## Judicial Impact Fiscal Note

| Bill Number: 5037 SB | Title: DUI 4th offense/felony | Agency:055-Administrative Office <br> of the Courts${ }^{2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Part I: Estimates

## $\square$ No Fiscal Impact

## Estimated Cash Receipts to:

Non-zero but indeterminate cost. Please see discussion.

## Estimated Expenditures from:

| STATE | FY 2018 | FY 2019 | 2017-19 | 2019-21 | 2021-23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State FTE Staff Years | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Account |  |  |  |  |  |
| General Fund-State 001-1 | 23,694 | 23,694 | 47,388 | 47,388 | 47,388 |
| State Subtotal \$ | 23,694 | 23,694 | 47,388 | 47,388 | 47,388 |
| COUNTY | FY 2018 | FY 2019 | 2017-19 | 2019-21 | 2021-23 |
| County FTE Staff Years | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | 7 |
| Account |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local - Counties | 58,814 | 58,814 | 117,628 | 117,628 | 117,628 |
| Counties Subtotal \$ | 58,814 | 58,814 | 117,628 | 117,628 | 117,628 |
| CITY | FY 2018 | FY 2019 | 2017-19 | 2019-21 | 2021-23 |
| City FTE Staff Years | (.1) | (.1) | (.1) | (.1) | (.1) |
| Account |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local - Cities | $(7,905)$ | $(7,905)$ | $(15,810)$ | $(15,810)$ | $(15,810)$ |
| Cities Subtotal \$ | $(7,905)$ | $(7,905)$ | $(15,810)$ | $(15,810)$ | $(15,810)$ |
| Local Subtotal \$ | 50,909 | 50,909 | 101,818 | 101,818 | 101,818 |
| Total Estimated Expenditures \$ | 74,603 | 74,603 | 149,206 | 149,206 | 149,206 |

This bill was identified as a proposal governed by the requirements of RCW 43.135.031 (Initiative 960). A fiscal analysis was prepared to show the projected ten-year cost to tax or fee payers of the proposed taxes or fees. The ten-year projection can be viewed at
http://www.ofm.wa.gov/tax/default.asp

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:

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$\square$
$\square$
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.
$\square$ 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).
$\square$ Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.

| Legislative Contact Melissa Van Gorkom | Phone: 360-786-7491 | Date: $01 / 10 / 2017$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Agency Preparation: Renee Lewis | Phone: 360-704-4142 | Date: $01 / 13 / 2017$ |
| Agency Approval: Ramsey Radwan | Phone: $360-357-2406$ | Date: $01 / 13 / 2017$ |
| OFM Review: | Phone: | Date: |

Request \# 5037 SB-1

## Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

Section 1 and Section 2 would amend RCW 46.61.502 and RCW 46.61 .504 to reduce the number of prior violations allowed for DUI or physical control from four to three within ten years to be charged with a class C felony.

Section 3 would amend RCW 46.61 .5055 to reduce the number of prior violations allowed for DUI or physical control from three to two within seven years that would incur additional penalties.

Section 5 would amend RCW 46.61 .5054 to add an additional fifty dollars to the two hundred dollar fee assessed as a result of an arrest for violating RCW $46.61 .502,46.61 .504,46.61 .520$ or 46.61 .522 . The additional fee must be distributed to the highway safety fund to be used solely for funding Washington traffic safety commission grants to organizations within counties targeted for programs to reduce driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

## II. B - Cash Receipts Impact

For the purposes of this judicial impact note, over three years, an average of 20,099 cases would have been eligible for the additional $\$ 50$ charge. The maximum potential revenue would be $\$ 1,004,950$. However, not all DUI fees are paid. For purposes of this judicial impact note a $78 \%$ collection rate (based on traffic infraction data) is used. Therefore, the potential additional revenue that would be collected is $\$ 783,861(\$ 1,004,950 \times 78 \%)$.

Because the fine amounts for felony crimes are higher than gross misdemeanor crimes, there is the potential for an increase in revenue . The bill would raise the applicable penalties from a maximum of $\$ 5,000$ to a maximum $\$ 10,000$.

For RCW 46.61.502 and 46.61.504, the number of third violations recorded was 192 in 2016. These were charged as gross misdemeanors but would be class $C$ felonies under the changes in the bill. The potential increase in fines could be calculated as the number of violations that would qualify for class $C$ felonies multiplied by the difference in the maximum penalties $(\$ 5,000)$. This would be a potential increase of $\$ 960,000$. However, the maximum fine is no always ordered and fines are not always paid in full and can take several years to pay. Judicial information system data for felony fine payment shows that in the first year less than two percent of fines are paid and in the second year this increases to 5.5 percent. If the total amount was ordered and paid using a payment rate of $2 \%$, the potential maximum revenue would be $\$ 19,200$.

## II. C - Expenditures

Court expenditures will be impacted in two ways, an increase in trial rate and associated costs and a transfer of cases from district and municipal courts to county superior courts. Superior courts hear felony cases while misdemeanor DUI and control cases are heard in courts of limited jurisdiction (district and municipal). There will be a transfer of all fourth offenses (three priors) to superior courts for RCW 46.61.502 and RCW 46.61.504. Caseload data for 2015 shows that 30 percent of misdemeanor DUI and control cases were heard in municipal courts and the remainder in district court.

