

Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

Bill Number: 1322 S HB	Title: Juvenile offenses
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Estimated Cash Receipts

Agency Name	2025-27			2027-29			2029-31		
	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total
Department of Children, Youth, and Families	0	0	28,000	0	0	28,000	0	0	28,000
Department of Children, Youth, and Families	In addition to the estimate above,there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see individual fiscal note.								
Total \$	0	0	28,000	0	0	28,000	0	0	28,000

Agency Name	2025-27		2027-29		2029-31	
	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total
Local Gov. Courts						
Loc School dist-SPI	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.					
Local Gov. Other						
Local Gov. Total						

Estimated Operating Expenditures

Agency Name	2025-27				2027-29				2029-31			
	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total
Administrative Office of the Courts	.0	79,000	79,000	79,000	.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	5.9	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,478,000	5.9	1,414,000	1,414,000	1,442,000	5.9	1,414,000	1,414,000	1,442,000
Department of Children, Youth, and Families	In addition to the estimate above,there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see individual fiscal note.											
Department of Corrections	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Total \$	5.9	1,529,000	1,529,000	1,557,000	5.9	1,414,000	1,414,000	1,442,000	5.9	1,414,000	1,414,000	1,442,000

Agency Name	2025-27			2027-29			2029-31		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Local Gov. Courts									
Loc School dist-SPI	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.								
Local Gov. Other	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.								
Local Gov. Total									

Estimated Capital Budget Expenditures

Agency Name	2025-27			2027-29			2029-31		
	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	2025-27			2027-29			2029-31		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Local Gov. Courts									
Loc School dist-SPI	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.								
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 2/27/2025
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Judicial Impact Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1322 S HB	Title: Juvenile offenses	Agency: 055-Administrative Office of the Courts
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Part I: Estimates

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No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Expenditures from:

STATE	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
State FTE Staff Years					
Account					
General Fund-State 001-1	79,000		79,000		
State Subtotal \$	79,000		79,000		
COUNTY	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
County FTE Staff Years					
Account					
Local - Counties					
Counties Subtotal \$					
CITY	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
City FTE Staff Years					
Account					
Local - Cities					
Cities Subtotal \$					

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:

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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: Yvonne Walker	Phone: 360-786-7841	Date: 02/22/2025
Agency Preparation: Chris Conn	Phone: 360-704-5512	Date: 02/25/2025
Agency Approval: Chris Stanley	Phone: 360-357-2406	Date: 02/25/2025
OFM Review: Gaius Horton	Phone: (360) 819-3112	Date: 02/26/2025

203,969.00

Request # 250-1

Form FN (Rev 1/00)

1

Bill # 1322 S HB

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

The substitute bill allows youth who are eligible for a community based placement to be placed on one or more local sanctions, in addition to a determinate sentence of up to the minimum on electronic monitoring, and the court may also impose a suspended disposition.

II. B - Cash Receipts Impact

None

II. C - Expenditures

TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS: \$79,000 for FY26.

Impacts to AOC:

- System changes
- New event/docket codes will be required
- New bench book updates
- New required reporting

One time cost for an estimated \$7,000 to update forms, manuals and bench books.

The estimate included in the judicial impact note is \$72,000 based on 200 staff hours at an average of approximately \$212 per hour across multiple job classifications needed to complete the interface (Business Analyst, System Integrator, Senior System Integrator, IT Supervisor, and Manager).

Part III: Expenditure Detail

Part III: Expenditure Detail

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

State	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
FTE Staff Years					
Salaries and Wages	42,300		42,300		
Employee Benefits	13,000		13,000		
Professional Service Contracts					
Goods and Other Services	9,500		9,500		
Travel					
Capital Outlays					
Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
Grants, Benefits & Client Services					
Debt Service					
Interagency Reimbursements					
Intra-Agency Reimbursements	14,200		14,200		
Total \$	79,000		79,000		

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

NONE

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

NONE

III. D - FTE Detail

NONE

203,969.00

Form FN (Rev 1/00)

FNS061 Judicial Impact Fiscal Note

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

None

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1322 S HB	Title: Juvenile offenses	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: Yvonne Walker	Phone: 360-786-7841	Date: 02/22/2025
Agency Preparation: Clela Steelhammer	Phone: 360-664-9381	Date: 02/26/2025
Agency Approval: Clela Steelhammer	Phone: 360-664-9381	Date: 02/26/2025
OFM Review: Danya Clevenger	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date: 02/26/2025

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 attachment.

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 attachment.

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.

SHB 1322

JUVENILE OFFENSES

101 – Caseload Forecast Council

February 24, 2025

SUMMARY

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

- Section 1 Amends RCW 13.40.160 (Disposition order—Court's action prescribed—Disposition outside standard range—Right of appeal—Special sex offender disposition alternative) by requiring the court to make an independent finding supported that commitment to an institution is needed because a community-based placement would not adequately protect the community for dispositions in which the standard range of confinement under Option A exceeds 30 days commitment. Additionally, it exempts certain offenses from this requirement and lists factors the courts must consider when making the finding.
- Section 1 Additionally states if the court does not make such a finding, the court may place the juvenile on electronic monitoring for up to the minimum of the youth's standard range while on community supervision. If the court does make a finding that commitment to an institution is needed, the court is required to maintain concurrent jurisdiction over the juvenile, along with the Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF), and must hold review hearings described in Section 4 of the bill.
- Section 2 Amends RCW 13.40.162 (Special sex offender disposition alternative) by adding requirements for confinement credits when a Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative (SODA) suspension is revoked.
- Section 3 Amends RCW 13.40.165 (Substance use disorder or mental health disposition alternative) by expanding eligibility for the Substance Use Disorder or Mental Health Deposition Alternative by removing the required length of confinement and raises the limit of the offense category to exclude only A+ offenses. Additionally adds requirements for confinement credits when a suspension is revoked.
- Section 4 Amends RCW 13.40.185 (Disposition order—Confinement under departmental supervision or in juvenile facility, when) to include concurrent court jurisdiction over the case for any term of confinement that exceeds 30 days (excluding as provided in RCW 13.40.160(1)(e)). Additionally, for juveniles whose minimum range of confinement would result in less than 60 days of confinement in an institution, allows confinement to a detention facility for up to 10 days after the disposition hearing for DCYF to determine the release date.
- Section 4 Additionally states the juvenile court maintains concurrent jurisdiction over a juvenile committed to DCYF (excluding for offenses listed in RCW 13.40.160(1)(b)) and requires the court to schedule review hearings ever six months. Requires DCYF to provide a report to the court prior to each review hearing and states the requirement for the report.
- Section 5 Amends RCW 13.40.0357 (Juvenile offender sentencing standards) to include a reference to the finding established under RCW 13.40.160(1)(c) under Option B –

Suspended Disposition Alternative. Additionally, changes the list of juveniles not eligible for a suspended disposition to be those adjudicated of:

- An A+ offense; or
- Assault in the First Degree, Drive-by Shooting, or Kidnapping in the First Degree, when committed by a juvenile age 16 or older;

States the court may only revoke a suspended disposition if the court makes a finding under RCW 13.40.160(1)(c).

- Section 5 Additionally amends Option C – Chemical Dependency/Mental Health Disposition Alternative to increase eligibility by only excluding juveniles adjudicated of an A+ offense; Assault in the First Degree, Drive-by Shooting, or Kidnapping in the First Degree committed at age 16 or older; or a sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030. Additionally, states may only revoke a suspended disposition if the court makes a finding under RCW 13.40.160(1)(c).
- Section 6 Amends RCW 72.05.420 (Placement in community facility—Necessary conditions and actions—Department's duties) by removing restrictions for DCYF to initially place an offender in a community facility.
- Section 7 Amends RCW 13.40.210 (Setting of release date—Administrative release authorized, when—Parole program, revocation or modification of, scope—Intensive supervision program—Parole officer's right of arrest) by requiring the secretary of DCYF to prioritize release dates as soon as possible for juveniles who would serve less than 60 days under the supervision of DCYF and includes references to the credit that must be applied.
- Section 8 Amends RCW 13.40.215 (Juveniles found to have committed violent or sex offense or stalking—Notification of discharge, parole, leave, release, transfer, or escape—To whom given—School attendance—Definition) by amending the written notice requirement from juveniles that have committed a violent offense, to those that have committed a serious violent offense and changes which school of notification. Additionally, removes language requiring a community residential facility to provide notice to schools and employers.
- Section 9 Amends RCW 13.40.230 (Appeal from order of disposition—Jurisdiction—Procedure—Scope—Release pending appeal) by adding direction to the court of appeals regarding findings under RCW 13.40.160(1)(c)).
- Section 10 Amends RCW 13.40.308 (Juvenile offender adjudicated of taking motor vehicle without permission in the first degree, theft of motor vehicle, possession of a stolen vehicle, taking motor vehicle without permission in the second degree—Minimum sentences), adding language regarding the minimum sentence for adjudications of juveniles with a prior criminal history score of two or more for Taking a Motor Vehicle without Permission in the First Degree and Theft of a Motor Vehicle to include the requirement that the court make a required finding under RCW 13.40.160(1)(c) for confinement and that a commitment to the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration is subject to the review hearings established under RCW 13.40.185(3). Additionally, removes the minimum confinement requirement for juveniles adjudicated for Taking a Motor Vehicle without Permission in the Second Degree who have a prior criminal history score of three-quarters or more.
- Section 11 Amends RCW 72.01.412 (Eligibility for community transition services) by changing the eligibility for community transition services to allow your with pending charges or

