Judicial Impact Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 5755 S SB	**Title:** Property crimes, impacts of	**Agency:** 055-Admin Office of the Courts

Part I: Estimates

☒ **No Fiscal Impact**

The revenue and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Responsibility for expenditures may be subject to the provisions of RCW 43.135.060.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

☐ If fiscal impact is greater than $50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.

☐ If fiscal impact is less than $50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).

☐ Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.

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Request # 5755 SSB-1

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

SSB 5755 differs from SB 5755 by:
- Adding two new sections regarding habitual property offenders. New Sec. 20 provides that a prosecuting attorney may file a special allegation when sufficient evidence exists to show that the accused is a habitual property offender, and the section also defines "habitual property offender."

- New Sec. 21 would describe the additional times that must be added to the standard sentencing range if the court finds that the offender is a habitual property offender.
- Making adjustments in Sec. 7 to the new Property Offense Sentencing Grid.
- Incorporating Amendment s-1712.3, which adds four crimes to the seriousness level III: Theft of a Motor Vehicle, Possession of a Stolen Vehicle, Taking a Motor Vehicle without Permission 1 and 2.
- Removing all references to the Washington Justice Commission and provides that the Sentencing Guidelines Commission will remain in effect.
- Provideing sunset provision in Sections 22 and 23 for the Sentencing Guidelines Commission and all provisions of the act, except provisions relating to habitual property offenders.
- The name of the Crime Victims' Compensation Program is corrected in Sec. 14(previously said crime victims' compensation commission).

None of these changes would have additional judicial impact.

Original Bill:
This bill addresses the property crime rate in Washington.

The bill responds to the findings of the state justice reinvestment task force by:
- Changing sentencing policy to require supervision of certain people convicted of property offenses;
- Providing treatment, if needed, and programs to reduce recidivism; and
- Providing additional support to local governments and victims of property crime.

New Section 7 would add new sentencing requirements for property offenses.
Section 8 creates a table identifying the seriousness level of property offenses. The seriousness level of the property offenses included in the new table come from the current table under RCW 9.94A.515.
Using different sentencing requirements for property offenses would not result in additional workload for the courts.

Section 13 would create the Washington justice commission and would require two superior court judges to be voting members. The chief justice of the supreme court or the chief justice's designee would be required to be an ex officio member.
Serving as a voting member of the commission would be considered part of current duties of the appointed superior court judges.

II. B - Cash Receipts Impact

II. C - Expenditures

Part III: Expenditure Detail

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact