MultipleAgencyFiscalNoteSummary

BillNumber: 1344HB	Title: Negligentormaltreatment
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EstimatedCashReceipts

AgencyName	2001-03		2003	2003-05		2005-07	
	GF-State	Total	GF-State	Total	GF-State	Total	
DepartmentofSocialandHealth	0	4,999,000	0	6,528,000	0	6,528,000	
Services							
Total:	0	4,999,000	0	6,528,000	0	6,528,000	
LocalGov.Courts*							
LocalGov.Other**							
LocalGov.Total							

EstimatedExpenditures

AgencyName	2001-03				2003-05			2005-07	
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
OfficeofAdministrator fortheCourts	.0	1,540	1,540	.0	1,540	1,540	.0	1,540	1,540
DepartmentofSocial andHealthServices	29.9	19,183,000	24,182,000	38.7	25,032,000	31,560,000	38.7	25,032,000	31,560,000
Departmentof Corrections	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Total:	20.0	40 404 E40	24,183,540	38.7	25,033,540	31,561,540	38.7	25,033,540	31,561,540
10tal:	29.9	19,184,540	24,105,540	50.7	23,033,340	51,501,540	30.7	23,033,340	51,501,540
LocalGov.Courts*	.3	19,184,540	22,729	.3	23,033,340	16,668	.3	23,033,340	16,668
		19,184,540	, ,		23,033,340	, ,		23,033,340	, ,
LocalGov.Courts*		19,164,540	, ,		23,033,340	, ,		23,033,340	, ,

Preparedby: GarryAustin,OFM	Phone:	DatePublished:
	360-902-0564	Final3/4/2001

 $^{* \}quad See Office of the Administrator for the Court sjudicial fiscal note$

JudicialImpactFiscalNote

BillNumber: 1344HB Title	e: Negligentormaltreat	Ag	ency: 055-Office Administra	eof atorforCourts	
PartI:Estimates					
NoFiscalImpact					
EstimatedCashReceiptsto:					
Fund	FY2002	FY2003	2001-03	2003-05	2005-07
Counties					
Cities					
	Fotal				
EstimatedExpendituresfrom:					
STATE	FY2002	FY2003	2001-03	2003-05	2005-07
StateFTEStaffYears					
Fund					
GeneralFund-State 001-1	770	770	1,540		1,540
StateSub		\$770	\$1,540		\$1,540
COUNTY	FY2002	FY2003	2001-03	2003-05	2005-07
CountyFTEStaffYears	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Fund	44.005	0.004		40.000	40.000
Local-Counties	14,395	8,334	22,729		16,668
CountiesSub	. ,	\$8,334	\$22,729		\$16,668
CITY	FY2002	FY2003	2001-03	2003-05	2005-07
CityFTEStaffYears					
Fund					
Local-Cities CitiesSub	total			╉───┼	
LocalSub		\$8,334	\$16,668	\$16,668	\$16,668
TotalEstimatedExpendit	••••••••	\$8,334 \$9,104	\$10,000		\$10,000
rotarEstimatedExpendit	μies φ10,100	φ 9 ,104	yz4,209	φ10,200	φ10,200

 $\label{eq:constraint} The revenue and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Responsibility for expenditures may be subject to the provisions of RCW43.135.060.$

Checkapplicableboxes and follow corresponding instructions:

Iffiscalimpactisgreaterthan\$50,000perfiscalyearinthecurrentbienniumorinsubsequentbiennia,completeentirefiscalnote formPartsI-V.

 $\sqrt{}$ Iffiscalimpactisless than \$50,000 perfiscally earlithe current biennium or insubsequent biennia, complete this page only (PartI).

Capitalbudgetimpact,completePartIV.

LegislativeContact	MaijaMorgenweck	Phone: 360-786-7144	Date: 02/05/2001
AgencyPreparation	: MikeCurtis	Phone: (360)705-5227	Date: 02/06/2001
AgencyApproval:	JanetMcLane	Phone: (360)705-5305	Date: 03/01/2001
OFMReview:	GarryAustin	Phone: 360-902-0564	Date: 03/04/2001

PartII:NarrativeExplanation

II.A-Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact on the Courts and the Court of the C

The proposal redefines the term "negligent treatment or maltreatment". It is estimated by the department that this will result in 10 new dependency cases, annually.

II.B-CashReceiptsImpact

II.C-Expenditures

JudicialExpenses

 $\label{eq:listerior} It is estimated that on average, through the life of a case, a dependency case requires 99.3 minutes of judicial time. 10 (new dependency cases) x99.3 (minutes of judicial time) = 993 (minutes of judicial time) 993 (minutes of judicial time) / 67,753 (minutes perjudicial FTE) = .01 (judicial FTE) .01 (judicial FTE) x $77,071 (salary/benefits-state expense) = $770 (judicial salary/benefits-state expense) .01 (judicial FTE) x $61,308 (salary/benefits-county expense) = $613 (judical salary/benefits-county expense) .01 (judicial FTE) x 1,970 (sq.ft/FTE) x $165 (cost persq.ft.) = $3,250 (judicial capital expense) .01 (judicial expense) .01$

CountyClerkExpenses

 $.01(judicialFTE) = .045(countyclerkstaff) = .045(countyclerkstaff) \\ .045(countyclerkstaff) = .045(countyclerkstaff) \\ .045(countyclerkFTE) = .045(countyclerkFTE) \\ .045(countyclerk$

JuvenileDepartmentExpenses

 $.01 (judicialFTE) x 9.7 (juveniledepartmentstaff/judicialFTE) = .097 (juveniledepartmentstaff) \\ .097 (juveniledepartmentstaff) x $42,412 (juveniledepartmentstaffsalary/benefits) = $4,114 (juveniledepartmentstaffsalary/benefits) \\ .097 (juveniledepartmentstaff) x $42,412 (juveniledepartmentstaffsalary/benefits) = $4,114 (juveniledepartmentstaffsalary/benefits) \\ .097 (juveniledepartmentstaff) x $42,412 (juveniledepartmentstaffsalary/benefits) = $4,114 (juveniledepartmentstaffsalary/benefits) \\ .097 (juveniledepartmentstaff) x $42,412 (juveniledepartmentstaffsalary/benefits) = $4,114 (juveniledepartmentstaffsalary/benefits) \\ .097 (juveniledepartmentstaffsalary/ben$

.097(juveniledepartmentstaff)x 17,096(juveniledepartmentoperationcosts/FTE)-1,658(juveniledepartmentoperationexpenses).097(juveniledepartmentstaff)x 120(sq.ft./FTE)x 165(costpersq.ft.)=1,920(juveniledepartmentcapitalexpenses)

PartIII:ExpenditureDetail

III.A-ExpendituresByObjectOrPurpose(State)

<u>STATE</u>					
FTEStaffYears					
SalariesandWages	770	770	1,540	1,540	1,540
EmployeeBenefits					
PersonalServiceContracts					
GoodsandServices					
Travel					
CapitalOutlays					
InterAgency/FundTransfers					
Grants, Benefits&ClientServices					
DebtService					
InteragencyReimbursements					
Intra-AgencyReimbursements					
Total	\$770	\$770	\$1,540	\$1,540	\$1,540

III.B-Expenditures By Object Or Purpose (County)

COUNTY					
FTEStaffYears	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Salaries&Benefits	6,445	6,445	12,890	12,890	12,890
Capital	6,061		6,061		
Other	1,889	1,889	3,778	3,778	3,778
Total	\$14,395	\$8,334	\$22,729	\$16,668	\$16,668

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III.C-ExpendituresByObjectOrPurpose(City)

<u>CITY</u>			
FTEStaffYears			
Salaries&Benefits			
Capital			
Other			
Total			

III.D-FTEDetail

JobClassification	Salary	FY2002	FY2003	2001-03	2003-05	2005-07
countyclerk	38,178	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
juveniledepartmentstaff	42,412	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

III.E-ExpendituresByProgram(optional)

Program			
Total			

PartIV:CapitalBudgetImpact

JudicialCapitalExpense

.01(judicialFTE)x1,970(sq.ft./FTE)x\$165(costpersq.ft.)=\$3,250(judicialcapitalexpense)

