

Assembly Bill No. 467

Passed the Assembly September 11, 2007

Chief Clerk of the Assembly

Passed the Senate September 7, 2007

Secretary of the Senate

This bill was received by the Governor this _____ day
of _____, 2007, at _____ o'clock ____M.

Private Secretary of the Governor

CHAPTER _____

An act to add Article 6 (commencing with Section 68630) to Chapter 2 of Title 8 of, and to repeal Section 68511.3 of, the Government Code, relating to the courts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 467, Feuer. Courts: access to justice.

Existing law requires the Judicial Council to formulate and adopt uniform forms and rules of court for litigants proceeding in forma pauperis, providing, among other things, standard procedures for considering and determining applications for permission to proceed in forma pauperis, and that permission to proceed in forma pauperis be granted to eligible litigants.

This bill would revise and recast these provisions to provide, instead, that an initial fee waiver shall be granted by the court at any stage of the proceedings at both the appellate and trial court levels if an applicant meets specified standards of eligibility and application requirements. The bill would authorize the court to reconsider the initial fee waiver and to recover fees and costs that were waived under specified circumstances. Among other things, the bill would impose a lien in favor of the court against any settlement, compromise, award, or other recovery in excess of \$10,000 by a party in a civil case whose court fees and costs were initially waived in the amount of those waived fees and costs. The bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt rules and forms to establish uniform procedures to implement these provisions, and would require applicants for an initial fee waiver to complete application forms under penalty of perjury. The bill also would require a party who petitions the court to enter satisfaction of judgment to declare under penalty of perjury that any order requiring payment of waived fees and costs has been satisfied, and a party who petitions the court for dismissal in a case to declare under penalty of perjury that a lien in favor of the court against any settlement, compromise, award, or other recovery has been paid, as specified. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 68511.3 of the Government Code is repealed.

SEC. 2. Article 6 (commencing with Section 68630) is added to Chapter 2 of Title 8 of the Government Code, to read:

Article 6. Waiver of Court Fees and Costs

68630. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) That our legal system cannot provide “equal justice under law” unless all persons have access to the courts without regard to their economic means. California law and court procedures should ensure that court fees are not a barrier to court access for those with insufficient economic means to pay those fees.

(b) That fiscal responsibility should be tempered with concern for litigants’ rights to access the justice system. The procedure for allowing the poor to use court services without paying ordinary fees must be one that applies rules fairly to similarly situated persons, is accessible to those with limited knowledge of court processes, and does not delay access to court services. The procedure for determining if a litigant may file a lawsuit without paying a fee must not interfere with court access for those without the financial means to do so.

(c) That those who are able to pay court fees should do so, and that courts should be allowed to recover previously waived fees if a litigant has obtained a judgment or substantial settlement.

68631. An initial fee waiver shall be granted by the court at any stage of the proceedings at both the appellate and trial court levels if an applicant meets the standards of eligibility and application requirements under Sections 68632 and 68633. An initial fee waiver excuses the applicant from paying fees for the first pleading or other paper, and other court fees and costs as

specified in rules adopted by the Judicial Council, unless the court orders the applicant to make partial payments under subdivision (c) of Section 68632, subdivision (d) of Section 68636, or subdivision (e) of Section 68637. Under circumstances set forth in Section 68636, the court may reconsider the initial fee waiver and order the fee waiver withdrawn for future fees and costs or deny the fee waiver retroactively. At the end of the case, the court may recover fees and costs that were initially waived under circumstances set forth in Section 68637.

68632. Permission to proceed without paying court fees and costs because of an applicant's financial condition shall be granted initially to all of the following persons:

(a) A person who is receiving public benefits under one or more of the following programs:

(1) Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and State Supplementary Payment (SSP) (Article 5 (commencing with Section 12200) of Chapter 3 of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code).

(2) California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids Act (CalWORKs) (Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 11200) of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code) or a federal Tribal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (Tribal TANF) grant program (Section 10553.25 of the Welfare and Institutions Code).

(3) Food Stamps (Chapter 51 (commencing with Section 2011) of Title 7 of the United States Code) or the California Food Assistance Program (Chapter 10.1 (commencing with Section 18930) of Part 6 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code).

