

**COURT OF APPEALS, DIVISION II
STATE OF WASHINGTON**

STATE OF WASHINGTON, APPELLANT

v.

NOFOAO FILIMAU, RESPONDENT

07 AUG 21 PM 1:33
STATE OF WASHINGTON
COURT OF APPEALS
DIVISION II
BY DEPUTY

Appeal from the Superior Court of Pierce County
The Honorable Bryan Chushcoff

No. 05-1-05824-4

OPENING BRIEF

GERALD A. HORNE
Prosecuting Attorney

By
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WSB # 27088

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A. ASSIGNMENTS OF ERROR.

1. The trial court erred when it denied the State's request for restitution under the Crime Victims' Compensation Act (CVCA) for lack of documentation and due process where RCW 9.94A.753(7) and RCW 7.68.020 mandate restitution once payment is made under the act.

B. ISSUES PERTAINING TO ASSIGNMENTS OF ERROR

1. Where the court is presented with evidence that money was paid out of the CVCA as a result of the defendant's criminal act does RCW 9.94A.753(7) and RCW 7.68.020 mandate the court to order restitution?

C. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

1. Procedure

On November 23, 2005, NOFOAO FILIMAUA, hereinafter defendant was charged with one count of assault in the second degree, domestic violence, in Pierce County Superior Court under cause number 05-1-05824-4. CP 1-2.

On February 25, 2006, the State filed an amended information to the charge of attempted assault in the second degree, domestic violence, and the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the amended charge by way

of a *Newton* plea. CP 3-4, 7-14. As part of the plea agreement, defendant agreed to pay restitution. CP10. The injuries documented in this case were two broken teeth as a result of an assault to the face. CP 2.

On January 31, 2007, the State filed a request for restitution with the court. CP 40-44. In the request was documentation from Department of Labor and Industries for recovery of money it had paid out through the crime victim's compensation fund (CVC under claim number VK44813), in the following amounts:

1 -	11-27-05	St. Clare Hospital	\$1031.52
2-	11-27-05	Bjarke Erik	\$38.00
3-	12-8-05	Foto Walter	\$1,274.00
4-	4-7-06	Foto Walter	\$3,657.00

CP 42.

The defense filed an objection to restitution. CP 49-59.

On January 30, 2007, the matter came before the Honorable Bryan Chuschoff, for a restitution hearing. RP 4. The State sought the entire CVC amount of \$4,836.00. RP 4. The defense objected, arguing that there was inadequate documentation of the restitution and that the defense was entitled to look at the actual medical expenses rather than just a summary of figures as presented. RP 6. The State countered that under RCW 9.94A.753(7), the statute requires the ordering of restitution where the State has paid out a CVC claim. RP 6. The State also pointed out that

defendant had agreed to pay restitution and the request was reasonable given the injuries suffered (knocked out teeth). RP 6.

After reviewing the Department of Labor and Industries claim, the court concluded that without underlying documentation of expenses, there was not enough to support an order of restitution and he denied the request. RP 7-8.

On March 23, 2007, the matter came before the court on the State's motion to reconsider. RP 15. The court reiterated its earlier ruling and reduced it to a written order. RP 18, 23-24, CP 64.

On April 4, 2007, the State filed a timely notice of appeal. CP 67-68.

D. ARGUMENT.

1. WHERE MONEY IS PAID OUT UNDER THE CRIME VICTIMS' PENALTY ACT (CVCA) THE PAYMENT CREATES A DEBT DUE AND THE TRIAL COURT COMMITTED LEGAL ERROR WHERE IT DENIED THE STATE'S REQUEST FOR AN ORDER OF RESTITUTION FOR SUCH A DEBT.

Whenever the State is required to pay out money under the CVCA the State may seek reimbursement from the offender via a criminal restitution order. Once the State presents evidence that payment was made under this act, the court is required to order restitution in that amount and no further evidence of causation is required.

