

Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

Bill Number: 6006 S SB	Title: Victims of human trafficking
-------------------------------	--

Estimated Cash Receipts

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total
Office of Attorney General	0	0	38,000	0	0	150,000	0	0	150,000
Department of Labor and Industries	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.								
Department of Children, Youth, and Families	0	0	377,000	0	0	728,000	0	0	728,000
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	415,000	0	0	878,000	0	0	878,000

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	8,400	8,400	8,400	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Office of Attorney General	.3	0	0	38,000	.6	0	0	150,000	.6	0	0	150,000
Caseload Forecast Council	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Washington State Patrol	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.											
Department of Labor and Industries	.0	26,000	26,000	26,000	.0	115,000	115,000	115,000	.0	131,000	131,000	131,000
Department of Children, Youth, and Families	6.8	1,747,000	1,747,000	2,124,000	13.5	3,392,000	3,392,000	4,120,000	13.5	3,392,000	3,392,000	4,120,000
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	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.											
Total \$	7.1	1,781,400	1,781,400	2,196,400	14.1	3,507,000	3,507,000	4,385,000	14.1	3,523,000	3,523,000	4,401,000

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Local Gov. Courts									
Loc School dist-SPI									
Local Gov. Other			105,644						
Local Gov. Other	In addition to the estimate above, there are additional indeterminate costs and/or savings. Please see individual fiscal note.								
Local Gov. Total			105,644						

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
Office of Attorney General	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Caseload Forecast Council	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Washington State Patrol	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Labor and Industries	.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									
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 1/31/2024
--	---------------------------------	---

Judicial Impact Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 6006 S SB	Title: Victims of human trafficking	Agency: 055-Administrative Office of the Courts
-------------------------------	--	--

Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Expenditures from:

STATE	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
State FTE Staff Years					
Account					
General Fund-State 001-1		8,400	8,400		
State Subtotal \$		8,400	8,400		
COUNTY	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
County FTE Staff Years					
Account					
Local - Counties					
Counties Subtotal \$					
CITY	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
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:

- 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: Ryan Giannini	Phone: 3607867285	Date: 01/19/2024
Agency Preparation: Chris Conn	Phone: 360-704-5512	Date: 01/23/2024
Agency Approval: Chris Stanley	Phone: 360-357-2406	Date: 01/23/2024
OFM Review: Gaius Horton	Phone: (360) 819-3112	Date: 01/23/2024

191,611.00

Form FN (Rev 1/00)

Request # 125-1

Bill # 6006 S SB

Part II: Narrative Explanation

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

The substitute would not make any changes affecting the fiscal impact to the Administrative Office of the Courts or the courts.

This would amend statutes to include new definitions.

II. B - Cash Receipts Impact

None

II. C - Expenditures

FISCAL IMPACT TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

For Section 16, the cost would be \$8,400 based on the following assumptions:

Legal Services Senior Analyst. Beginning July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025, AOC would require salary, benefits, and associated standard costs for 0.4 FTE to update / revise forms and Behavioral Health benchbooks.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

Part III: Expenditure Detail

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

<i>State</i>	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years					
Salaries and Wages		4,900	4,900		
Employee Benefits		1,500	1,500		
Professional Service Contracts					
Goods and Other Services		100	100		
Travel		100	100		
Capital Outlays		100	100		
Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
Grants, Benefits & Client Services					
Debt Service					
Interagency Reimbursements					
Intra-Agency Reimbursements		1,700	1,700		
Total \$		8,400	8,400		

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

191,611.00

Form FN (Rev 1/00)

2

Request # 125-1

Bill # 6006 S SB

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: 6006 S SB	Title: Victims of human trafficking	Agency: 100-Office of Attorney General
-------------------------------	--	---

Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

ACCOUNT	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Legal Services Revolving Account-State 405-1		38,000	38,000	150,000	150,000
Total \$		38,000	38,000	150,000	150,000

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6
Account					
Legal Services Revolving Account-State 405-1	0	38,000	38,000	150,000	150,000
Total \$	0	38,000	38,000	150,000	150,000

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: Ryan Giannini	Phone: 3607867285	Date: 01/19/2024
Agency Preparation: Amy Flanigan	Phone: 509-456-3123	Date: 01/24/2024
Agency Approval: Edd Giger	Phone: 360-586-2104	Date: 01/24/2024
OFM Review: Val Terre	Phone: (360) 280-3973	Date: 01/25/2024

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.

