

# Judicial Impact Fiscal Note

<b>Bill Number:</b> S-5392.4	<b>Title:</b> Local traffic safety cameras 2384-S.E AMS TRAN	<b>Agency:</b> 055-Administrative Office of the Courts
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## Part I: Estimates

**No Fiscal Impact**

**Estimated Cash Receipts to:**

Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.

**Estimated Expenditures from:**

STATE	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
State FTE Staff Years		2.9	1.4	2.0	2.0
<b>Account</b>					
General Fund-State 001-1		560,000	560,000	742,000	742,000
State Subtotal \$		560,000	560,000	742,000	742,000
COUNTY	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
County FTE Staff Years					
<b>Account</b>					
Local - Counties					
Counties Subtotal \$					
CITY	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
City FTE Staff Years					
<b>Account</b>					
Local - Cities					
Cities Subtotal \$					

In addition to the estimates above, there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see discussion.

**Estimated Capital Budget Impact:**

NONE

*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 for 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:

195,653.00

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## Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

The proposed striking amendment to the engrossed substitute would continue to have fiscal impacts to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). The impacts are estimated lower than previous versions of the bill with removal of the Traumatic Brain Injury fee from the photo enforced infractions.

It would expand the use of traffic safety cameras, require reduced penalties for certain registered owners, change the distribution of certain photo enforced traffic infractions, and limit the penalty amounts.

Section 2(13)(c)(ii)(A) and (B), beginning four years after an automated traffic safety camera authorized under this section is initially placed and in use after the effective date of this section, 25 percent of any revenue generated by such camera would be deposited into the Cooper Jones Active Transportation Safety Account created in RCW 46.68.480.11.

Section 2(15) would require penalties be reduced 25 percent to registered owners who are recipients of state public assistance and request a reduced penalty. It would also require the registered owner be provided with information on their eligibility and opportunity to apply for the reduction via mail or internet.

Section 2(16) would limit the amount of a fine issued for an infraction generated through the use of an automated safety camera to \$145, as adjusted for inflation by the Office of Financial Management every five years – beginning January 1, 2029 – based upon changes in the consumer price index.

Section 5(2)(e) would allow for a new camera for speed violations in roadway work zones in addition to others in the section already found in current statute (RCW 46.63.170).

Section 6(3) and (4) would add new camera violations for bus stop zones in counties with a population over 1.5 million and for ferry queues in addition to others in the section already found in current statute (RCW 46.63.170).

Section 8 would grant authority for certain, trained, civilian employees (not only law enforcement officers) to review infractions and issue notices of infraction.

Section 11 would authorize local funds collected from automated traffic safety cameras to be designated by the Legislature for deposit into the state Cooper Jones Active Transportation Safety Account.

### II. B - Cash Receipts Impact

INDETERMINATE

Currently all parking ticket monies are kept 100 percent local. The impact of Sections 2(13)(c)(ii)(A) and (B) and 11 would be a shift from money remaining local to it being sent to the state. The amount cannot be calculated because AOC cannot estimate the total the number of filings, the total amount of the tickets, and not all courts file the tickets in the JIS system – some only receipt the amounts in the JIS.

### II. C - Expenditures

This bill would have fiscal impact to the AOC and the courts.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS – ONE TIME

NOTE: The bill does not list an effective date. The assumption is it will be effective within 90 days after the end of session. However, the costs and the time needed to implement the bill would still be required. Because there would not be enough time to complete the implementation work before the bill goes into effect, all costs are shown beginning July 1, 2024.

Forms Updates – \$31,000 one-time

Section 2(15) of the bill would likely require all jurisdictions to update their current photo enforcement notice of infractions and have them reapproved by AOC. It would require AOC staff 300 hours to support the forms update, review and approval.

Senior Legal Services Analyst. Beginning July 1, 2024 one-time, AOC would require salary, benefits, and associated standard costs for 300 hours of AOC staff time to support the forms update, review and approval (0.15 FTE).

Law Table Impacts – \$19,000 one-time

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Section 2(16) of the bill limits fine amounts to \$145, adjusted for inflation over time. This would require a one-time review and possible revision of cities' automatic traffic safety camera penalty schedules. When this information is updated by local jurisdictions, AOC would be required to update current law table entries to reflect the penalty amount changes. An example of implementing this provision is:

- Some jurisdictions have Speed in School Zone Camera violations with penalty amounts that range from \$101 to \$250. The variability is based on miles per hour over the speed limit. Any jurisdictions with penalty schedule amounts between \$146 to \$250 would need to revised penalties down to \$145.

