

Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

Bill Number: 5917 S SB	Title: Bias-motivated defacement
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Estimated Cash Receipts

NONE

Agency Name	2023-25		2025-27		2027-29	
	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total
Local Gov. Courts	No fiscal impact					
Loc School dist-SPI						
Local Gov. Other						
Local Gov. Total						

Estimated Operating Expenditures

Agency Name	2023-25				2025-27				2027-29			
	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total
Administrative Office of the Courts	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Caseload Forecast Council	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Department of Children, Youth, and Families	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.											
Department of Corrections	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.											
Total \$	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Local Gov. Total									
Local Gov. Courts	No fiscal impact								
Loc School dist-SPI									
Local Gov. Other	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.								

Estimated Capital Budget Expenditures

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total
Administrative Office of the Courts	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Caseload Forecast Council	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Children, Youth, and Families	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Corrections	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Total \$	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Local Gov. Courts	No fiscal impact								
Loc School dist-SPI									
Local Gov. Other	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.								
Local Gov. Total									

Estimated Capital Budget Breakout

Prepared by: Danya Clevenger, OFM	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date Published: Final 2/13/2024
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Judicial Impact Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 5917 S SB	Title: Bias-motivated defacement	Agency: 055-Administrative Office of the Courts
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Expenditures from:

NONE

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.

Legislative Contact: Lena Langer	Phone: 360-786-7192	Date: 02/06/2024
Agency Preparation: Angie Wirkkala	Phone: 360-704-5528	Date: 02/09/2024
Agency Approval: Chris Stanley	Phone: 360-357-2406	Date: 02/09/2024
OFM Review: Gaius Horton	Phone: (360) 819-3112	Date: 02/12/2024

194,219.00

Form FN (Rev 1/00)

Request # 196-1

Bill # 5917 S SB

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

The bill would amend RCW 9A.36.080 (Hate crime offense—Definition and criminal penalty) adding the following language, “Writes, paints, or draws any inscription, figure, or mark of any type on any public or private building or other structure, any real or personal property, or any public property unless the person has obtained the express permission of the owner or operator of the property” if maliciously and intentionally done because of his or her perception of another person's race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, gender expression or identity, or mental, physical, or sensory disability as a hate crime.

II. B - Cash Receipts Impact

None

II. C - Expenditures

The substitute bill would not have any Administrative Office of the Courts or court impact. The changes would only need to be informational to judges.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

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

NONE

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

NONE

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

NONE

III. D - FTE Detail

NONE

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

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

194,219.00

Form FN (Rev 1/00)

None

194,219.00

Form FN (Rev 1/00)

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Request # 196-1

Bill # 5917 S SB

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 5917 S SB	Title: Bias-motivated defacement	Agency: 101-Caseload Forecast Council
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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:

- 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.
- Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: Lena Langer	Phone: 360-786-7192	Date: 02/06/2024
Agency Preparation: Clela Steelhammer	Phone: 360-664-9381	Date: 02/09/2024
Agency Approval: Clela Steelhammer	Phone: 360-664-9381	Date: 02/09/2024
OFM Review: Danya Clevenger	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date: 02/09/2024

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

See attached.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

None.

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

See attached.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

NONE

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.*

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

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

NONE

IV. D - Capital FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part IVB.*

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

SSB 5917
BIAS-MOTIVATED DEFACEMENT OF PRIVATE OR
PUBLIC PROPERTY
101 – Caseload Forecast Council
February 7, 2024

SUMMARY

A brief description of what the measure does that has fiscal impact.

Section 1 Amends RCW 9A.36.080 by removing the term “victim” and replacing it with “another person” from the existing ranked offense of Hate Crime (Seriousness Level IV on the Adult Felony Sentencing Grid and Offense Category C on the Juvenile Offender Sentencing Grid).

EXPENDITURES

Impact on the Caseload Forecast Council.

None.

Impact Summary

- Expands the definition of an existing Class C felony.

Impacts on Prison, Jail, and Juvenile Rehabilitation beds

The Caseload Forecast Council (CFC) has no information about how many more incidents of the expanded felony offense may occur or the sentences that might actually be imposed. Therefore, the CFC cannot reliably predict bed impacts resulting from the bill. However:

- As a Class C felony offense ranked at Seriousness Level IV on the adult felony sentencing grid and at Offense Category C on the juvenile offender sentencing grid, the offense of Hate Crime is punishable by a standard range term of confinement of:
 - Between 3-9 months in jail and 53-60 months in prison for adults (limited to 60 months by the statutory maximum for the offense); and
 - Local Sanctions (0-30 days in local juvenile detention) and 15-36 weeks in the Juvenile Rehabilitation for juvenile adjudications.

Given the above, any increased convictions for the offense, based on the provisions of this bill, may result in an increased need for local juvenile detention beds, Juvenile Rehabilitation beds, jail beds, and prison beds.

Impact on Supervision Caseload.