Section 1: Reenacts and Amends RCW 13.34.030 – adds definition to include victim of sex trafficking as a basis to find a child dependent provided the parent is involved in the trafficking.

Section 2: Amends RCW 26.44.020 – adds sex trafficking to the definition of abuse or neglect.

Section 3: Amends RCW 26.44.030 – adds diversion unit staff to those defined as mandatory reporters.

Section 4: New Section added to Chapter 26.44 RCW – Department of Children, Youth and Family (DCYF) must use a validated assessment tool to screen children for commercial sexual abuse if circumstances warrant a screening.

Section 5: Amends RCW 74.13.031 – adds requirement for assessment and services offered to children who are victims of sex trafficking.

Section 6: Reenacts and Amends RCW 7.105.010 – removes definition of sexual abuse and adds commercial sexual exploitation.

Section 7: Amends RCW 7.105.100 – add commercial sexual exploitation for a basis to obtain a sexual assault protection order.

Section 8: Amends RCW 7.105.110 – allows DCYF or a Law Enforcement Agency to file a petition for a sexual assault protection order on behalf of a minor.

Section 9: Amends RCW 7.105.225 – adds commercial sexual exploitation as a basis for a court to issue a sexual assault protection order.

Section 10: Amends RCW 7.105.405 – adds commercial sexual exploitation as a basis to grant the renewal of a sexual assault protection order.

Section 11: Amends RCW 7.105.500 – adds commercial sexual exploitation to sections where sexual assault protection orders are discussed

Section 12: Amends RCW 7.68.060 – makes changes to rules regarding application of benefits. Eliminates requirement for cooperation with law enforcement. Allows application made by minor victim of sex trafficking to be made at any time, and the ineligibility factors do not apply.

Section 13: Reenacts and Amends RCW 9A.04.080 - adds sex trafficking to crimes that have no statute of limitations.

Section 14: Amends RCW 9A.44.120 – minor change to age at which something is admissible in dependency proceedings.

Section 15: Amends RCW 9A.44.150 – minor change to allow children under the age of 18 to testify outside the presence of the defendant and jury. Also sets out what court must consider in allowing this.

Section 16: Amends RW 9A.82.100 – adds references to statutes. Sets out when civil proceedings must be initiated.

Section 17: Amends RCW 10.97.130 – makes details of commercial sexual exploitation confidential and not subject to release.

Section 18: Amends RCW 42.56.240 - makes details of commercial sexual exploitation exempt from disclosure under Public Records Act.

Section 19: New Section – severability clause.

Section 20: New Section – Effective date January 1, 2025.

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.

Cash receipts are assumed to equal the Legal Services Revolving Account (LSRA) cost estimates. These will be billed through the revolving account to the client agency.

The client agency is the Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF). The Attorney General’s Office (AGO) will bill all clients for legal services rendered.

These cash receipts represent the AGO’s authority to bill and are not a direct appropriation to the AGO. The direct appropriation is reflected in the client agency’s fiscal note. Appropriation authority is necessary in the AGO budget.

AGO AGENCY ASSUMPTIONS:

DCYF will be billed for non-King County and King County rates:

FY 2025: \$38,000 for 0.1 non-King County Assistant Attorney General FTE (AAG), 0.1 King County AAG, 0.1 non-King County Paralegal 1 FTE (PL1), 0.1 King County PL1, which also includes direct costs of \$1,600

FY 2026 and each FY thereafter: \$75,000 for 0.2 non-King County AAG, and 0.1 King County AAG, 0.1 non-King County PL1, 0.1 King County PL1, which also includes direct costs of \$3,200

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.

Attorney General’s Office (AGO) Agency Assumptions:

This bill is effective January 1, 2025.

Location of staffing is assumed to be in non-King County and King County office buildings.

Total workload impact in this request includes standard assumption costs for goods & services, travel, and capital outlays for all FTE identified.

Agency administration support FTE are included in the tables. The Management Analyst 5 FTE (MA), is used as a representative classification. An example ratio is for every 1.0 Assistant Attorney General FTE (AAG), the AGO includes 0.5 Paralegal 1 FTE (PL1) and 0.4 MA.

Assumptions for the AGO Children, Youth, and Families (CYF) Legal Services:

1. The AGO will bill Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) for legal services based on the enactment of

this bill. Costs that are identified reflect legal services assumed to be provided agency wide.

These assumptions are for legal services for the following AGO divisions that represent DCYF: Children, Youth, and Families (CYF), Tacoma (TAC), Social and Health Services - Seattle (SHS), Spokane (SPO), and the Regional Services Division (RSD).

Legal services associated with the enactment of this bill will begin on January 1, 2025.

SB 6006 adds “victim[s] of sex trafficking or severe forms of trafficking in persons under the trafficking victims protection act of 2000, 22 U.S.C. Section 7101 et seq.” to the definition of “dependent child” in RCW 13.34.030(6). The AGO assumes that this addition will not result in any new dependency filings because any child who may be dependent under this new definition would already be dependent under currently effective definition of a dependent child. RCW 13.34.030(6)(b) (the child is abused or neglected) or (c) (the child has no parent capable of providing adequate care such that the child is in circumstances that constitute a danger of substantial damage to the child’s psychological or physical development).

DCYF estimates that it will seek 26 sexual assault protection orders (SAPOs) annually and that 25 percent of these cases will be in King County. The AGO assumes that 25 percent of the increased workload as a result of this bill will take place in King County.

The AGO assumes that as legal counsel for DCYF, collecting the information to prepare the SAPO petition, drafting the petition, and appearing for the initial hearing for a temporary SAPO will require three hours of AAG time in 90 percent of SAPO cases. The AGO assumes that 10 percent of SAPO cases will be extraordinary or complex and will require nine hours of AAG time. This will result in a total of 93 AAG hours. $((26 \text{ cases} \times 0.9 \times 3 \text{ hours} = 70) + (26 \text{ cases} \times 0.1 \times 9 \text{ hours} = 23) = 93 \text{ AAG hours})$.

The AGO assumes there will be no initial costs relating to service of the temporary SAPO and SAPO petition because the Sheriff’s Department will serve the respondent at no cost.

Because SAPOs are typically requested on an emergent basis, when facts are not typically fully developed and situations are changing quickly, the AGO assumes that as legal counsel for DCYF it will prepare and file supplemental declarations or pleadings, which will require two hours of AAG time per SAPO case. This will result in a total of 52 AAG hours. $(26 \text{ cases} \times 2 \text{ hours} = 52 \text{ AAG hours})$

The AGO assumes that the respondent will file an answer to the SAPO petition, which will require the AGO as legal counsel for DCYF to prepare and file a reply. The AGO assumes preparing and filing the reply will require two hours of AAG time. This will result in a total of 104 AAG hours. $(26 \text{ cases} \times 4 \text{ hours} = 104 \text{ AAG hours})$.

In cases where the respondent is not represented by an attorney, the AGO assumes it will cost \$200 to serve them with the reply and other documents for the full hearing. DCYF estimates that 15 of the 26 SAPO cases will involve youth who are dependent or alleged to be dependent. The AGO assumes that in the 15 SAPO cases where the youth are dependent or alleged to be dependent, the respondent will be represented because they will have an attorney in the dependency case, and the AGO assumes there will be a link between the dependency case and the SAPO case. Therefore, the cost for serving the 11 parents who are not represented will be \$2,200 $(11 \text{ cases} \times \$200 = \$2,200)$.

The AGO assumes that in its role as counsel for DCYF, preparing for and attending the full hearing on the SAPO petition will require four hours of AAG time. This will result in a total of 104 AAG hours. $(26 \text{ cases} \times 4 \text{ hours} = 104 \text{ AAG hours})$.

The AGO assumes that the SAPOs in which is represents DCYF will be granted 75 percent of the time at the full hearing, or in 20 cases $(26 \text{ cases} \times 0.75 = 20 \text{ cases})$.

Because Washington Superior Court Commissioners typically consider SAPO petitions, and rulings of Superior Court

Commissioners are subject to revision, the AGO assumes that in 25 percent of the cases where the SAPO is granted, the respondent will file a motion to revise the commissioner. This will be about 5 cases. (20 cases x 0.25 = five cases).

