

# JUDICIAL IMPACT FISCAL NOTE

<b>Bill Number:</b> 5890 SSB	<b>Title:</b> Foster Care and Adoption	<b>Agency:</b> 055 – Admin Office of the Courts (AOC)
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**Part I: Estimates**

**No Fiscal Impact**

**Estimated Cash Receipts to:**

	FY 2018	FY 2019	2017-19	2019-21	2021-23
<b>Total:</b>					

**Estimated Expenditures from:**

	FY 2018	FY 2019	2017-19	2019-21	2021-23
<b>STATE</b>					
FTE – Staff Years					
<b>Account</b>					
General Fund – State (001-1)					
State Subtotal					
<b>COUNTY</b>					
County FTE Staff Years					
<b>Account</b>					
Local - Counties					
Counties Subtotal					
<b>CITY</b>					
City FTE Staff Years					
<b>Account</b>					
Local – Cities					
Cities Subtotal					
Local Subtotal					
<b>Total Estimated Expenditures:</b>					

*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.

Legislative Contact:	Phone:	Date:
Agency Preparation: Sam Knutson	Phone: 360-704-5528	Date: 4/4/2017
Agency Approval: Ramsey Radwan	Phone: 360-357-2406	Date:
OFM Review:	Phone:	Date:

## **Part II: Narrative Explanation**

This bill would expand respite care for foster parents to include case aides who provide temporary assistance to foster parents as needed to support the parental efforts of foster parents, subject to funding appropriated specifically for this purpose.

The bill would require the Washington State Institute for Public Policy to assess the impacts of respite care on the retention of foster homes, the number of placements a foster child receives, and the return on investment to the state. A preliminary report would be due December 1, 2018, with a final report due June 30, 2020, subject to funding appropriated specifically for this purpose.

The bill would require the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) to establish a Case Review Panel to review all foster care cases where, after the effective date of this legislation, permanency is not achieved within 12 months after being placed in foster care, within existing appropriation levels.

The bill would increase the cap for adoption support maintenance payments for children five years of age and older.

The bill would extend eligibility in the College Bound Scholarship Program to include individuals who were adopted between the ages of 14 and 18 and allows foster youth and individuals adopted between the ages of 14 and 18 to remain eligible for the scholarship if they have received a high school equivalency certificate.

The bill would repeal the income eligibility rules for non-parental caregivers receiving a Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) grant on behalf of a child who is living with the caregiver.

The bill would create the Child Welfare System Improvement Account to be used for foster home licensing, achieving permanency for children, support and assistance to foster parents, and improving and increasing placement options.

The bill would repeal the Child and Family Reinvestment Account on June 30, 2017, transferring residual balances to the State General Fund on July 1, 2017.

### **Part II.A – Brief Description of what the Measure does that has fiscal impact on the Courts**

Section 6(c) – Would provide that a court shall grant a continuance of a review hearing only after making a finding that the continuance is in the best interest of the child.

Section 7(17) – Would provide that a court shall grant a continuance of a permanency planning hearing only after making a finding that the continuance is in the best interest of the child.

### **II.B - Cash Receipt Impact**

None.

### **II.C – Expenditures**

This bill would require revision of forms and additional judicial education. These impacts would be managed within existing resources.