warrants for those with an offense that allegedly occurred at a juvenile rehabilitation institution.

EXPENDITURES

Assumptions

None.

Impact on the Caseload Forecast Council (CFC)

None.

Impact on prison beds and jail beds

This bill:

- None, this bill impacts juvenile sentences.

Impact on Department of Corrections (DOC) Supervision population

None.

Impact on local and Juvenile Rehabilitation beds

This bill requires the court to make an independent finding that commitment to an institution is needed because a community-based placement would not adequately protect the community for dispositions in which the standard range of confinement exceeds 30 days commitment (excluding dispositions for listed offenses).

The Caseload Forecast Council has no way of determining who the courts will find eligible for community-based placement on electronic monitoring for up to the minimum of the youth's standard range while on community custody, rather than confinement at a DCYF facility. However, any community-based placement that occur will result in a decrease to DCYF average daily population and an increase caseload to community supervision by DCYF.

While the impacts are indeterminate, the following data is provided as background information: In Fiscal Year 2024, there were 522 adjudications to a Juvenile Rehabilitation facility. Of those, 19 are excluded offenses of Assault 1 at age 16 or 17 (n=8), Rape 1 at any age (n=3), Murder 1 at any age (n=2), Murder 2 at any age (n=1), and Drive-by Shooting at age 16 or 17 (n=5).

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1322 S HB	Title: Juvenile offenses	Agency: 307-Department of Children, Youth, and Families
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Part I: Estimates

☐ No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

ACCOUNT	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
General Fund-Federal 001-2	14,000	14,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
Total \$	14,000	14,000	28,000	28,000	28,000

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

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
FTE Staff Years	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Account					
General Fund-State 001-1	743,000	707,000	1,450,000	1,414,000	1,414,000
General Fund-Federal 001-2	14,000	14,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
Total \$	757,000	721,000	1,478,000	1,442,000	1,442,000

In addition to the estimates above, there are additional indeterminate costs 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: Yvonne Walker	Phone: 360-786-7841	Date: 02/22/2025
Agency Preparation: Jay Treat	Phone: 360-556-6313	Date: 02/26/2025
Agency Approval: Crystal Lester	Phone: 360-628-3960	Date: 02/26/2025
OFM Review: Danya Clevenger	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date: 02/26/2025

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.

Comparison of 1322 SHB to 1322 HB:

Section 1(1)(b) Excludes offenses that qualify as auto-decline offenses from being subject the clear and convincing standard determination.

Section 1 (1)(e) and 1(4) After the court makes a determination on the clear and convincing standard, and if the court determines that commitment to DCYF is not necessary, then the court may either impose one or more local sanctions, in addition to electronic monitoring for a determinate sentence up to the minimum range or impose a suspended disposition.

Section 1(1)(g) Allows for a youth to be given a community supervision violation or revocation of electronic monitoring if they fail to comply with an electronic monitoring agreement. Upon completion of a sanction, the youth may resume electronic monitoring.

Sections 1(7), 2(7) and 2(9) remove the directive that credits recieved by a juvenile while in detention prior to a dispositional order, must be applied to any term of confinement.