The AGO assumes that it will require two hours of AAG time to prepare and file a response to the motion for revision and attend the hearing, if any. This will result in 10 hours of AAG time. (5 cases x 2 hours = 10 AAG hours).

The also assumes that it will cost \$200 to order the transcript from the full hearing in order to respond to the motion for revision. This will result in \$1,000 of direct costs. (5 cases x \$200 = \$1,000).

The AGO assumes that there will be a review hearing in 25 percent of the cases where the SAPO is granted, which will require about one hour of AAG time to prepare for and attend. This will result in five hours of AAG time (20 cases x 0.25 x 1 hour = 5 AAG hours).

The AGO assumes that in 25 percent of cases where the SAPO is granted the respondent will file an appeal, which the AGO conservatively estimates will require 20 hours of AAG time to litigate. This will result in 100 hours of AAG time. (20 cases x 0.25 x 20 hours = 100 AAG hours).

The AGO assumes that in 25 percent of cases where the SAPO is granted, there will be a hearing to modify or terminate the SAPO, which will require two hours of AAG time to prepare and file responsive pleadings, and prepare for and attend court. This will result in 20 hours of AAG time. (39 cases x 0.25 x 2 hours = 20 AAG hours).

Assumptions for direct costs:

For FY 2025 hearing transcripts are estimated to be \$1,600. The AGO, in its role as legal counsel for DCYF, paying for service of process when the protected child is not involved in a dependency case and the respondent is unrepresented, and paying for hearing transcripts when the respondent files a motion to revise a superior court commissioner's decision to grant the protection order. This estimate reflects half a FY of costs because the bill is effective January 1, 2025. For FY 2026 and each FY thereafter hearing transcripts are estimated to be \$3,200.

CYF: Total non-King County and King County workload impact:

FY 2025: \$38,000 for 0.1 non-King County AAG, 0.1 King County AAG, 0.1 non-King County PL1, 0.1 King County PL1, which also includes direct costs of \$1,600

FY 2026 and each FY thereafter: \$75,000 for 0.2 non-King County AAG, and 0.1 King County AAG, 0.1 non-King County PL1, 0.1 King County PL1, which also includes direct costs of \$3,200

2. The AGO Social and Health Services - Olympia Division (SHO) has reviewed this bill and determined it will not significantly increase or decrease the division's workload. The enactment of this bill will not impact the provision of legal services to the Department of Social & Health Services (DSHS) as Section 4 applies to "juvenile justice agencies" which as defined will include the Child Study and Treatment Center. Even as applied to DSHS and that facility, the legal services need will be minimal. Any legal training or advice on the expanded duties would be nominal. Therefore, no costs are included in this request.

3. The AGO Criminal Justice Division (CRJ) has reviewed this bill and determined it will not increase or decrease the division's workload. None of the new legislative language would impact CRJ's prosecution of a human trafficking case and there is accordingly no fiscal impact to CRJ. Therefore, no costs are included in this request.

4. The AGO Corrections Division (COR) has reviewed this bill and determined it will not increase or decrease the division's workload in representing the Department of Corrections (DOC). SSB 6006 would provide certain protections for child victims of sex trafficking and extends the civil and criminal statutes of limitations relating to trafficking and commercial

sexual abuse of minors. The bill does not directly affect the DOC and will not likely generate any appreciable increase in the need for legal services. Therefore, no costs are included in this request.

5. The AGO Government Compliance and Enforcement Division (GCE) has reviewed this bill and determined it will not increase or decrease the division’s workload in representing the Washington State Patrol (WSP). This bill would not impact GCE’s provision of legal services to WSP as it would not implicate any of the WSP programs for which GCE provides legal advice and litigation support. Therefore, no costs are included in this request.