Any revised penalty amount would need to be provided by the local jurisdiction to AOC so updates can be made in law and parking code tables. Then, testing would be needed with the camera vendor and AOC to ensure the accuracy of the law and parking code updates. Currently, law table impact is between 35 to 70 law entries and parking codes.

System Integrator. Beginning July 1, 2024 one-time, AOC would require salary, benefits, and associated standard costs for 200 hours of AOC staff time to support the initial law table updates (0.10 FTE).

Judicial Information Systems/Enterprise Justice System (JIS Systems) – \$129,000 one-time

The provisions of Section 8 would allow a new type of person – not a law enforcement officer – to issue an automated traffic camera ticket. The recognition of a non-law enforcement person would require case management system changes and new codes to distinguish non-law enforcement from law enforcement officers. Tasks required to update the systems include:

- Developing new, unique identifiers and system requirements to capture data about civilian personnel authorized to issue notices of infraction (currently badge numbers are defined by the system and used for law enforcement officers).
- Reviewing and troubleshooting system issues arising from new codes related to vehicle-related violations (VRV).
- Quality assurance (QA) testing for functionality, user acceptance, etc.
- Reporting and data warehouse updates to recognize new codes and tables.
- Communication and education of court personnel through system release notes, manual updates, and training.

The mid-range estimate to complete this work is based on 1,310 staff hours at an average of approximately \$103 per hour across multiple job classifications needed to complete the system updates (Business Analyst, System Integrator, Senior System Integrator, IT Supervisor, and Manager).

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS – ONGOING

Court Onboarding and Maintenance of Law Tables – \$371,000 ongoing, \$10,000 additional start up in FY 2025

In Sections 5 and 6, the bill would create three new camera violations (Roadway Work Zones, Bus Stop Zone, Ferry Queue) resulting in an expected increase in automated traffic camera violations. AOC has a current workload onboarding courts with the existing, authorized camera violations. There is no capacity for AOC to absorb onboarding the new camera violations in courts with existing Vehicle Related Violation (VRV) systems, much less for AOC to add new courts wanting the VRV systems for the newly authorized camera violations or new courts wanting current authorized cameras for entry into the court case management system.

Below is a list of the tasks a Business Analyst and the Law Table Maintenance Team (costed as a System Integrator) would be required to complete for a single automated traffic camera. When onboarding new courts, it is typical to have multiple jurisdictions requesting onboarding at the same time. And often, one jurisdiction will onboard multiple camera violations at the same time. This means the time required is multiplied by the number of jurisdictions AND the number of automated traffic cameras being onboarded at once.

BUSINESS ANALYST TASKS PER CAMERA TYPE VIOLATION (32-37 HOURS)

The following are a list of tasks and actions managed by the Business Analyst for the Vehicle Related Violation system process for an automated traffic camera violation and covers one time and continuing tasks for each camera type violation:

- A court notifies AOC that there will be automated traffic camera violation(s) filed in that court and the court requests to be onboarded to the Vehicle Related Violation (VRV) process. This is usually received via e-mail or customer service ticket.
- The Business Analyst schedules a kick-off meeting with court to begin the onboarding process and explain the process steps, reviews the VRV questionnaire document that details the need for new jurisdiction codes, law enforcement agency information, what laws and parking codes must be added to the VRV system and the court case management system. Explains to the court that routine meetings will be scheduled between the court, the vendor, Washington Technology Solutions (WaTech), and AOC during the VRV system process.
- Confirms with the court and vendor that the Notice of Infraction form used to issue the automated traffic camera violation has been approved by AOC Legal Services.
- Determines if new law enforcement and jurisdiction codes are added to AOC systems.

- Coordinates with AOC Court Case Management developers to ensure codes are in Court Case Management System.
- Coordinates with Law Table Management to confirm laws and parking codes are in JIS or the Courts of Limited Jurisdiction (CLJ) Enterprise Justice court case management system.
- Determines if a camera vendor must create new connection to WaTech JINDEX, if it's a direct connection, or if they will use a third-party vendor.
- Manages completion and distribution of VRV documentation via e-mail to all parties.
- Schedules routine meetings (once or twice per month) with vendor, court, and WaTech to discuss coding, answer questions, and confirm what is complete in vendor system and WaTech.
- Coordinates that the new law(s), parking codes, jurisdiction codes, and all other needed codes are in the court case management system production environment, so that AOC Quality Assurance (QA) can copy into QA environment for testing. Each law and parking code must be tested in AOC's QA environment prior to deployment into production environment.
- Advises QA of camera vendor and court staff users that will be testing in QA environment.
- Schedules VRV testing with camera vendor, court staff, and WaTech.
- The VRV system process may take anywhere from 2 to 6 months.
- Updates to law penalty amounts, parking table codes, or law enforcement jurisdiction codes results in most of the above tasks being done again.

