

JUDICIAL IMPACT FISCAL NOTE

Bill Number: 5122 SB	Title: Juvenile Court Jurisdiction	Agency: 055 – Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)
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Part I: Estimates

☐ **No Fiscal Impact**

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

	FY 2022	FY 2023	2021-23	2023-25	2025-27
Total:					

Estimated Expenditures from:

STATE	FY 2022	FY 2023	2021-23	2023-25	2025-27
FTE – Staff Years					
Account					
General Fund – State (001-1)					
State Subtotal					
COUNTY					
County FTE Staff Years					
Account					
Local - Counties					
Counties Subtotal					
CITY					
City FTE Staff Years					
Account					
Local – Cities					
Cities Subtotal					
Local Subtotal					
Total Estimated Expenditures:					

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: 1/19/2021
Agency Approval: Ramsey Radwan	Phone: 360-357-2406	Date:
OFM Review:	Phone:	Date:

Part II: Narrative Explanation

This bill would expand juvenile court jurisdiction for persons 18 years old to persons 19 years old. The bill would raise the age for a minor to be presumed to be incapable of committing a crime from 8 years of age to 13 years of age. Jurisdiction would be further extended for minors who enter diversion agreements.

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

II.B - Cash Receipt Impact

None.

II.C – Expenditures

Juvenile Court Impacts

Indeterminate, but juvenile court impact is expected to be significant.

This bill would extend jurisdiction at the upper age range (increased caseload), and reduce jurisdiction at the lower age range (decreased caseload) for juvenile courts.

While it is unknown how many cases would be referred to juvenile courts, there is basis for understanding the significant potential impacts:

- During 2019, there were 14,222¹ referrals to juvenile courts. There were 7,835 cases filed for 18 and 19 year olds in adult courts. Using this caseload data as a basis and assuming a significant portion of this caseload would be referred to juvenile courts, it is possible that there could be an approximate 54 percent increase in cases that would be referred to juvenile courts.
- Juvenile court proceedings, on average, take longer from charging to disposition than adult cases. This would likely lead to a significant increase in judges' time to process cases, and would likely lead to the need for more judges.
- Juvenile courts provide a higher level of supervision than adult courts. Probation officers would have increased caseloads. Counties would be required to hire more probation officers to handle the potential caseload increase.
- Juvenile courts pay for treatment for juveniles who cannot afford it. It is likely that the 18 and 19 year olds would not have financial resources to pay for treatment, and unlikely that they would have parents available or legally liable to care for them.
- Community Juvenile Accountability Act (CJAA) and other available funding for treatment and sex offender supervision would not cover the approximate 54 percent increase in caseload. This would lead to services not being available for these individuals.
- Increased caseload would lead to more 18 and 19 year olds in detention, which would require additional staff for supervision.
- It is unclear if federal law would allow housing of 18 and 19 year old offenders in existing local detention centers that require sight and sound separation. Some facilities may not be equipped for this and may require extensive remodeling or new construction.

AOC Impacts

Court education would be required. The law tables would need to be updated. Minor form revisions would be required. These impacts would be managed within existing resources.

¹ Data obtained from the Washington State Center for Court Research

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III.A – Expenditures by Object or Purpose

	FY 2022	FY 2023	2021-23	2023-25	2025-27
FTE – Staff Years					
A – Salaries & Wages					
B – Employee Benefits					
C – Prof. Service Contracts					
E – Goods and Services					
G – Travel					
J – Capital Outlays					
P – Debt Service					
Total:					

III.B – Detail:

Job Classification	Salary	FY 2022	FY 2023	2021-23	2023-25	2025-27
Total FTE's						

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

None.

Part V: New Rule Making Required

None.