6. The AGO Labor and Industries Division (LNI) has reviewed this bill and determined it will not increase or decrease the division’s workload in representing the Department of Labor & Industries (L&I). The enactment of this bill will not impact the provision of legal services to the Crime Victims Compensation Program because this change is not likely to increase the number of appeals which our office defends. The statute will broaden the number of victims eligible for Crime Victim Compensation benefits. This does not project to an increase in total applicants but is more likely to result in perhaps a higher percentage of applications being granted. Applications granted do not typically create a need for legal services for L&I. New legal services are nominal and costs are not included in this request.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
405-1	Legal Services Revolving Account	State	0	38,000	38,000	150,000	150,000
Total \$			0	38,000	38,000	150,000	150,000

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years		0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6
A-Salaries and Wages		25,000	25,000	98,000	98,000
B-Employee Benefits		8,000	8,000	30,000	30,000
E-Goods and Other Services		5,000	5,000	22,000	22,000
Total \$	0	38,000	38,000	150,000	150,000

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 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Assistant Attorney General	129,100		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Assistant Attorney General-Seattle	135,555		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Management Analyst 5	95,184		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Paralegal 1	69,072		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Paralegal 1-Seattle	72,528		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total FTEs			0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

Program	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Children, Youth, and Families (CYF)		38,000	38,000	150,000	150,000
Total \$		38,000	38,000	150,000	150,000

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.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 6006 S SB	Title: Victims of human trafficking	Agency: 101-Caseload Forecast Council
-------------------------------	--	--

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: Ryan Giannini	Phone: 3607867285	Date: 01/19/2024
Agency Preparation: Clela Steelhammer	Phone: 360-664-9381	Date: 01/24/2024
Agency Approval: Clela Steelhammer	Phone: 360-664-9381	Date: 01/24/2024
OFM Review: Danya Clevenger	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date: 01/24/2024

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 6006
VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING
101 – Caseload Forecast Council
January 20, 2024

SUMMARY

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

Section 13 Amends RCW 9A.04.080 by removing the existing statute of limitations for three sex offenses and adding two additional sex offenses to the list of offenses that can be prosecuted any time after the commission of the offense.

Section 19 States that if any provision of the act is held invalid, the remainder of the act is not affected.

Section 20 States the bill takes effect January 1, 2025.

EXPENDITURES

Assumptions.

None.

Impact on the Caseload Forecast Council.

None

Impact Summary

This bill:

- Extends the statute of limitations for five sex offenses.

Impacts on prison and jail beds.

The Caseload Forecast Council has no data concerning the length of time between the commission or discovery of offenses and the commencing of prosecution, and, therefore, cannot reliably predict jail and prison bed impacts resulting from the bill. However, as the bill removes the statute of limitations for multiple sex offenses, there is the possibility that more sex offenses may be prosecuted, resulting in more convictions, which would increase the need for jail beds and prison beds.

Impacts on DOC supervision population.

All the offenses that had a changed statute of limitations under the provision of bill are sex offenses. For individuals releasing from a non-prison sentence, the community custody term may be up to one year; and for those releasing from prison, three years is required, regardless of risk to reoffend.

Given the above, any convictions based on the provisions of this bill, may increase of the DOC's Community Custody caseload.

Impact on local detention and Juvenile Rehabilitation beds.

None.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 6006 S SB	Title: Victims of human trafficking	Agency: 225-Washington State Patrol
-------------------------------	--	--

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: Ryan Giannini	Phone: 3607867285	Date: 01/19/2024
Agency Preparation: Allison Plant	Phone: 360-596-4080	Date: 01/23/2024
Agency Approval: Mario Buono	Phone: (360) 596-4046	Date: 01/23/2024
OFM Review: Tiffany West	Phone: (360) 890-2653	Date: 01/23/2024

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.

The substitute version adds the definition of commercial sexual exploitation. It replaces “sexual abuse” where it was added to the original bill with “commercial sexual exploitation” in the substitute. It also changes the wording in Section 8 (4).

These changes do not change our assumptions stated in the original version.

The proposed legislation is expected to have a small but indeterminate fiscal impact to the Washington State Patrol (WSP).

New Section 4 (2) requires that whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that a child under the jurisdiction of a juvenile justice agency has suffered commercial sexual abuse of a minor, the juvenile justice agency must use a validated assessment tool to screen the child for commercial sexual abuse of a minor and report such abuse and neglect.

Updated Section 8 (4) states that a law enforcement agency, when it has reason to believe that a minor lacks the ability or capacity to consent may file a petition for an ex parte temporary sexual assault protection order on behalf of the minor. Neither the law enforcement agency nor the state of Washington is liable for seeking or failing to seek relief on behalf of any persons under this section.

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.