CountyClerkCapitalExpense

.045 (countyclerk FTE) x 120 (sq.ft./FTE) x \$165 (costpersq.ft.) = \$891 (countyclerk capital expense)

JuvenileDepartmentCaptialExpense

.097 (juveniledepartment FTE) x 120 (sq.ft./FTE) x \$165 (cost per sq.ft.) = \$1,920 (juv neniledepartment capital expense)

TOTALCapitalExpense:\$3,250+\$891+\$1,920=\$6,061

IndividualStateAgencyFiscalNote

BillNumber:	1344HB	Title:	Negligentormaltreatment	Agency:	300-DeptofSocialand HealthServices
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PartI:Estimates

NoFiscalImpact

EstimatedCashReceiptsto:

Fund			FY2002	FY2003	2001-03	2003-05	2005-07
GeneralFund-Federal	001-2		1,697,000	3,302,000	4,999,000	6,528,000	6,528,000
		Total	\$1,697,000	\$3,302,000	\$4,999,000	\$6,528,000	\$6,528,000

EstimatedExpendituresfrom:

	FY2002	FY2003	2001-03	2003-05	2005-07
FTEStaffYears	20.8	38.7	29.9	38.7	38.7
Fund					
GeneralFund-State 001-1	6,558,000	12,625,000	19,183,000	25,032,000	25,032,000
GeneralFund-Federal 001-2	1,697,000	3,302,000	4,999,000	6,528,000	6,528,000
Total	\$8,255,000	\$15,927,000	\$24,182,000	\$31,560,000	\$31,560,000

 $\label{eq:construction} The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.$

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

Iffiscalimpactisgreaterthan\$50,000perfiscalyearinthecurrentbienniumorinsubsequentbiennia,completeentirefiscalnote formPartsI-V.

If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current bien niumor in subsequent bien nia, complete this page only (Part I).

Capitalbudgetimpact,completePartIV.

Requiresnewrulemaking,completePartV.

LegislativeContact:	MaijaMorgenweck	Phone: 360-786-7144	Date: 02/05/2001
AgencyPreparation:	NicholasLutes	Phone: 360-902-8180	Date: 02/05/2001
AgencyApproval:	StanMarshburn	Phone: 360-902-8181	Date: 02/26/2001
OFMReview:	TomSaelid	Phone: 360-902-0562	Date: 02/27/2001

PartII:NarrativeExplanation

II.A-Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Briefly describe, by section number, the significant provisions of the bill, and any related workload or policy assumptions, that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency.

It is estimated that changing the definition of negligent treatment to maltreatment to include children who are at imminent danger of becoming impaired will increase the number of children served by ChildProtective (CPS) social workers.

II.B-CashreceiptsImpact

Briefly describe and quantify the cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency, identifying the cash receipts provisions by section number and when appropriate the detail of the revenues our ces. Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explain how work load assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

 $Expenditures related to the fiscal note will be {\tt Title IV-Eand Title XIX eligible}.$

II.C-Expenditures

Briefly describe the agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or saving sresulting from this legislation), identifying by section number the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or saving s). Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explain how work load assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

It is estimated that changing the definition of negligent treatmentormal treatment to include children who are a timminent danger of becoming impaired will increase the number of children served by Child Protective Services (CPS) and Child Welfare Services (CWS) social workers. Currently the Department cannot always take protective action until after a child has been harmed, perhaps irreversibly by the cumulative effects of neglect. This billeliminates "clear and present danger" from the definition of negligent treatment or maltreatment which would increase the number of families investigated by CPS and the number of children placed in the state's care.

For purposes of this fiscal note, it is assumed that the Children's Administration would be involved in low and high standard accepted CPS referrals, as well as cases that are screened out or referred to Alternative Response Systems (ARS), beyond the current level of intervention, as a result of the new language in this bill.

Given the chronicity of neglect, for purposes of this fiscal note it is estimated that families will remain on CPS case loads for a two-year period. The estimated impact includes families re-entering the system, therefore the number of cases will double in the second year of the 2001-03 Biennium. It is assumed that the number of families will remain at the FY03 level for future biennia.

TherecentNationalInstituteofJusticestudy(indraft)indicatesthatchildrenwhoareneglectedareatasgreat,ifnot greaterriskofbecominginvolvedindelinquent,adultandviolentarrestsaschildrenwhoarevictimsofothertypesof abuse. Although the Children's Administration recognizes the possibility that earlier intervention in the lives of children and families with chronic neglectissues could result in reducing the following assumptions in the future, it is difficult to quantify at this time. Intervention can be effective, but it requires comprehensive, multi-systematic, long-terms ervices targeting both the child and the caregiver. There are implications that earlier rather than later interventions have agreater chance of success in ameliorating the circumstances associated with neglect. There is some indication that the right treatment based on comprehensive assessment of the problems with neglect fulbehavior and accurate assessment of child functioning and development can lead to success ful outcomes. It is behavior alimprovements, and fewer child remote that the remote and the substitution of the problem substitute and the substitution of the problems.

Of the 383 families permonthreferred to Alternative Response System (ARS) optional services approximately five percentor 19 families permonthare estimated to require intervention under the new definition and be referred to CPS case loads. In addition, it is assumed that 15 percent of the 750 families that are accepted at intake as low standard and do not receive ARS services will require CPS intervention (113 families). The number of ARS and low standard referral sestimated to be served by CPS is 132. Using associal worker case load ratio of 1 to 29, the 132 addition alcases permonther the result of the resul

Request#	01-1344-1
Bill#	<u>1344HB</u>

will require 4.6 new case managements taff in FY 2002, and an additional 4.6 in FY 2003* as the case load doubles to 264.

 $\label{eq:Families} Families referred to CPS will also require Children's Administration services which could include Therapeutic Child Development (TCD), Home Based Services (HBS), and Family Preservation Services (FPS). It is assumed that 132 families in the first year and 264 in the second and subsequent years will receive services at a cost of approximately $14,000 per year or $5,544,000 ($4,435,000 GF-S) in the 2001-03 Biennium and $7,392,000 ($5,914,000 GF-S) in the subsequent biennia.$

There are an umber of families that are defined as marginal and subsequently screened out which under the new definition in this bill would also require CPS services. It is estimated that 2.5 percent of the approximately 2,600 screened-out cases permonthor 65 families would now require case management and a limited amount of service intervention. Using the 1 to 29 social worker case load ratio, it is estimated that an additional 2.2 social workers per year would be required for case management* and that estimated services of \$3,180 would be necessary at a cost \$414,000 (GF-S) in each biennia.

In addition to the cases already mentioned, it is assumed that the language in the bill will result in additional families accepted for investigation as high standard referrals. Of the 2,604 families permonth who are high standard CPS referrals it is assumed that 10 percentor 260 families permonth would have sufficient evidence for the Children's Administration to intervene with high level in-home services, an in-home dependency or child placement in out-of-home care.

For purposes of this fiscal note it is assumed that 2.5 percent of the 260 families will have their children placed in out-of-home care. This equates to approximately 10 children if 1.5 children are assumed perfamily. The average cost for a child in Foster Care is estimated at \$853 permonth and the cost for 10 children in the first year and 20 children in the second year is approximately \$307,000 (\$211,000 GF-S) in the 2001-03 Biennium and \$410,000 (\$282,000 GF-S) in the subsequent biennia. Case managements that for non-torchildren in out-of-home care would also be necessary. The estimated number of FTEs necessary is .3 FTE in the first year and .7 FTE in subsequent years *.

The remaining 253 families would require intensive services to a meliorate the circumstances associated with neglect. It is assumed that approximately \$18,000 per year would be necessary for intensive services for 253 families (506 in FY 2003 and future years) or \$13,662,000 (\$10,929,000 GF-S) in the 2001-03 Biennium and \$18,216,000 (\$14,574,000 GF-S) in future biennia. The number of case managements taffnecessary, using an average of 29 cases per worker, is estimated at 8.7 in the first year and 17.4 in future years *.

The total estimated cost related to this bill is \$24, 182,000 (\$19, 183,000 GF-S) and 29.9 FTEs (\$4, 255,000) in the 2001-03 Biennium and \$31, 560,000 (\$25,032,000 GF-S) and 38.7 (\$5, 126,000) in subsequent biennia. These estimates include social workers upports taffat 1 to \$ for supervisors and 1 to \$ for clerical.