Section 2 removes the reenactment and amendments to RCW 13.40.162 Special sex offender dispoiton alternative in the original bill.

Section 2(11) adds that a substance use disorder, mental health and or co-occurring disorder disposition alternative is not appealable unless the court revokes the suspended disposition and makes a finding under RCW 13.40.160(1)(c),

Section 3(1) permits the local juvenile court to maintain concurrent jurisdiction with the Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) for the purposes of conducting the midpoint review hearings and any community supervision that may be ordered if the juvenile is released.

Section 3(1)(a) provides that the juvenile court administrator and secretary of the department shall prioritize capacity-related concerns related to the physical custody of the juvenile when establishing contractual agreement in efforts to provide a humane, safe, and rehabilitative environment.

Section 3(1)(b) subject to appropriations, DCYF must establish contracts with at least four juvenile court administrators, including at least one that is located east of the cascade mountains, for the physical custody of young people who have less than 90 days to serve before their release.

Section 3(2)(b) (prior version section 4(2)(b)) strikes the original addition for juveniles whose minimum prescribed range of confinement would result in less than 60 days of confinement in an institution, accounting for the juvenile's credit for time served, the juvenile may be confined to a detention facility for up to 10 days after the disposition hearing for the department to determine the juvenile's release date. If the department determines that a juvenile's release date would occur in less than 60 days, the remaining confinement may be served in a detention facility or on electronic home monitoring pursuant to a department contract with the county.

Section 3(3) Creates a midpoint review for youth sentenced to JR that replaces the six-month review in the original bill, where the youth must appear remotely unless ordered by the court to appear in person.

Section 10 adds language pertaining to Community Transition Services (CTS) eligibility for juvenile offenders and adds the same language it adds for adult convicted individuals. Specifically, if a juvenile has pending charges or warrants based on an

offense that occurred within a juvenile rehabilitation institution, they are not excluded from eligibility for CTS placement.

1322 HB

Section 1(b) amends RCW 13.40.160 to direct that when the court sentences an offender to a standard range that includes a term of confinement exceeding 30 days, that commitment shall be the standard range of confinement except for certain offenses: Murder in the first degree committed at any age, murder in the second degree committed at any age; rape in the first degree committed at any age, assault in the first degree committed when the juvenile was age 16 or older; drive by shooting committed when the juvenile was age 16 or older; and kidnapping in the first degree committed when the juvenile was age 16 or older.

Section 1(c) Adds except for the offenses listed in (b) before the court sentences an offender to standard range as provided in 15 RCW 13.40.0357 option A that includes a term of confinement exceeding 30 days, the court shall make an independent finding, supported by clear and convincing evidence, that commitment to an institution is needed because a community-based placement would not adequately protect the community. A stipulation by the parties alone is not sufficient to support an independent finding that commitment to an institution is needed under this subsection. Commitment of a juvenile to confinement over 30 days must be to the department for the standard range of confinement, except as provided in this subsection and subsections (2) through (5) of this section. The court must consider certain facts when making a finding. If the court does not make a finding under (c) of this subsection that commitment to an institution is needed, the court may place the juvenile on electronic home monitoring for up to the minimum of the standard range while on community supervision. If the court does find commitment to an institution is needed, the court must maintain concurrent jurisdiction over the juvenile, along with the department and must hold review hearings.

Section 1(7) is amended to include credit for time spent in detention prior to a disposition order must be applied to any term of confinement for a juvenile, including to reduce both the minimum and maximum terms of the prescribed range to which the juvenile has been committed.

Section 2 amends RCW 13.40.162 related to special sex offender disposition alternative. Any credit for confinement time previously services must be applied to any term of confinement for a juvenile, reducing both minimum and maximum terms of the prescribed range.

Section 3 amends RCW 13.40.165 related to substance use disorder or mental health disposition alternative. Any credit for confinement time previously served must be applied to any term of confinement for a juvenile, reducing both minimum and maximum terms of the prescribed range.

Section 4 2(b) adds for juveniles whose minimum prescribed range of confinement would result in less than 60 days of confinement in an institution, accounting for the juvenile's credit for time served, the juvenile may be confined to a detention facility for up to 10 days after the disposition hearing for the department to determine the juvenile's release date. If the department determines that a juvenile's release date would occur in less than 60 days, the remaining confinement may be served in a detention facility or on electronic home monitoring pursuant to a department contract with the county.

Section 4(3) adds when a court maintains concurrent jurisdiction over a juvenile committed to the department, they shall schedule review hearings every six months to assess progress.

Section 4(3)(a) is added requiring the department to provide a report to the juvenile court at least 14 days before each review hearing with specific details.

Section 5 option C chemical dependency disposition alternative. Revises statute to say unless a juvenile has been adjudicated of the crimes listed unless a juvenile has been adjudicated of an A+ offense, assault in the first degree

committed when the juvenile was age 16 or older, drive-by shooting committed when the juvenile was age 16 or older, kidnapping in the first degree committed when the juvenile was age 16 or older, or a sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030 , the disposition alternative may be used.

Section 6 amends RCW 72.05.420 removing requirements that an offender has spent at least 10 percent of the sentence in a secure institution and that no juvenile offender may be placed in a community facility until the student records and information have been received, and that local law enforcement be notified when a juvenile offender is placed in a community facility.

Section 7 amends RCW 13.40.210 to direct that the secretary will prioritize setting the release date as soon as possible for juveniles who would serve less than 60 days under the supervision of the department and must take into account credit time applied to sentences.

Section 9 amends RCW 13.40.230 subsection (5) to add direction to the courts regarding findings under RCW 13.40.160(1)(c).

Section 10 amends RCW 13.40.308 to provide direction to courts on sentencing related to taking of a Motor Vehicle and it's review under RCW 13.40.160(1)(c).

Section 11 amends RCW 72.01.412 to makes changes to eligibility for community transition services.

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.

Indeterminate. Of the known costs, the Title IV-E federal reimbursement is 13 percent. The agency estimates eligible reimbursements of \$28,000 (for back office support staff).

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.

Section 1(e) is indeterminate. The Department of Children, Youth and Families (DCYF) does not have any information on how changes in this bill will impact Juvenile Rehabilitation's (JR) Average Daily Population (ADP). Therefore, the caseload forecast and per capita adjustments are unknown at this time. DCYF assumes the impact will result when the 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 this legislation is enacted into law

Section 1(e) provides the option for a court to place a juvenile on electronic home monitoring for up to the minimum of the juvenile's standard range while on community supervision. Cost would be incurred by the county juvenile courts, not DCYF.

The Caseload Forecast Council has stated that they have no way of determining who the courts will find eligible for community-based placement on electronic monitoring for up to the minimum of the youth's standard range while on community custody, rather than confinement at a DCF facility. However, any community-based placements that occur will result in a decrease to DCYF average daily population and an increase caseload to community supervision by DCYF.

For background information, if a young person is placed on electronic home monitoring, the cost per day is approximately \$70 per week (\$10/day*7). The cost of community supervision services per person would be \$98.33 per day, or \$688.31 per week. The total estimated cost is \$758.31 per week per young person. It is unknown the duration or number of young people who would be placed in this program. This change could drive a staffing impact as the ratio for youth on parole is 1

Juvenile Rehabilitation Officer 2 (JR SO2) to 20 young people. If a young person is placed on electronic home monitoring, costs will be rolled into the caseload at maintenance level.

Section 3(1)(b) requires DCYF to establish contracts with at least four juvenile court administrators, including at least one that is located east of the cascade mountains, for the physical custody of young people who have less than 90 days to serve before their release. This section is subject to appropriation, therefore INDETERMINATE. To meet the requirements of this section, DCYF estimates a cost of \$4,700,000. This estimate is based on 115 youth in SFY24 with a length of stay less than 90 days, with an average stay of 58 bed days. 58 bed days x 115 youth is 6,670 bed days total. The 6,670 x the institutional average cost per youth per day in SFY24 of \$704.67 equals \$4.7 million for four contracts.

Total known estimated costs for Section 3(3) are 5.9 FTE and \$1,478,000 (\$1,450,000 GF-S and \$28,000 GF-F) in the 2025-27 biennium, indeterminate to JR's ADP impacts.

Section 3(3) creates the requirement for the department to report to the court at a review hearing at the mid-point of the minimum range, provided that the review does not occur until after the juvenile has served at least four months in the custody of the department, on specific topics, including services received by the juvenile, infractions committed, how often family visits have occurred, frequency of room confinement due to staffing or overpopulation, and if there have been major disruptions to programming in the three months preceding the review hearing.