An appellate court's review of a trial court's restitution order is limited to whether the court abused its discretion. State v. Horner, 53 Wn. App. 806, 807, 770 P.2d 1056 (1989). An abuse of discretion occurs when the order is manifestly unreasonable, or exercised on untenable grounds, or for untenable reasons. State v. Smith, 33 Wn. App. 791, 798-99, 658 P.2d 1250 (1983), (quoting State v. Cunningham, 96 Wn.2d 31, 34, 633 P.2d 886 (1981)).

A court's authority to order restitution is purely statutory. State v. Hennings, 129 Wn.2d 512, 519, 919 P.2d 580 (1996). Statutes authorizing restitution are to be broadly construed in order to carry out the Legislature's intent of providing restitution. Id. If, however, the language of a statute is plain and clear, the court must apply the language as written. State v. J.M., 144 Wn.2d 472, 480, 28 P.3d 720 (2001); Duke v. Boyd, 133 Wn.2d 80, 87, 942 P.2d 351 (1997); Bravo v. Dolsen Cos., 125 Wn.2d 745, 752, 888 P.2d 147 (1995). Interpretation of a statute is a question of law reviewed de novo. In re Post Sentencing Review of Charles, 135 Wn.2d 239, 245, 249, 955 P.2d 798 (1998). Plain meaning is "discerned from all that the Legislature has said in the statute and related statutes which disclose legislative intent about the provision in question." Dept of Ecology v. Campbell & Gwinn, L.L.C., 146 Wn.2d 1, 11, 43 P.3d 4 (2002).

Restitution is governed by RCW 9.94A.753. See, Appendix A for text of statute. In subsection (3) of this statute the legislature directed that

“restitution ...shall be based on easily ascertainable damages for injury to or loss of property, actual expenses incurred for treatment for injury to persons, and lost wages resulting from injury,” but that it “shall not include reimbursement for damages for mental anguish, pain and suffering, or other intangible losses.” RCW 9.94A.753(3). The Legislature also provided that if there were “extraordinary circumstances ... which make restitution inappropriate in the court’s judgment” that the court could refrain from imposing restitution as long as “the court sets forth such circumstances in the record.” RCW 9.94A.753(5).

However, when the victim is entitled to benefits under the crime victim’s compensation act (CVCA), the Legislature imposed a different standard regarding restitution stating “[r]egardless of the provisions of subsections (1) through (6) of this section, the court **shall** order restitution in all cases where the victim is entitled to benefits under the crime victims’ compensation act, chapter 7.68 RCW (CVCA).” RCW 9.94A.753(7) (emphasis added). One Washington court has noted that this subsection of the statute is applicable “where the victim is entitled to benefits under the CVCA.” See, State v. Hahn, 100 Wn. App. 391, 398, n. 4, 996 P.2d 1125 (2000). The language of this subsection states that restitution shall be ordered “regardless of the provisions of subsections (1) through (6) of this section.” This indicates that the terms of subsection (7)

are controlling over the preceding six subsections. RCW 9.95.210(3),¹ governing conditions of probation also requires that “the superior court **shall** order restitution in all cases where the victim is entitled to benefits under the crime victims’ compensation act, chapter 7.68 RCW.”

(emphasis added).

In RCW 7.68 et seq (CVCA) the Legislature found that there was a compelling state interest in compensating the victims of crime and preventing criminals from profiting from their crimes. RCW 7.68.300. As such it enacted the CVCA to establish a program to benefit “innocent victims of criminal acts” under the terms set forth in the chapter. RCW 7.68.030. The CVCA defines a “victim” primarily as “a person who suffers bodily injury or death as a proximate result of a criminal act of another person.” RCW 7.68.020. This means that terms of the act limit the payment of benefits to situations where the proximate cause of bodily injury or death has been established as being the criminal act of another person. The Legislature provided that “[a]ny person who has committed a

¹ RCW 9.95.210 reads:

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

criminal act which resulted in injury compensated under this chapter may be required to make reimbursement to the department [of labor and industries]” RCW 7.68.020(1) and 7.68.120. The CVCA goes on to state that “[a]ny payment of benefits to or on behalf of a victim under this chapter creates a debt due and owing to the department by any person found to have committed the criminal act in either a civil or criminal court proceeding in which he or she is a party.” RCW 7.68.120(1).

Consistent with the language in RCW 9.94A.753(7), the Legislature indicated in the CVCA that it wanted the debt owed the department to be included in an restitution order entered in a related criminal proceeding. RCW 7.68.120(1). It directed the department to seek entry of a restitution order in any criminal proceeding where a person was found to have committed a criminal act that resulted in payment of benefits to a victim if the court had not done so as part of the sentencing proceedings. RCW 7.68.120(1). Furthermore, the department is authorized to issue a notice of debt due and owing to a person found guilty of a criminal act that resulted in the payment of benefits. RCW 7.68.120(2)(a). A person receiving such a notice has the right to request a hearing in superior court. Id. The Legislature also provided for the seizure and forfeiture of property to satisfy judgments for debts due and owing. RCW 7.68.120, 310-340.

At the sentencing hearing, the State submitted documentation seeking restitution in the amount of \$4,836.00 payable to Crime Victim’s

Compensation (CVC). RP 4, CP 40-44. The documents indicated that Department of Labor and Industries (L & I), made payments to victim, Manuao Ioane, totaling \$4,836.00 to cover medical expenses stemming from the assault on 11/21/05 by Nofoao Filimaua related to Cause No. 05-1-05824-4. CP 40-44, Appendix B. Defense objected to the entry of restitution because the documentation was insufficient for the Court to find restitution. RP 6. Defense counsel did not articulate what additional documentation was necessary but claimed that the State needed more than what had been presented. RP 6. The court agreed with defense and ruled that there was not enough underlying documentation of expenses and did not meet due process requirements. CP 64.

Once the State presented the evidence to show that the victim was entitled to benefits under the CVCA and that the CVCA had, in fact, paid the victim for his medical expenses stemming from the defendant's assault, the court was mandated to enter this amount as restitution under RCW 9.94A.753(7). "If statutory benefits have been paid as a result of the defendant's crime, L & I may seek restitution." State v. Tribble, 96 Wn. App. 662, 980 P.2d 794 (1999), review denied, 139 Wn.2d 1017, 994 P.2d 846 (2000), citing State v. Jeffries, 42 Wn. App. 142, 145, 709 P.2d 819 (1985), review denied, 105 Wn.2d 1013 (1986); RCW 7.68.120; see also, State v. Thomas, 138 Wn. App. 78, 155 P.3d 998 (2007) (Quinn-Brintnall., Concurring)(referencing that RCW 9.94A.753(7) and chapter

7.68 RCW, when read together, require a court to enter restitution under the victims' compensation act).

The court was incorrect in concluding that the defendant was not afforded due process. Here, defendant was presented with evidence of payment from L & I and defendant could have challenged that such an amount was paid, but did not. Although the setting of restitution is an integral part of sentencing, the Rules of Evidence do not apply at restitution hearings. State v. Pollard, 66 Wn. App. 779, 784, 834 P.2d 51 (1992). Evidence presented at restitution hearings, however, must meet due process requirements, such as providing the defendant with an opportunity to refute the evidence presented, and being reasonably reliable. Pollard, 66 Wn. App. 784-85 (citing State v. Strauss, 119 Wn.2d 401, 418, 832 P.2d 78 (1992)). In other words, the amount of restitution must be established with “substantial credible evidence” which “does not subject the trier of fact to mere speculation or conjecture.” (Citations omitted.) State v. Fambrough, 66 Wn. App. 223, 225, 831 P.2d 789 (1992).

Here, there was nothing speculative about the State's proof of restitution. The court was submitted with proof of payment from L & I for this case. The question before the court under RCW 9.94A.753(7) and RCW 7.68.020 was not whether the State proved the underlying basis for the amounts, but whether such payment was made at all. Defendant was afforded due process because he had an opportunity to challenge whether

L & I in fact paid out such money. When faced with the actual documentation from L & I the defendant chose not to challenge the evidence and the paperwork became presumptive proof of payment.