 $\label{eq:started} * The Governor's Budgetforthe 2001-03 Biennium funds social workers at a case load ratio of 1 to 24. The estimated cost for staff for this bill, applying the 1 to 24 ratio, is estimated at $5,127,000 (35.8 FTEs) in the 2001-03 Biennium and $6,170,000 in future biennia (46.6 FTEs).$

PartIII:ExpenditureDetail

III.A-ExpendituresByObjectOrPurpose

	FY2002	FY2003	2001-03	2003-05	2005-07
FTEStaffYears	20.8	38.7	29.9	38.7	38.7
A-SalariesandWages	869,000	1,618,000	2,487,000	3,236,000	3,236,000
B-EmployeeBenefits	217,000	405,000	622,000	810,000	810,000
C-PersonalServiceContracts					
E-GoodsandServices	180,000	335,000	515,000	670,000	670,000
G-Travel	64,000	120,000	184,000	240,000	240,000
J-CapitalOutlays	168,000	147,000	315,000		
M-InterAgency/FundTransfers					
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services	6,711,000	13,216,000	19,927,000	26,432,000	26,432,000
P-DebtService					
S-InteragencyReimbursements					
T-Intra-AgencyReimbursements	46,000	86,000	132,000	172,000	172,000
Total:	\$8,255,000	\$15,927,000	\$24,182,000	\$31,560,000	\$31,560,000

III.B-FTEDetail: ListFTEsbyclassificationandcorrespondingannualcompensation.TotalsneedtoagreewithtotalFTEsinPartI andPartIIIA.

JobClassification	Salary	FY2002	FY2003	2001-03	2003-05	2005-07
OfficeAssistantSenior	29,900	3.0	5.5	4.3	5.5	5.5
SocialWorkerIII	43,000	15.8	29.5	22.7	29.5	29.5
SocialWorkerIV	48,800	2.0	3.7	2.9	3.7	3.7
Total		20.8	38.7	29.9	38.7	38.7

PartIV:CapitalBudgetImpact

PartV:NewRuleMakingRequired

 ${\it Identify} provisions of the measure that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.$

IndividualStateAgencyFiscalNote

BillNumber: 1344HB	Title: Neg	ligentormaltreatment	Agency:	310-Departmentof Corrections
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PartI:Estimates

√ NoFiscalImpact

 $\label{eq:construction} The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.$

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

Iffiscalimpactisgreaterthan\$50,000perfiscalyearinthecurrentbienniumorinsubsequentbiennia,completeentirefiscalnote formPartsI-V.

If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current bien niumor in subsequent bien nia, complete this page only (Part I).

Capitalbudgetimpact,completePartIV.

Requiresnewrulemaking,completePartV.

LegislativeContact:	MaijaMorgenweck	Phone: 360-786-7144	Date: 02/05/2001
AgencyPreparation:	JoyceMiller	Phone: 360-664-0802	Date: 02/05/2001
AgencyApproval:	DonArlow	Phone: 360-586-6024	Date: 02/05/2001
OFMReview:	RandiWarick	Phone: 360-902-0570	Date: 02/06/2001

PartII:NarrativeExplanation

II.A-Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Briefly describe, by section number, the significant provisions of the bill, and any related workload or policy assumptions, that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency.

Section1(15)defines "negligenttreatmentormaltreatment" as a parent or guardiant hat fails to exercise a minimum degree of care in supplying the child with a dequate food, clothing, shelter, medical treatment, or supervision.

II.B-CashreceiptsImpact

Briefly describe and quantify the cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency, identifying the cash receipts provisions by section number and when appropriate the detail of the revenue sources. Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explain how work load assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

II.C-Expenditures

Briefly describe the agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or saving sresulting from this legislation), identifying by section number the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or saving s). Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explain how work load assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

PartIII:ExpenditureDetail

PartIV:CapitalBudgetImpact

PartV:NewRuleMakingRequired

 ${\it Identify} provisions of the measure that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.$