(4) County Relief, General Relief (GR), or General Assistance (GA) (Part 5 (commencing with Section 17000) of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code).

(5) Cash Assistance Program for Aged, Blind, and Disabled Legal Immigrants (CAPI) (Chapter 10.3 (commencing with Section 18937) of Part 6 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code).

(6) In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) (Article 7 (commencing with Section 12300) of Chapter 3 of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code).

(7) Medi-Cal (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 14000) of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code).

(b) A person whose monthly income is 125 percent or less of the current poverty guidelines updated periodically in the Federal Register by the United States Department of Health and Human Services under the authority of paragraph (2) of Section 9902 of Title 42 of the United States Code.

(c) A person who, as individually determined by the court, cannot pay court fees without using moneys that normally would pay for the common necessities of life for the applicant and the applicant's family. Only if a trial court finds that an applicant under this subdivision can pay a portion of court fees, or can pay court fees over a period of time, or under some other equitable arrangement, without using moneys that normally would pay for the common necessities of life for the applicant and the applicant's family, the court may grant a partial initial fee waiver using the notice and hearing procedures set forth in paragraph (5) of subdivision (e) of Section 68634. "Common necessities of life," as used in this article, shall be interpreted consistently with the use of that term in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 706.051 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

68633. (a) An applicant for an initial fee waiver under subdivision (a) of Section 68632 shall complete, under penalty of perjury, a Judicial Council application form requiring the applicant to list his or her current street address, or another address where the court can contact the applicant, occupation, employer, and the type of public benefits that he or she is receiving. At the time the application is submitted, the applicant shall not be required to provide documents supporting receipt of public benefits, to provide evidence of identity, to submit to interviews regarding the applicant's financial circumstances, to be physically present to file the application, or to fill out additional parts of the application form.

(b) An applicant for an initial fee waiver under subdivision (b) of Section 68632 shall complete, under penalty of perjury, both of the following:

(1) A Judicial Council application form requiring the applicant to provide his or her current street address, or another address where the court can contact the applicant, occupation, and employer.

(2) A financial statement showing monthly or yearly income as determined under rules, and on forms, adopted by the Judicial Council. At the time the application is submitted, the applicant shall not be required to provide documents to prove income, dependents, or expenses, to provide evidence of identity, to submit to interviews regarding the applicant's financial circumstances, to be physically present to file the application, or to fill out additional parts of the application form.

(c) An applicant for an initial fee waiver under subdivision (c) of Section 68632 shall complete, under penalty of perjury, both of the following:

(1) A Judicial Council application form requiring the applicant to provide his or her current street address, or another address where the court can contact the applicant, occupation, and employer.

(2) A financial statement showing monthly or yearly income and expenses and a summary of assets and liabilities as determined under rules, and on forms, adopted by the Judicial Council. At the time the application is submitted, the applicant shall not be required to provide documents to prove income, dependents, or expenses, to provide evidence of identity, to submit to interviews regarding the applicant's financial circumstances, or to be physically present to file the application.

(d) The clerk shall provide forms adopted by the Judicial Council pursuant to this article without charge to any person who requests those forms or indicates that he or she is unable to pay any court fees or costs. An applicant shall not be required to complete any form as part of his or her application under this article other than those forms adopted by the Judicial Council.

(e) An applicant for an initial fee waiver shall be informed that, at a later date, the court may require proof of receipt of benefits or financial information to verify eligibility, as provided in Section 68636, and that a trial court may seek reimbursement of initially waived fees under circumstances set forth in Section 68637. This notice requirement is satisfied if the information is provided on the Judicial Council fee waiver application form.

(f) Financial information provided by an applicant shall be kept confidential by the court. No person shall have access to the application except the court, authorized court personnel, and any person authorized by the applicant. No person shall reveal any

information contained in the application except as authorized by law. Any hearing regarding whether to grant or deny a fee waiver request shall be held in camera, and the court shall exclude all persons except court staff, the applicant, those present with the applicant's consent, and any witness being examined. The fact that an applicant's fees and costs have been initially waived and the amount of the waived fees and costs are not confidential. The Judicial Council shall adopt procedures to keep the financial information confidential and to consider a request seeking that confidential information.

(g) Counsel representing an applicant who is filing in a general jurisdiction civil case pursuant to an agreement that counsel will advance litigation costs shall indicate that agreement on the application form. The court shall set a hearing to determine whether or not, considering the resources of the counsel, the applicant is able to pay court fees without using moneys that normally would pay for the common necessities of life. This subdivision does not apply if the applicant is represented by counsel for, or affiliated with, a qualified legal services project, as defined in Section 6213 of the Business and Professions Code.

68634. (a) This section applies to the processing and determination of fee waiver applications in the trial courts.

(b) All applications for an initial fee waiver shall be accepted for filing. If an applicant submits an application without providing all required information to complete the form, the clerk may request that the applicant supply the omitted information, but shall not refuse to file the application, or refuse to file any pleadings accompanying the application, on the ground that the fee has not been paid. The clerk shall not request that the applicant furnish information that is not required on the Judicial Council fee waiver application form. At the time the application is submitted, the clerk shall not request that the applicant provide documents to support the information other than those required under Section 68633.

(c) If a person has filed an application for an initial fee waiver, the person shall be permitted to file his or her pleading or other papers immediately, without paying any fees.

(d) The court may delegate to the clerk the authority to grant applications for an initial fee waiver that meet the standards of eligibility and application requirements set forth in Sections 68632

and 68633. The court shall not delegate to a clerk the authority to deny or to partially grant an application for an initial fee waiver.

(e) The fee waiver application shall be determined without regard to the substance of the applicant's pleading or other paper filed, if any. On review of an application for an initial fee waiver the court shall take the following actions, as applicable:

(1) Grant the application if the information provided on the application establishes that the applicant meets the criteria for eligibility and application requirements set forth in Sections 68632 and 68633.

(2) Deny the application if the application is incomplete. If the application is denied on this basis, the applicant shall be given notice of the specific reason for denial and a reasonable opportunity to submit a revised application or to request a hearing.

(3) Deny the application if the information provided on the application conclusively establishes that the applicant is not eligible for an initial fee waiver under Section 68632 on the grounds requested. If the application is denied on this basis, the applicant shall be given notice of the specific reason for denial and a reasonable opportunity to request a hearing. The applicant may submit additional information at the hearing.

(4) Set an eligibility hearing if the court has good reason to doubt the veracity of the factual statements in the application. The applicant shall be given 10 days' notice of the hearing and the specific reason the court doubts the veracity of the factual statements. The court may require that specified, reasonably available, additional information be provided concerning the truthfulness of the factual statements in the application, but shall not require submission of information that is not related to the criteria for eligibility and application requirements set forth in Sections 68632 and 68633.

(5) Set an eligibility hearing if the information provided on the application does not establish that the applicant meets the criteria for eligibility and application requirements set forth in Sections 68632 and 68633, but that information does not conclusively establish that the applicant is not eligible for an initial fee waiver on the grounds requested. The applicant must be given 10 days' notice of the hearing and the specific reason why the court has not granted the application. The court may require that specified, reasonably available, additional information be provided, but shall

not require submission of information that is not related to the criteria for eligibility and application requirements set forth in Sections 68632 and 68633.

After notice and an opportunity to be heard, the court may require an applicant under subdivision (c) of Section 68632 to pay a portion of court fees, or to pay court fees over a period of time or under some other equitable arrangement that meets the criteria of subdivision (c) of Section 68632. The court shall give a written statement of reasons if an application is denied in whole or in part.

(f) An application for an initial fee waiver is deemed granted five court days after it is filed, unless before that time, the court gives notice of action on the application as provided in subdivision (e). Any delay by the court in processing an application to initially waive court fees and costs does not count against any time limits affecting the pleadings or other papers that the applicant timely filed.

(g) If an application is denied in whole or in part, the applicant shall pay the court fees and costs that ordinarily would be charged, or make the partial payment as ordered by the court, within 10 days after the clerk gives notice of the denial, unless within that time the applicant submits a new application or requests a hearing under subdivision (e). If the applicant does not pay on time, the clerk shall void the papers that were filed without payment of the court fees and costs.