Defendant may argue that the court's order was correct because there is no evidence to show the causal connection between the defendant's actions and the damages. However, as the CVCA only applies when there is a causal connection between a criminal act and a victim's bodily injury or death, the causal connection has to be satisfied before the payment of benefits. Where the State is making a request to reimburse the CVC fund, the Legislature did not require the same showing as other claims for restitution. The mandatory provisions of RCW 9.94A.753(7) required the court to enter a restitution order because the victim was entitled to benefits under CVCA.

Other cases which discuss casual connection are easily distinguishable because they do not fall under the purview of ch. 7.68 and RCW 9.94A.753(7). For example, in State v. Hahn, supra, the defense challenged the amount of restitution ordered for DSHS. In Hahn the state had sought recovery for DSHS for medical expenses paid. 100 Wn. App. at 399-400. The court agreed that without a statement linking the amounts to particular symptoms, there was no causal connection. 100 Wn. App. at 400. Unlike the facts in Hahn, here we have the causal connection built into the statute which allows recovery, under RCW 7.68.120. Indeed in a footnote in Hahn the court noted that there was no claim being made under

ch. 7.68. 100 Wn. App. at 398, n.4. This makes sense when one considers the purpose of RCW Ch. 7.68, which is the compensation to the victims of crime and preventing criminals from profiting from their crimes. RCW 7.68.300. Unlike payments that may be made by third parties, private insurance, or DSHS, RCW 7.68.020 limits recoverability for only those persons who suffer bodily injury or death as the proximate result of a criminal act of another person. RCW 7.68.020. Thus, nothing will be paid out unless there is injury and the injury suffered is the proximate result of the defendant in the given case. Once this determination is made by the department, a debt is due and there is no further finding required for causation.

E CONCLUSION.

RCW Ch. 7.68 et seq. creates a unique system of reimbursement to crime victims for injuries that are proximately caused by a defendant's criminal actions; once payment is made, RCW 9.94A.753(7) mandates

reimbursement to the department for such payment. Here, the trial court erred in requiring further proof of causal connection for monies paid.

DATED: August 20, 2007.

GERALD A. HORNE
Pierce County
Prosecuting Attorney



MICHELLE LUNA-GREEN
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney
WSB # 27088

Certificate of Service:

The undersigned certifies that on this day she delivered by U.S. mail or ABC-LMI delivery to the attorney of record for the appellant and appellant c/o his attorney true and correct copies of the document to which this certificate is attached. This statement is certified to be true and correct under penalty of perjury of the laws of the State of Washington. Signed at Tacoma, Washington, on the date below.

8/20/07 Johnson
Date Signature

FILED
COURT OF APPEALS
DIVISION II
07 AUG 21 PM 11:33
STATE OF WASHINGTON
BY DEPUTY

APPENDIX “A”

RCW 9.94A.753

ANNOTATED REVISED CODE OF WASHINGTON
Rev. Code Wash. (ARCW) § 9.94A.753 (2007)

§ 9.94A.753. Restitution -- Application dates

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

(1) When restitution is ordered, the court shall determine the amount of restitution due at the sentencing hearing or within one hundred eighty days except as provided in subsection (7) of this section. The court may continue the hearing beyond the one hundred eighty days for good cause. The court shall then set a minimum monthly payment that the offender is required to make towards the restitution that is ordered. The court should take into consideration the total amount of the restitution owed, the offender's present, past, and future ability to pay, as well as any assets that the offender may have.

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

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

(4) For the purposes of this section, for an offense committed prior to July 1, 2000, the offender shall remain under the court's jurisdiction for a term of ten years following the offender's release from total confinement or ten years subsequent to the entry of the judgment and sentence, whichever period ends later. Prior to the expiration of the initial ten-year period, the superior court may extend jurisdiction under the criminal judgment an additional ten years for payment of restitution. For an offense committed on or after July 1, 2000, the offender shall remain under the court's jurisdiction until the obligation is completely satisfied, regardless of the statutory maximum for the crime. The portion of the sentence concerning restitution may be modified as to amount, terms, and conditions during any period of time the offender remains under the court's jurisdiction, regardless of the expiration of the offender's term of community supervision and regardless of the statutory maximum sentence for the crime. The court may not reduce the total amount of restitution ordered because the offender may lack the ability to pay the total amount. The