Impact on Sections 1 and 2:
Judicial Information System data shows an expected change in 192 cases from gross misdemeanor to felony per year for RCW 46.61 .52 and RCW 46.61.54. Using 192 cases and 30 percent municipal processing, municipal courts would experience a reduction of 58 cases per year. District courts would see a reduction of 134 cases per year and superior courts would see an increased caseload of 192 cases .

Reduced expenditures for municipal courts statewide is estimated at $\$ 7,905$ per year for reduced judicial officer time and support staff time. This equates to a reduction of .01 judicial officer and .08 municipal staff FTE spread through all the cities. Reduced district court expenditures are estimated at $\$ 41,696$ per year for reduced judicial officer time and support staff time. This equates to a reduction of .06 for judicial officers and .48 district court staff FTE spread through all the counties.

The 192 new felony cases heard at superior courts is expected to increase expenditures for judicial officers and support staff by $\$ 123,844$ ( $\$ 23,694$ for the state and $\$ 100,151$ for counties) per year. This equates to .19 of a judicial officer, 0.47 superior court staff and 0.62 clerk staff FTE spread through all the counties.

The other impact would be to add codes to JIS. It is estimated to take 83 hours for a total cost of $\$ 4,399$. However, these numbers are not added to the grid because the work will be completed with existing resources.

## Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Expenditure By Object or Purpose (State)

| State | FY 2018 | FY 2019 | 2017-19 | 2019-21 | 2021-23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FTE Staff Years | . 1 | . 1 | 1 | . 1 | . 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salaries and Wages | 15,691 | 15,691 | 31,382 | 31,382 | 31,382 |
| Employee Benefits | 8,003 | 8,003 | 16,006 | 16,006 | 16,006 |
| Professional Service Contracts |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods and Other Services |  |  |  |  |  |
| Travel |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital Outlays |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inter Agency/Fund Transfers |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grants, Benefits \& Client Services |  |  |  |  |  |
| Debt Service |  |  |  |  |  |
| Interagency Reimbursements |  |  |  |  |  |
| Intra-Agency Reimbursements |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total \$ | 23,694 | 23,694 | 47,388 | 47,388 | 47,388 |

III. B - Expenditure By Object or Purpose (County)

| County | FY 2018 | FY 2019 | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 - 1 9}$ | 2019-21 | 2021-23 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| FTE Staff Years | .7 | .7 | .7 | .7 | .7 |
| Salaries and Benefits | 37,856 | 37,856 | 75,712 |  | 75,712 |
| Capital |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 20,958 | 20,958 | 41,916 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 41,916 |  |
|  |  | 58,814 | 58,814 | 117,628 |  |

III. C - Expenditure By Object or Purpose (City)

| City | FY 2018 | FY 2019 | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 - 1 9}$ | 2019-21 | 2021-23 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| FTE Staff Years | $(0.1)$ | $(0.1)$ | $(0.1)$ | $(0.1)$ | $(0.1)$ |
| Salaries and Benefits | $(6,505)$ | $(6,505)$ | $(13,010)$ | $(13,010)$ | $(13,010)$ |
| Capital |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | $(1,400)$ | $(1,400)$ | $(2,800)$ | $(2,800)$ | $(2,800)$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $(7,905)$ | $(7,905)$ | $(15,810)$ | $(15,810)$ | $(15,810)$ |

III. D - FTE Detail

| Job Classification | Salary | FY 2018 | FY 2019 | 2017-19 | 2019-21 | 2021-23 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Clerk Staff |  | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| District Court Judge |  | $(0.1)$ | $(0.1)$ | $(0.1)$ | $(0.1)$ | $(0.1)$ |
| District Court Staff |  | $(0.5)$ | $(0.5)$ | $(0.5)$ | $(0.5)$ | $(0.5)$ |
| Municipal Court Judge | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |  |
| Municipal Court Staff |  | $(0.1)$ | $(0.1)$ | $(0.1)$ | $(0.1)$ | $(0.1)$ |
| Superior Court Judge | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |  |
| Superior Court Staff |  | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Total FTE's |  | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |

## Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

## Ten-Year Analysis

| Bill Number <br> 5037 SB | Title <br> DUl 4th offense/felony | Agency <br> 055 Administrative Office of the Courts |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

This ten-year analysis is limited to agency estimated cash receipts associated with the proposed tax or fee increases. The Office of Financial Management ten-year projection can be found at http://www.ofm.wa.gov/tax/default.asp .

## Estimates

## No Cash Receipts

Partially Indeterminate Cash Receipts

## Indeterminate Cash Receipts

Estimated Cash Receipts

| Name of Tax or Fee | Acct <br> Code |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Biennial Totals

## Narrative Explanation (Required for Indeterminate Cash Receipts)

For the purposes of this judicial impact note, over three years, an average of 20,099 cases would have been eligible for the additional $\$ 50$ charge. The maximum potential revenue would be $\$ 1,004,950$. However, not all DUl fees are paid. For purposes of this judicial impact note a $78 \%$ collection rate (based on traffic infraction data) is used. Therefore, the potential additional revenue that would be collected is $\$ 783,861$ ( $\$ 1,004,950 \times 78 \%$ ).

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## Ten-Year Analysis

| Bill Number <br> 5037 SB | Title | Agency <br> 055 Administrative Office of the Courts |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Agency Preparation: Renee Lewis | Phone: 360-704-4142 | Date: 1/13/2017 9:00:02 am |
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