#### LAW TABLE MAINTENANCE TEAM PER CAMERA TYPE VIOLATION (30-36 HOURS)

The following are a list of tasks and actions managed by the System Integrator for the Vehicle Related Violation system process for an automated traffic camera violation and covers one time and continuing tasks for each camera type violation:

- Attends onboarding meeting to determine types of camera violations, law entries needed, parking table codes needed.
- Arranges and attends multiple meetings and e-mail correspondence between AOC, Court Administrator, Local Legal Authority for City or County to review local ordinance for authority and penalty schedule for traffic camera violations.
- Confirms with the local jurisdiction, the court, and AOC law table and parking table entry penalty amount(s), begin effective date, law title.
- Completes law table entry work done in case management system tables (range for one camera between 1-5 law entries). Speed violation cameras usually have varying amounts based on speed over and need multiple law entries to capture various penalty amounts.
- Assists court staff with parking code table updates to ensure match with law table entry. Confirm Court has given camera vendor correct law and parking code tables for QA testing.
- Updates to the current law penalty amount(s) for camera violation law entries results in most of the tasks listed above being done again.

System Integrator (1.0 FTE) and Business Analyst (1.0 FTE). Beginning July 1, 2024 ongoing, AOC would require salary, benefits, and associated standard costs for staff to support court onboarding and law table updates.

Explanation of standard costs by object:

Salary estimates are current biennium actual rates at Step L.

Benefits are the agency average of 30.59% of salaries.

Goods and Services are the agency average of \$3,600 per direct program FTE.

Travel is the agency average of \$2,000 per direct program FTE.

Ongoing Equipment is the agency average of \$1,800 per direct program FTE.

One-time IT Equipment is \$4,800 for the first fiscal year per direct program FTE.

Agency Indirect is calculated at a rate of 25.86% of direct program salaries and benefits.

#### IMPACT TO THE COURTS OF LIMITED JURISDICTION

Court impact would be indeterminate. It is unclear how significant the impact of requests for penalty reductions from recipients on public assistance would be (Section 2(15)). It could require scheduling additional hearings or reviewing written requests. In certain jurisdictions, hearings are currently scheduled when someone indicates they have an inability to pay under current law.

Additionally, courts would have to update any parking related tables/codes in the JIS and CLJ Enterprise Justice court case systems if the changes authorized in the bill are implemented in their jurisdiction and participate in the court onboarding and law table updates and maintenance described above.

### Part III: Expenditure Detail

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

State	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years		2.9	1.4	2.0	2.0
Salaries and Wages		322,000	322,000	434,000	434,000
Employee Benefits		98,000	98,000	132,000	132,000
Professional Service Contracts					
Goods and Other Services		10,000	10,000	14,000	14,000
Travel		6,000	6,000	8,000	8,000
Capital Outlays		15,000	15,000	8,000	8,000
Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
Grants, Benefits & Client Services					
Debt Service					
Interagency Reimbursements					
Intra-Agency Reimbursements		109,000	109,000	146,000	146,000
<b>Total \$</b>		<b>560,000</b>	<b>560,000</b>	<b>742,000</b>	<b>742,000</b>

In addition to the estimates above, there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see discussion.

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

Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.

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

Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.

#### III. D - FTE Detail

Job Classification	Salary	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
BA/System Integrator/IT	127,000		0.6	0.3		
Supervisor/Mgr						
Business Analyst	108,300		1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0
Legal Services Analyst Senior	122,600		0.2	0.1		
System Integrator	108,300		1.1	0.6	1.0	1.0
<b>Total FTEs</b>			<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>

#### III. E - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

### Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

#### IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

#### IV. B1 - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose (State)

NONE

#### IV. B2 - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose (County)

NONE

195,653.00

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**IV. B3 - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose (City)**

NONE

**IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout**

*Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.*

NONE

None