The offense of Hate Crime is categorized as a Crime Against a Person in RCW 9.94A.030. As such, individuals assessed as high risk to reoffend in the community are required to be

supervised by DOC upon release. For individuals releasing from a non-prison sentence, the community custody term may be up to one year; and for those releasing from prison, one year is required. Individuals on community custody may earn Supervision Compliance Credit under 9.94A.717 and serve less time than the community custody term.

As the definition of the offense has been expanded, it is unknown how many additional individuals will be supervised as a result of the change, based on new convictions and the individuals' assessed risk to reoffend. As such, the CFC is unable to estimate the impacts to DOC's supervision caseload.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 5917 S SB	Title: Bias-motivated defacement	Agency: 307-Department of Children, Youth, and Families
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

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

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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:

- 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.
- Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: Lena Langer	Phone: 360-786-7192	Date: 02/06/2024
Agency Preparation: Katherine Anderson	Phone: (360) 790-9033	Date: 02/08/2024
Agency Approval: Crystal Lester	Phone: 360-628-3960	Date: 02/08/2024
OFM Review: Danya Clevenger	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date: 02/09/2024

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

SSB 5917 Compared to SB 5917:

Removes language from SECTION 1 (1)(c) which expanded the definition of hate crimes to include writing, painting, or drawing on any public or private building or structure unless the person has obtained permission from the owner of the property. Due to this change in this bill, this could increase the number of incidents of felony offenses. This bill has an indeterminate fiscal impact to Department of Children, Youth and Family (DCYF) Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR)

SB 5917:

Modifies the elements of hate crimes.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

None

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

Fiscal impact is indeterminate.

The Caseload Forecast Council (CFC) has no information about how many more incidents of the expanded felony offense may occur or the sentences that might actually be imposed. Therefore, the CFC cannot reliably predict JR bed impacts resulting from the bill.

DCYF assumes the impact will result when the Average Daily Population (ADP) caseload changes in the JR residential facilities forecast. The impact would be reflected in the forecasted maintenance level budget step. DCYF will true up our fiscal impact in subsequent budget submittals if the legislation is enacted into law.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

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

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

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

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.*

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

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

NONE

IV. D - Capital FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part IVB.*

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 5917 S SB	Title: Bias-motivated defacement	Agency: 310-Department of Corrections
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

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

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

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:

- 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.
- Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: Lena Langer	Phone: 360-786-7192	Date: 02/06/2024
Agency Preparation: Jaymie Hall	Phone: (360) 725-8428	Date: 02/09/2024
Agency Approval: Michael Steenhout	Phone: (360) 789-0480	Date: 02/09/2024
OFM Review: Danya Clevenger	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date: 02/09/2024

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

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

An act relating to criminal penalties for bias-motivated defacement of private or public property; and amending RCW 9A.36.080.

SSB 5917 differs from the original bill in the following ways:

Section 1(1)(c) is removed from bill language.

The following impacts from the original bill remain unchanged in the substitute:

Section 1(1) amends RCW 9A.36.080 by removing the term “victim” and replacing it with “another person” from the existing ranked offense of Hate Crime (Seriousness Level IV on the Adult Felony Sentencing Grid and Offense Category C on the Juvenile Offender Sentencing Grid).

Effective date is assumed 90 days after adjournment of session in which this bill is passed.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

The fiscal impact of this bill is indeterminate, assumed to be less than \$50,000 per Fiscal Year (FY).

Due to the removal of section 1(1)(c) in the substitute bill, there are no agency expenditures related to IT OMNI upgrades.

Impact Summary:

Expands the definition of an existing Class C felony.

Impacts on Prison beds:

The Caseload Forecast Council (CFC) has no information about how many more incidents of the expanded felony offense may occur or the sentences that might be imposed. Therefore, the CFC cannot reliably predict bed impacts resulting from the bill. However:

As a Class C felony offense ranked at Seriousness Level IV on the adult felony sentencing grid and at Offense Category C on the juvenile offender sentencing grid, the offense of Hate Crime is punishable by a standard range term of confinement of:

- Between 53-60 months in prison for adults (limited to 60 months by the statutory maximum for the offense)

Given the above, any increased convictions for the offense, based on the provisions of this bill, may result in an increased need for prison beds.

Impact on Supervision Caseload:

The offense of Hate Crime is categorized as a Crime Against a Person in RCW 9.94A.030. As such, individuals assessed

as high risk to reoffend in the community are required to be supervised by DOC upon release. For individuals releasing from a non-prison sentence, the community custody term may be up to one year; and for those releasing from prison, one year is required. Individuals on community custody may earn Supervision Compliance Credit under 9.94A.717 and serve less time than the community custody term.

As the definition of the offense has been expanded, it is unknown how many additional individuals will be supervised as a result of the change, based on new convictions and the individuals' assessed risk to reoffend. As such, the CFC is unable to estimate the impacts to DOC's supervision caseload.

The Department of Corrections (DOC) assumes this bill would likely result in an Average Daily Population (ADP) increase, although the impact cannot be reliably estimated. Therefore, the fiscal impact is indeterminate, assumed to be less than \$50,000 per FY.