offender's compliance with the restitution shall be supervised by the department only during any period which the department is authorized to supervise the offender in the community under *RCW 9.94A.728*, *9.94A.501*, or in which the offender is in confinement in a state correctional institution or a correctional facility pursuant to a transfer agreement with the department, and the department shall supervise the offender's compliance during any such period. The department is responsible for supervision of the offender only during confinement and authorized supervision and not during any subsequent period in which the offender remains under the court's jurisdiction. The county clerk is authorized to collect unpaid restitution at any time the offender remains under the jurisdiction of the court for purposes of his or her legal financial obligations.

(5) Restitution shall be ordered whenever the offender is convicted of an offense which results in injury to any person or damage to or loss of property or as provided in subsection (6) of this section unless extraordinary circumstances exist which make restitution inappropriate in the court's judgment and the court sets forth such circumstances in the record. In addition, restitution shall be ordered to pay for an injury, loss, or damage if the offender pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement.

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

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

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

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

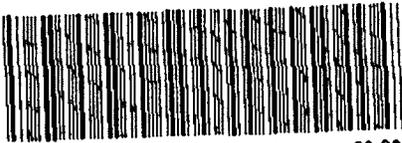
APPENDIX “B”

Order Denying Restitution

FILED
DEPT. 4
IN OPEN COURT

MAR 23 2007

Pierce County Clerk
By *[Signature]*
DEPUTY



05-1-05824-4 27200419 ORDY 03-26-07

SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON FOR PIERCE COUNTY

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

CAUSE NO. 05-1-05824-4

vs.

NOFOAO FILIMAUUA,

ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR
RESTITUTION

Defendant.

THIS MATTER having come on regularly before the Honorable Bryan Chushcoff, judge of the above-entitled court, the court having reviewed the file, the documents, the memoranda of the parties, and the arguments of counsel, the court being in all things fully advised, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that The State's claim for restitution in the amount of \$4,836.00 is DENIED on the basis that the documentation provided pursuant to RCW 9.94A.753(7) is inadequate and does not meet due process requirements.

DONE IN OPEN COURT this 23 day of March, 2007.

[Signature]

JUDGE

Presented by:

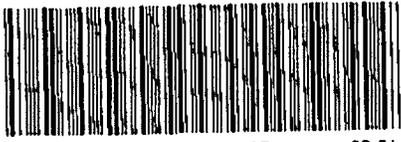
[Signature]
MARY E. ROBNETT

[Signature]
JANE PIERSON WSB#23085

Attorney for NOFOAO FILIMAUUA

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney
WSB # 21129

mer



05-1-05824-4 28898588 NOTE 02-01-07

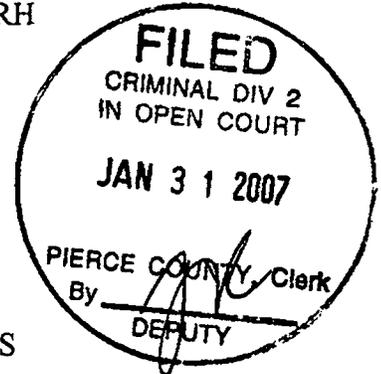
DPA: HILLMAN

Status: RH

RESTITUTION INFORMATION

State of Washington vs. NOFOAO FILIMAUUA

Cause No. 05-1-05824-4



Manuao Ioane	\$0.00	NO COSTS
CVC (Re: VK44813)	\$4,836.00	MEDICAL COSTS
TOTAL:	\$4,836.00	AMOUNT REQUESTED

RESTITUTION REQUESTED:

\$4,836.00

By: CORRIE LARSON, V.A.

1/12/2007

Pierce County

Office of Prosecuting Attorney

REPLY TO:
CRIMINAL FELONY DIVISION
930 Tacoma Avenue South, Room 946
Tacoma, Washington 98402-2171
Victim-Witness Assistance: (253) 798-7400
FAX: (253) 798-6636

GERALD A. HORNE
Prosecuting Attorney

Main Office: (253) 798-7400
1-800-992-2456
Valid only within Washington State

01/12/07

JANE C. PIERSON
Attorney At Law
Department of Assigned Counsel

RE: State of Washington vs: NOFOAO FILIMAUA
Superior Court Cause Number: 05-1-05824-4

Dear JANE C. PIERSON:

Please find enclosed a copy of the restitution documentation for the above referenced case.

If you have any questions regarding the documentation, please feel free to call me.
Thank you.

Sincerely,

CORRIE LARSON
Victim-Witness Assistance Service
(253) 798-7318

cc: file
Enclosures



STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

CRIME VICTIMS COMPENSATION PROGRAM
PO BOX 44520, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON 98504

PIERCE COUNTY V/W PROGRAM
DIRECTOR: MICHELLE WALKER
PROSECUTOR: GERALD A HORNE
930 TACOMA AVE, SOUTH, RM 946
TACOMA WA 98402

CLAIM ID : VK44813
CLAIMANT : MANUAO IOANE
INJURY DATE : 11/21/05
MAILING DATE: 12/29/06

* REQUEST FOR ORDERING RESTITUTION, JUDGMENT AND SENTENCE *
* Please allow for additional costs in the future. *

Offender: Filimaua, Nofoao
Police/Cause #: 05-1-05824-4
Charges: Assault 2
D.O.B.: 12/28/44
SSN:
Crime Date: 11/21/05

Please send a copy of the restitution order.

Please consider ordering restitution to include Crime Victims Compensation for benefits paid for victim's injuries that resulted from the offender's assault.

Amount due to date \$4836.00..

Please list additional offender information if available:

Five horizontal lines for listing offender information.

Contact Name: _____
Phone: _____

1-800-762-3716

DIRECT TRANSFER
PAID PAIDMRV1

LINIIS (c) Copyright L&I, WA 1990 (A3 Reg)
REVIEW CRIME VICTIMS PAID TO DATE AMOUNTS

12/29/06
08:50:38.1

CLM ID: VK44813 CLMT SSN: CLMT NAME: MANUAO TUUFAATAS IOANE

	NET PAID	COLLATERAL OFFSETS	THIRD PARTY OFFSETS	TOTAL APPLY TO MAX	POSSIBLE AVAILABLE	LIM	PRE SEB
TL:					15000.00	N	N
LEP:							
PPD:					30000.00	N	N
PENSION:					40000.00	N	N
NOC:							
BURIAL:						Y	
LUMP SUM:						Y	Y
SUB TOTAL:							
MEDICAL:	4836.00			4836.00	145164.00	N	
TOTAL	4836.00						

PPD INT: PPD AWARD:

MENUS ==> PF1=HELP

PF10=RESTART

PF12=EXIT

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12/29/06

VBIL BILLSEL

SELECT BILL RECORD

08:50:46.6

VK44813 MANUAO TUUFAATAS IOANE

OLY CV24 PSTN

CLMT

TRD CODE

SQ	B	RE	PRVDR	BGN	END	CHG	AUTHZD	DATE	PTY	/MSG		
NO	T	IND	ID	PRVDR	NAME	DATE	DATE	AMT	AMT	PAID	IND	/RX
1	O		8907534	ST CLARE HO	112705	112705		1031.52	0.00	020706		3
2	P		8912952	BJARKE ERIK	112705	112705		38.00	0.00	020706		3
3	K		8937228	FOTO WALTER	120805	120805		1274.00	1179.00	083106		3
4	K		8937228	FOTO WALTER	040706	040706		3657.00	3657.00	083106		3

***** END OF DATA *****

ENTER SEQ#: T=TOP L=LINE ITEM R=LINE RPT G=GROSS ADJ D=DUR => DUR? N GA? N

MENUS ==> PF1=HELP

PF10=RESTART

PF12=EXIT