Judicial Impact Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1745 HB	Title: Voting rights				Agency: 055-Admin Office of the Courts		
Part I: Estimates No Fiscal Impact							
Estimated Cash Receipts to:		EV 2042	F)/ 00/7	0045.45		0017.10	0040.04
Account Counties		FY 2016	FY 2017	2015-17		2017-19	2019-21
Cities							
	Total \$						
Estimated Expenditures from:				•			
<u> </u>	Non-zero but ind	eterminate cost	. Please see d	iscussion.			
The revenue and expenditure estim subject to the provisions of RCW 4	nates on this page re 13.135.060.	present the most li	ikely fiscal impa	ct. Responsibility	for expendit	ures may be	2
Check applicable boxes and foll		instructions:					
If fiscal impact is greater that			ırrent bienniun	n or in subsequen	t biennia, c	omplete er	ntire fiscal note
form Parts I-V.	_			_			
X If fiscal impact is less than S	\$50,000 per fiscal	year in the curre	ent biennium o	in subsequent b	iennia, com	plete this p	page only (Part I)
Capital budget impact, con	nplete Part IV.						
Legislative Contact Sean Flyn	n			Phone: 360-786	5-7124	Date: (01/29/2015
Agency Preparation: Renee Lev				Phone: 360-704	-4142	Date: (02/03/2015

Request # 1745 HB-2

Date: 02/03/2015

Date:

Phone: 360-704-4142

Phone:

Renee Lewis

Agency Approval:

OFM Review:

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact on the Courts

Summary:

This bill, known as the Washington voting rights act of 2015, would create a cause of action when protected classes do not have an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice to the governing body of a political subdivision.

Sections with potential court impact:

Section 3 would create a violation for political subdivisions when an election exhibits polarized voting or when protected classes do not have an equal opportunity to elect candidates of their choice.

Section 4 would create a cause of action when a political subdivision violates section 3, whether or not there is proof of the intent to discriminate. The trial court must set a trial date no later than 1 year after the filing of the complaint. The plaintiff could seek a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction without posting a bond or other security. No action could be filed before January 15, 2016.

Section 6 would allow the trial court, upon finding a violation of section 3, to order appropriate remedies, including imposition of a district-based election system and holding new elections.

Section 7 would allow the plaintiffs to recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

The political subdivision would be allowed to recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs only if the court finds the action to be frivolous under RCW 4.84.185.

Section 8 would allow a member of a protected class and a resident of the political subdivision to file the action in the superior court of that county, or a near county if the action is against the county.

Section 11 would limit the act to cities and towns of populations over 1,000 and school districts with K-12 full-time equivalent enrollments of over 250.

II. B - Cash Receipts Impact

None.

II. C - Expenditures

There is insufficient data available to estimate the fiscal impact of this bill. Based upon information provided and input from the courts, it is assumed that the impact would be less than \$50,000 per year. The \$50,000 expenditure level represents approximately 84 hours (0.07 FTE) of superior court judicial officer time annually cumulative for all superior courts in the state with associated support staff and operational costs. It is assumed, therefore, that this bill would require less than 84 hours of judicial officer time statewide on an annual basis. However, there is no data available to predict how many suits, and in what time frame or jurisdiction, might be filed under the provisions of the bill. For the purposes of this estimate, we are assuming that the fiscal impact would be less than \$50,000 annually, but in this instance, the level of expenditure is really unknown. It is possible that more than a few lawsuits will be filed statewide, which could easily surpass the \$50,000 expenditure level.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

SOURCES:

Office of the Secretary of State Washington Association of County Officials (WACO) Washington State Association of County Auditors (WSACA)