ASSUMPTIONS

1. The estimated ADP impact to DOC prison facilities/institutions and/or community supervision/violator caseloads is based on projections from CFC.

2. For illustration purposes only, the average annual Community Supervision caseload model is \$6,101 per ADP (not including startup costs), regardless of the supervised risk level based on the workload model. If ADP impacts are applicable to this fiscal note, the calculated rate per community supervision ADP includes direct supervision and ancillary units, such as Hearings, Records, and Training, that are directly affected by supervision population changes. The estimate will vary based on the risk level of the supervised individuals, which requires different staffing levels. The population trend data used is based on the Risk Level Classification tool and provides a risk level of 42.8% high violent, 27.3% high non-violent, 21% moderate, 7.9% low, and 1.0% unclassified. (June – November 2017)

3. The DOC assumes that any increase in community supervision caseload will result in an increased need for violator beds. For illustration, the FY2023 average percentage of supervised individuals who served jail time and were billed by the local jurisdictions for violating their conditions of supervision was a rate of 2.0%. The current average daily cost for jail beds is \$114.43 per day, inclusive of all risk levels and healthcare costs. The rate is an average, and actual rates vary by local correctional facilities.

4. We assume additional impacts will result when ADP caseload changes in either prison or community and resources will be necessary. The DOC will "true up" our fiscal impact in subsequent budget submittals should the legislation be enacted into session law.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

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

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

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

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.*

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

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

NONE

IV. D - Capital FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part IVB.*

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL NOTE

Department of Commerce

Bill Number: 5917 S SB

Title: Bias-motivated defacement

Part I: Jurisdiction-Location, type or status of political subdivision defines range of fiscal impacts.

Legislation Impacts:

- Cities: Indeterminate costs associated with investigation of hate crime offenses
- Counties: Same as above, plus costs for prosecutors, court-appointed defense attorneys, and jails
- Special Districts:
- Specific jurisdictions only:
- Variance occurs due to:

Part II: Estimates

- No fiscal impacts.
- Expenditures represent one-time costs:
- Legislation provides local option:
- Key variables cannot be estimated with certainty at this time: Number of violations of expanded hate crime offense.

Estimated revenue impacts to:

None

Estimated expenditure impacts to:

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

Part III: Preparation and Approval

Fiscal Note Analyst: Alice Zillah	Phone: 360-725-5035	Date: 02/09/2024
Leg. Committee Contact: Lena Langer	Phone: 360-786-7192	Date: 02/06/2024
Agency Approval: Allan Johnson	Phone: 360-725-5033	Date: 02/09/2024
OFM Review: Danya Clevenger	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date: 02/09/2024

Part IV: Analysis

A. SUMMARY OF BILL

Description of the bill with an emphasis on how it impacts local government.

CHANGES BETWEEN THIS VERSION AND PRIOR VERSION OF THE BILL:

The substitute omits the provisions concerning writing, painting or drawing on a public or private building because of an individual's perceptions of another person's race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, gender expression or identity, or mental, physical, or sensory disability.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL:

Sec. 1 amends RCW 9A.36.080. A person is guilty of a hate crime offense if the person maliciously and intentionally assaults another person or causes physical damage to or destruction of the property of another because of their perception of another person's race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, gender expression or identity, or mental, physical, or sensory disability.

B. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE IMPACTS

Expenditure impacts of the legislation on local governments with the expenditure provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of expenditures. Delineated between city, county and special district impacts.

The legislation would result in indeterminate costs for cities and counties.

LAW ENFORCEMENT, PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE COSTS:

The average cost to investigate, prosecute and defend a comparable felony is \$4,887, according to the Local Government Fiscal Note (LGFN) program criminal justice cost model. Thus any new instances of the crime would result in costs for city and county law enforcement, county prosecutors, and court-appointed defense attorneys.

JAIL COSTS:

There is no information to predict how many more incidents of the expanded felony offense may occur or the sentences that might be imposed. According to the Caseload Forecast Council (CFC), as a Class C felony offense ranked at Seriousness Level IV on the adult felony sentencing grid and at Offense Category C on the juvenile offender sentencing grid, the offense of Hate Crime is punishable by a standard range term of confinement of:

- Between 3-9 months in jail and 53-60 months in prison for adults (limited to 60 months by the statutory maximum for the offense); and
- Local Sanctions (0-30 days in local juvenile detention) and 15-36 weeks in the Juvenile Rehabilitation for juvenile adjudications.

Given the above, any increased convictions for the offense may result in an increased need for local juvenile detention beds and jail beds. The average cost for a jail bed is \$145 per day, according to the LGFN criminal justice cost model.

C. SUMMARY OF REVENUE IMPACTS

Revenue impacts of the legislation on local governments, with the revenue provisions identified by section number, and when appropriate, the detail of revenue sources. Delineated between city, county and special district impacts.

The legislation would have no revenue impacts for local governments.

SOURCES:

Caseload Forecast Council
Local Government Fiscal Note Program criminal justice cost model
Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys