

# JUDICIAL IMPACT FISCAL NOTE

<b>Bill Number:</b> 5122 SSB	<b>Title:</b> Juvenile Court Jurisdiction	<b>Agency:</b> 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
<b>Total:</b>					

### Estimated Expenditures from:

STATE	FY 2022	FY 2023	2021-23	2023-25	2025-27
FTE – Staff Years	0.4		0.2		
<b>Account</b>					
General Fund – State (001-1)	67,221		67,221		
State Subtotal	67,221		67,221		
<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>	<b>67,221</b>		<b>67,221</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.

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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.

### **This bill differs from SB 5122:**

Would amend the juvenile court jurisdiction expansion date for 18-year-olds to July 1, 2023, and 19-year-olds to January 1, 2025.

## 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 14,222<sup>1</sup> 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Data obtained from AOC caseload data.

### **AOC Impacts**

This bill will require modifications to the Juvenile and Corrections System (JCS) to accommodate the changes required by this bill. It is estimated that these changes will require 873 hours of information technology staff time to accomplish. Standard cost per hour for an IT professional staff is \$77 (salaries and benefits). Thus, the cost can be estimated at 873 hours x \$77/hour = \$67,221.

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.

### **Part III: Expenditure Detail**

#### **III.A – Expenditures by Object or Purpose**

	<b>FY 2022</b>	<b>FY 2023</b>	<b>2021-23</b>	<b>2023-25</b>	<b>2025-27</b>
FTE – Staff Years	0.4		0.2		
A – Salaries & Wages	47,055		47,055		
B – Employee Benefits	20,166		20,166		
C – Prof. Service Contracts					
E – Goods and Services					
G – Travel					
J – Capital Outlays					
P – Debt Service					
<b>Total:</b>	<b>67,221</b>		<b>67,221</b>		

#### **III.B – Detail:**

<b>Job Classification</b>	<b>Salary</b>	<b>FY 2022</b>	<b>FY 2023</b>	<b>2021-23</b>	<b>2023-25</b>	<b>2025-27</b>
IT Staff		0.4		0.2		
<b>Total FTE's</b>		<b>0.4</b>		<b>0.2</b>		

### **Part IV: Capital Budget Impact**

None.

### **Part V: New Rule Making Required**

None.