To prepare these reports staff will need to pull data from the Automated Client Tracking (ACT) system. The ACT system, the system of record for DCYF/Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR), is 21 years old and does not compile information in a way to easily pull data, and information must be pulled from individual screens. The ACT system does not communicate with any other IT systems, and JR does not have access to local jurisdictions computer systems. It is unknown at the time how the required reports will be shared and retained between JR and each local jurisdiction.

Based on the last five years' admissions of individuals with a juvenile sentence of more than 4 months, an estimated 192 would require mid-point reviews per year. This is the average of reviews calculated for FY2020 through FY2024 with midpoint of sentence, fiscal year of admission and fiscal year of review.

FY2020	284
FY2021	177
FY2022	137
FY2023	170
FY2024	191
Average	192

Known estimated costs for Section 3(3) are 1.0 Court Liaison (Program Specialist 5) and 4.0 Court Specialists (Program Specialist 4) and \$640,000 in FY 26 and \$604,000 in FY 2027 and beyond. The court liaison will communicate with all courts, justices, and oversee the court specialists. The court specialists (2.0 FTE for GHS, 1.0 for Echo Glen, and 1.0 for community facilities) will pull and compile data from ACT and prepare reports to the judiciary for all young people requiring reports.

Known estimated indirect costs: 0.9 FTE and \$234,000 (\$206,000 GF-S and \$28,000 GF-F) is included for the administrative support rate of 18.43% and is applied to all FTE costs to fund program support functions that scale with the FTEs requested. The administrative support rate provides critical back office supports in areas such as, but not limited to: Human Resources, Information Technology, and Fiscal. This cost is represented in object T of this fiscal note.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
001-1	General Fund	State	743,000	707,000	1,450,000	1,414,000	1,414,000
001-2	General Fund	Federal	14,000	14,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
Total \$			757,000	721,000	1,478,000	1,442,000	1,442,000

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

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
FTE Staff Years	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
A-Salaries and Wages	435,000	435,000	870,000	870,000	870,000
B-Employee Benefits	149,000	149,000	298,000	298,000	298,000
C-Professional Service Contracts					
E-Goods and Other Services	8,000	8,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
G-Travel	12,000	12,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
J-Capital Outlays	36,000		36,000		
M-Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services					
P-Debt Service					
S-Interagency Reimbursements					
T-Intra-Agency Reimbursements					
9-N/A	117,000	117,000	234,000	234,000	234,000
Total \$	757,000	721,000	1,478,000	1,442,000	1,442,000

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

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

Job Classification	Salary	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
Indirect Administrative Support	117,000	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Program Specialist 4 (at Echo glen)	87,887	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Program Specialist 4 (at Green Hill & CFs)	84,487	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Program Specialist 5	92,347	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total FTEs		5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

Program	FY 2026	FY 2027	2025-27	2027-29	2029-31
Juvenile Rehabilitation (020)	640,000	604,000	1,244,000	1,208,000	1,208,000
Program Support (090)	117,000	117,000	234,000	234,000	234,000
Total \$	757,000	721,000	1,478,000	1,442,000	1,442,000

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.

Changes will be needed to Washington Administrative Code 110-730 (Placement of Juvenile Offenders Committed to the Juvenile Rehabilitative Administration.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1322 S HB	Title: Juvenile offenses	Agency: 310-Department of Corrections
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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: Yvonne Walker	Phone: 360-786-7841	Date: 02/22/2025
Agency Preparation: Scherry Sinclair	Phone: 360-791-0201	Date: 02/24/2025
Agency Approval: Wendi Gunther	Phone: 360-789-4001	Date: 02/24/2025
OFM Review: Danya Clevenger	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date: 02/26/2025

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.

SHB 1322 is an act relating to improving outcomes for individuals adjudicated of juvenile offenses by increasing opportunities for community placement options and refining procedural requirements, amending RCW 13.40.160, 13.40.165, 13.40.185, 13.40.357, 72.05.420, 13.40.210, 13.40.215, 13.40.230, 72.01,412, and 13.40.205.

Effective data is assumed 90 days after adjournment of the 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 updated bill language from HB 1322 to S HB 1322 does not change the previous fiscal impact assumptions to the Department of Corrections (DOC).

We assume this bill will have no fiscal impact to the DOC. The bill’s provisions only apply to facilities housing juvenile detainees, and given that DOC does not house juveniles, there is no fiscal impact anticipated.

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.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL NOTE

Department of Commerce

Bill Number: 1322 S HB	Title: Juvenile offenses
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Part I: Jurisdiction-Location, type or status of political subdivision defines range of fiscal impacts.

Legislation Impacts:

- ☐ Cities:
- ☒ Counties: Indeterminate but potentially significant impacts due to requiring midpoint review hearings for juveniles who are kept under the court's jurisdiction.
- ☐ Special Districts:
- ☐ Specific jurisdictions only:
- ☒ Variance occurs due to: The number of counties that will or will not keep juveniles under the court's jurisdiction.

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: The number of juveniles that will be kept under a court's jurisdiction; the amount of time each review hearing will require; the number of review hearings that will be required; and how juvenile detention center beds would be impacted.

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: Kate Fernald	Phone: 564-200-3519	Date: 02/24/2025
Leg. Committee Contact: Yvonne Walker	Phone: 360-786-7841	Date: 02/22/2025
Agency Approval: Alice Zillah	Phone: 360-725-5035	Date: 02/24/2025
OFM Review: Danya Clevenger	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date: 02/26/2025

Part IV: Analysis

A. SUMMARY OF BILL

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

This fiscal note compares SHB 1322 to the original version of the bill.

CHANGES BETWEEN THIS VERSION AND PREVIOUS BILL VERSION:

The proposed legislation would eliminate the biannual review hearings and would replace them with a new mid-point review hearing for youth sentenced to community-based placements.

SUMMARY OF CURRENT BILL:

Sec. 1 amends RCW 13.40.160.

It would require the court to make an independent finding supported that commitment to an institution is needed because a community-based placement would not adequately protect the community for dispositions in which the standard range of confinement under Option A exceeds 30 days commitment. If the court does not make such a finding, the court would be allowed to impose one or more local sanctions, in addition to a determinate sentence of electronic monitoring for up to the minimum of the youth's standard range while on community supervision. The court could also impose a suspended disposition. If the court does make a finding that commitment to an institution is needed, the court would be required to maintain concurrent jurisdiction over the juvenile, along with the Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) for the purpose of conducting the review hearings and supervision terms.

Sec. 3 would amend RCW 13.40.185.

The juvenile court would maintain concurrent jurisdiction over a juvenile committed to DCYF (excluding for offenses listed in RCW 13.40.160(1)(b)) and would require the court to schedule review hearings at the midpoint of the minimum range for juveniles in community-based placements, rather than requiring review hearings every six months as proposed by the original version of the bill.

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.

CHANGES IN EXPENDITURE IMPACTS BETWEEN THIS VERSION AND PREVIOUS BILL VERSION:

The frequency of juvenile court review hearings for juveniles in community-based placements would be reduced from every six months to once at the midpoint of the minimum range.

EXPENDITURE IMPACTS OF CURRENT BILL:

Counties could experience indeterminate but potentially significant impacts from the legislation, which would allow juvenile courts to keep jurisdiction of a juvenile. In the event that a juvenile court kept jurisdiction, the proposed legislation would require courts to hold review hearings for certain crimes at the midpoint of the minimum range. The number of juveniles that may be kept under a court's jurisdiction is not known, so the number of juvenile detention center beds that may be impacted and the number of review hearings that may be held cannot be determined in advance. Consequently, local governments' expenditure impacts are indeterminate but potentially significant.

Although the substitute version of the bill would reduce the initial number of required review hearings for certain juveniles, Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys (WAPA) reported that it may not significantly decrease the total number of required review hearings because the midpoint review would only apply to some crimes, the number of individuals who have committed such crimes is not known at this time, and a judge could still order multiple court reviews after the midpoint review. Accordingly, the substitute bill would initially require fewer review hearings, but the total number of hearings that will be required remains unknown, so the local government fiscal impact is indeterminate.

WAPA noted a review hearing is a day-long process for both prosecutors and defense attorneys. WAPA anticipates attorneys and their staff may need an additional day or two to gather reports and prepare for the hearing.

To illustrate the potentially significant impact that the proposed legislation could have on counties, WAPA and Washington Association of County Officials (WACO) estimated that costs for one hearing for one juvenile could range from \$1,423 to \$5,690. The estimated range of costs are detailed below, but actual costs cannot be predicted in advance.

To estimate the cost of one hearing for one juvenile, WAPA used the following salary and time assumptions:

Attorney's: \$72 per hour

Judge's: \$117.80 per hour

Court and attorney staff: \$31.25 per hour

Note: WACO shared that clerks would need 30 minutes before a hearing and 30 minutes after it for processing time that includes document handling, setting hearings, scanning, and auditing. Accordingly, one hour is added below to court staff time.

Attorneys: 8 hours for defense + 8 hours for a prosecutor x \$72 = \$1,152 per day.

Judges: 8 hours x 1 judge x \$117.80 per hour = \$942 per day.

Court Staff: (8 hours + 1 hour pre and post prep) x 2 court staff x \$31.25 = \$563 per day.

Staff for prosecutors and defense: 3 hours staff time x 2 staff x \$31.25 = \$188 per day.

Total cost estimates: (note this does not include jail staff or transportation if necessary)

1 full day hearing per juvenile: \$2,845

1 half day hearing per juvenile: \$1,423

2 full days hearing per juvenile: \$5,690

Average cost estimate of one hearing per juvenile ranges from \$1,423 to \$5,690.

County juvenile detention centers (JDCs) could experience indeterminate expenditure impacts from the proposed legislation, but the Caseload Forecast Council could not predict in advance the number of juveniles that may come under the court's jurisdiction, so county JDC impacts are indeterminate. Additionally, the Local Government Fiscal Note Program does not have detailed information on the costs of JDCs. Counties pay for JDCs, and the average daily rate for juvenile detention beds is generally higher than the same figure for a jail bed (\$145/day).

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.

CHANGES IN REVENUE IMPACTS BETWEEN THIS VERSION AND PREVIOUS BILL VERSION:

The substitute bill would not impact local government revenue.

REVENUE IMPACTS OF CURRENT BILL:

The proposed legislation would not impact local government revenue.

SOURCES:

Caseload Forecast Council

Washington Association of County Officials

Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys

Washington State Association of Counties

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 1322 S HB	Title: Juvenile offenses	Agency: SDF-School District Fiscal Note - SPI
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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 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: Yvonne Walker	Phone: 360-786-7841	Date: 02/22/2025
Agency Preparation: Troy Klein	Phone: 360 725-6294	Date: 02/27/2025
Agency Approval: Mike Woods	Phone: (360) 725-6283	Date: 02/27/2025
OFM Review: Shea Hamilton	Phone: (360) 229-4774	Date: 02/27/2025

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.

SHB 1322 changes from HB 1322:

The original bill HB 1322 had no fiscal impact on school districts, this substitute version of the bill does.

Section 3(1)(b) of the bill requires, subject to appropriation, that students who have terms of confinement that are less than 90 days should remain at one of 4 detention centers, including one east of the Cascades, instead of being sent to one of the two long-term juvenile facilities.

Section 4, Option D of the bill states that if a court determines that a disposition under option A, B, or C would effectuate a manifest injustice, the court shall impose a disposition outside the standard range under RCW 13.40.160(2).

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.

The cash receipt impact on school districts is indeterminate. OSPI does not know how many students will have terms of confinement that is less than 90 days and without knowing the number of students it is not possible to model the amount of cash receipts for Section 3(1)(b) of the bill. OSPI also does not know the number of students that would qualify under Section 4 Option D so determining a model for cash receipts is not possible for this section as well. OSPI can estimate that there would be at least a slight reduction of funding due the requirements for both of these sections of the bill.

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 expenditure impact on school districts from the changes in this bill is indeterminate. OSPI does not know how many students will have terms of confinement that is less than 90 days and without knowing the number of students it is not possible to model the costs for Section 3(1)(b) of the bill. OSPI also does not know the number of students that would qualify under Section 4 Option D so determining a model cost is not possible for this section as well. OSPI can estimate that there would be at least a slight reduction of funding due the requirements for both of these sections of the bill.

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

No Capital expenditure impact.

Part V: New Rule Making Required

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