(h) A person who applies for an initial fee waiver shall indicate whether he or she has filed a prior application for an initial fee waiver in the same case within the previous six months and shall attach a copy, if one is reasonably available.

68634.5. (a) This section applies to the processing and determination of fee waiver applications in the appellate courts.

(b) All completed applications for a fee waiver shall be accepted for filing. If an application is submitted without all required information filled out on the form, the clerk may return the application to the applicant and request that the applicant supply the omitted information, but shall not refuse to file any paper accompanying the application on the ground that the application is incomplete or the fee has not been paid. The clerk shall not request that the applicant furnish information that is not required on the Judicial Council fee waiver application form. At the time the application is submitted, the clerk shall not request that the

applicant provide documents to support the information other than those required under Section 68633.

(c) A person shall be permitted to file his or her papers immediately, even if the person does not present the filing fee, or an application for, or order granting, a fee waiver.

(d) The court may delegate to the clerk the authority to grant applications for a fee waiver that meet the standards of eligibility and application requirements set forth in Sections 68632 and 68633. The court shall not delegate to a clerk the authority to deny an application for a fee waiver.

(e) The fee waiver application shall be determined without regard to the substance of any other paper filed by the applicant. On review of an application for a fee waiver, the court shall take the following actions, as applicable:

(1) Grant the application if the information provided on the application establishes that the applicant meets the criteria for eligibility and application requirements set forth in Sections 68632 and 68633.

(2) Deny the application if the application is incomplete. If the application is denied on this basis, the applicant shall be given notice of the specific reason for denial and a reasonable opportunity to submit a revised application.

(3) Deny the application if the information provided on the application conclusively establishes that the applicant is not eligible for a fee waiver under Section 68632 on the grounds requested. If the application is denied on this basis, the applicant shall be given notice of the specific reason for denial and a reasonable opportunity to submit additional information related to the criteria for eligibility and application requirements.

(4) If the court concludes that there is a substantial evidentiary question regarding the applicant's eligibility, the court:

(A) May require the applicant to provide specified, reasonably available, additional information concerning the factual statements in the application, but shall not require submission of information that is not related to the criteria for eligibility and application requirements set forth in Sections 68632 and 68633.

(B) May set a hearing to consider evidence concerning the applicant's eligibility.

(C) Shall give a written statement of reasons if an application is denied.

(f) An application for a fee waiver is deemed granted five court days after it is filed, unless before that time, the court gives notice of action on the application as provided in subdivision (e).

(g) If an application is denied, the applicant shall pay the court fees and costs that ordinarily would be charged within 10 days after the clerk gives notice of the denial, unless within that time, the court grants a fee waiver based on a new application or additional information provided by the applicant under subdivision (e). The clerk shall notify the applicant of the consequences for failure to pay the court fees.

(h) A person who applies for an initial fee waiver shall indicate whether he or she has filed a prior application for a fee waiver in the same case and shall attach a copy, if one is reasonably available.

68635. (a) This section applies only to waivers of trial court fees.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, a person who is sentenced to the state prison or confined in a county jail shall pay the full amount of the trial court filing fees and costs to the extent provided in this section.

(c) To apply for an initial fee waiver, a person who is sentenced to the state prison or confined in a county jail shall complete, under penalty of perjury, a Judicial Council application form giving the current address of the inmate and a statement that he or she is incarcerated, together with a statement of account for any moneys due to the inmate for the six-month period immediately preceding the application. The form shall be certified by the appropriate official of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or a county jail.

(d) When the pleadings or other papers are filed, the court shall assess and, if funds exist, collect as partial payment, a partial filing fee of 20 percent of the greater of either of the following:

(1) The average monthly deposits to the inmate's account.
(2) The average monthly balance in the inmate's account for the six-month period immediately preceding the application.

(e) After the initial filing fee is partially paid, the inmate shall make monthly payments of 20 percent of the preceding month's income credited to the inmate's account. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, or a county jail, shall forward payments from this account to the clerk of the court each time the

amount in the account exceeds ten dollars (\$10) until the filing fees are paid in full.

(f) The fees collected by the court under this section shall not exceed the amount of the fees that would be charged to a person who is not incarcerated.

(g) The court may delegate to a clerk the authority to process requests for fee waivers from inmates under this section.

(h) An inmate shall not be prohibited from filing pleadings or other papers solely because the inmate has no assets and no means to partially pay the initial filing fee.

68636. (a) After the court has granted an initial fee waiver in whole or in part, and before final disposition of the case, the person who received the initial fee waiver shall notify the court within five days of any change in financial circumstances that affects his or her ability to pay all or a portion of the court fees and costs that were initially waived.

(b) If, before or at the time of final disposition of the case, the court obtains information, including information derived from the court file, suggesting that a person whose fees and costs were initially waived is not entitled to a fee waiver, or that the person's financial condition has changed so that he or she is no longer eligible for a fee waiver, the court may require the person to appear at a court hearing by giving the applicant no less than 10 days' written notice of the hearing and the specific reasons why the initial fee waiver might be reconsidered. The court may require the person to provide reasonably available evidence, including financial information, to support his or her eligibility for the fee waiver, but shall not require submission of information that is not related to the criteria for eligibility and application requirements set forth in Sections 68632 and 68633. The court shall not conduct a hearing pursuant to this subdivision more often than once every six months.

(c) At the time of final disposition of the case, the court may give notice that a person whose fees and costs were initially waived is required to appear at a court hearing by giving the applicant no less than 10 days' written notice of the hearing. The court may require the person to provide reasonably available evidence, including financial information, to support his or her eligibility for the fee waiver, but shall not require submission of information that is not related to the criteria for eligibility and application requirements set forth in Sections 68632 and 68633.

(d) In conducting a hearing under subdivision (b) or (c), if the court determines that the person was not entitled to the initial fee waiver at the time it was granted, the court may order the waiver withdrawn retroactively. The court may order the person to pay to the court immediately, or over a period of time, all or part of the fees that were initially waived. The court shall give the person a minimum of 10 court days to begin paying the full or partial fees.

(e) In conducting a hearing under subdivision (a), (b), or (c), if the court determines that the person's financial circumstances have changed since the grant of the initial fee waiver or partial initial fee waiver, the court may order the fee waiver withdrawn prospectively from the time that the person no longer was eligible for a fee waiver. The court may order the person to pay to the court immediately, or over a period of time, all or part of the fees that were waived since the time that the person no longer was eligible for a fee waiver. The court may order the person to begin paying all or part of the court fees assessed for future activities in the case. The court shall give the person a minimum of 10 court days to begin paying the full or partial fees.

(f) If the court obtains information suggesting that a litigant whose fees and costs were initially waived is obtaining court services in bad faith, or for an improper purpose such as to harass or cause unnecessary delay, or to needlessly increase the costs of litigation, the court may give notice that the litigant is required to appear at a court hearing to consider whether limitations should be placed on court services for which fees are initially waived.

68637. (a) This section applies only to waivers of trial court fees.

(b) (1) If a party whose trial court fees and costs were initially waived is a prevailing party within the meaning of Section 1032 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the judgment or dismissal entered in favor of the party whose fees and costs were initially waived shall include an order requiring that the party against whom judgment or dismissal has been entered pay to the court the waived fees and costs. The court may refuse to enter a partial or full satisfaction of a judgment until an accompanying order requiring payment of waived fees and costs has been satisfied.

(2) A party petitioning the court to enter satisfaction of judgment shall declare, under penalty of perjury, that any order requiring payment of waived fees and costs has been satisfied.

(3) This subdivision does not apply to any of the following:

- (A) Unlawful detainer cases.
- (B) Family law matters, for which recovery of fees is subject to subdivisions (d) and (e).
- (C) Cases in which the judgment or dismissal is entered against a party whose fees and costs were initially waived.

(c) If a party in a civil case whose trial court fees and costs were initially waived recovers ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more in value by way of settlement, compromise, arbitration award, mediation settlement, or other recovery, the waived fees and costs shall be paid to the court out of the settlement, compromise, award, or other recovery.

(1) The court shall have a lien on any settlement, compromise, award, or other recovery in the amount of all the court fees and costs initially waived.

(2) The waived fees and costs shall first be paid to the court before the party whose fees and costs were initially waived receives anything of value under the settlement, compromise, award, or other recovery.

(3) Notice of the lien shall be given to the parties under rules and on forms adopted by the Judicial Council, and the Judicial Council shall provide by rule the procedures by which a party subject to a lien may determine the amount of the lien.

(4) The court may refuse to enter a petition for dismissal in the case until the lien is satisfied. A party filing a petition for dismissal shall declare, under penalty of perjury, that the lien has been paid, or that any settlement, compromise, award, or other recovery has a value of less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(5) In a case in which an initial waiver of fees and costs was granted, or if a petition to dismiss the case is filed without the declaration, the court may issue an order to show cause why the lien should not be enforced and why the court should not enter a judgment making the parties jointly and severally liable to the court for initially waived fees and costs.

(d) If a judgment or an order to pay support is entered in a family law case, the trial court shall consider, based on the information in the court file, whether a party who did not receive a fee waiver has the ability to pay all or part of the other party's waived fees. Any order for the payment of the other party's waived fees shall be made payable only after all current support and all accrued

arrears owed by the party who did not receive the fee waiver have been paid. If the court orders payment of the other party's waived fees, and the party required to pay is not present in court at the time judgment is entered, the party required to pay shall be given notice and an opportunity for a hearing to request that the court set aside the order to pay fees. A request for a hearing shall be made in writing within 30 days after service of the notice of the court order. If a request for hearing is made, the order for payment of initially waived fees shall not be enforced until after the hearing.

(e) If a judgment is entered in a family law case, the trial court shall consider, based on the information in the court file, whether a party's circumstances have changed so that it is reasonable to require a party who received an initial fee waiver to pay all or part of the fees that were initially waived. In making this determination, the court shall use the criteria for eligibility set forth in Section 68632. In considering whether a child or spousal support order constitutes a change of circumstances allowing the party to pay fees, the court also shall consider the likelihood that the support obligor will remit the payments ordered by the court. If a support order is the primary basis for the court's finding of changed circumstances, the court shall order the support obligor to pay the previously waived fees subject to the provisions of subdivision (d). When the court orders the party to pay all or part of the fees that were initially waived, the party required to pay shall be given notice and an opportunity for a hearing to request that the court set aside the order to pay fees. A request for a hearing shall be made in writing within 30 days after service of the notice of the court order. If a request for hearing is made, the order for payment of initially waived fees shall not be enforced until after the hearing.

68638. (a) The trial court may execute on any order for payment of initially waived fees and costs in the same manner as on a judgment in a civil action. The court may issue an abstract of judgment, a writ of execution, or both, for all of the following:

- (1) Recovery of the initially waived fees and costs as ordered.
- (2) Fees for issuing the abstract of judgment, writ of execution, or both.
- (3) A twenty-five dollar (\$25) fee for administering this subdivision.
- (4) An amount due to levying officers for serving and collecting on the judgment that will all be added to the writ of execution.

(b) Upon collection, the initially waived fees and costs, the fees for issuing the abstract of judgment and writ of execution, and the twenty-five dollar (\$25) administrative fee shall be remitted to the court. Thereafter, the amount due to the levying officers for serving and collecting on the judgment shall be paid.

68639. An initial fee waiver shall expire 60 days after the judgment, dismissal, or other final disposition of the case.

68640. The Judicial Council may adopt a rule of court to allow litigants who are not eligible for a fee waiver to pay court fees in installments.

68641. The Judicial Council shall adopt rules and forms to establish uniform procedures to implement this article, including, but not limited to, procedures for all of the following:

(a) Considering and determining applications to proceed without paying court fees and costs at every stage of the proceedings, including at the trial and appellate levels of the court.

(b) Prescribing the court fees and costs that may be waived at every stage of the proceedings.

(c) Giving notice of lien and hearings for reconsideration and recovery of initially waived fees and costs.

(d) Collecting waived fees and costs.

(e) Requesting a hearing when an application is denied.

(f) Any other procedures necessary to implement the provisions of this article.

SEC. 3. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIIIIB of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

Approved _____, 2007

Governor