The proposed legislation includes a requirement for juvenile justice agencies to use a validated assessment tool. It does not detail what the assessment tool includes or how it is to be completed. As a result, we anticipate there will be a small but indeterminate fiscal impact associated with completing each assessment.

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: 6006 S SB	Title: Victims of human trafficking	Agency: 235-Department of Labor and Industries
-------------------------------	--	---

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:

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Account					
General Fund-State 001-1	0	26,000	26,000	115,000	131,000
Total \$	0	26,000	26,000	115,000	131,000

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: Ryan Giannini	Phone: 3607867285	Date: 01/19/2024
Agency Preparation: Crystal Van Boven	Phone: 360-902-6982	Date: 01/23/2024
Agency Approval: Trent Howard	Phone: 360-902-6698	Date: 01/23/2024
OFM Review: Anna Minor	Phone: (360) 790-2951	Date: 01/23/2024

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.

See attached.

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

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
001-1	General Fund	State	0	26,000	26,000	115,000	131,000
Total \$			0	26,000	26,000	115,000	131,000

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years					
A-Salaries and Wages					
B-Employee Benefits					
C-Professional Service Contracts					
E-Goods and Other Services					
G-Travel					
J-Capital Outlays					
M-Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services		26,000	26,000	115,000	131,000
P-Debt Service					
S-Interagency Reimbursements					
T-Intra-Agency Reimbursements					
9-					
Total \$	0	26,000	26,000	115,000	131,000

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

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.

Part II: Explanation

This bill extends protections and services for minor victims of sex trafficking. The bill eliminates some eligibility criteria for the crime victims compensation program. Removes the criteria to cooperate with Law Enforcement (LE) for all victims and removes the timely filing criteria for minor victims of sex trafficking. This is multi-agency bill also impacting DCYF and DSHS.

SSB 6006 is different from SB 6006 in that it:

- No longer amends RCW 7.68.060 (3) by removing cooperation with law enforcement (LE) as a piece of eligibility criteria for allowing a CVC claim.

II. A – Brief Description of What the Measure Does that Has Fiscal Impact

Part III Section 12:

- Amends RCW 7.76.060 (5)(b) by eliminating the timely filing requirements for minor victims of sex trafficking or commercial sex abuse of a minor.

Section 20 sets and effective date of January 1, 2025.

II. B – Cash Receipt Impact

This bill will have an impact to federal revenue received in the General Fund. However, due to the following, L&I cannot estimate the amount at this time:

- The federal funding formula provides funding at 75 percent for state spending from the fiscal year three years prior.
 - This can also be adjusted if federal funding is reduced at the federal level.
- As federal funding increases, federal expenditures also increase which in turn reduces the amount of state spending, which reduces the amount of federal funding.
- The formula is based on a Federal Fiscal Year.
- The federal formula also requires recovery costs, actual salary and benefit costs, for staff who work in collections.

II. C – Expenditures

Appropriated – Operating Costs

This bill increases expenditures to the General Fund, fund 001. The following assumptions were used to estimate the resources requested to implement this bill.

Crime Victims Compensation Benefits

Section 12 RCW 7.68.060 (5)(b) eliminates the timely filing requirements for minor victims of sex trafficking or commercial sex abuse of a minor. In FY 22, a combined 15 sexual assault claims filed by minors were denied for being untimely. Assuming these claim were potentially trafficking claims. In FY 23 the average cost for mental health services for child SA claims was \$1,666. Assuming a modest 5% in the cost of medical/MH services and the claims to increase a modest 2%, makes the number of the average number of claims now allowed is 26 per FY over the next four and a half FYs. The average cost per claim will rise to \$2,030 for a total cost per FY \$53,597. This is an expected cost of \$271,184 over the next four and a half fiscal years.

FY	Claims increased 2% each year from 52	Avg Cost increased 5% each year from 1556	Average amount paid
2025 (Start 1/1/25)	14	\$ 1,837.00	\$ 25,718
2026	29	\$ 1,929.00	\$ 55,941
2027	29	\$ 2,025.00	\$ 58,725
2028	30	\$ 2,127.00	\$ 63,810
2029	30	\$ 2,233.00	\$ 66,990
Total	132	\$ 10,151.00	\$ 271,184
Average of 4.5 years	26	\$ 2,030.20	\$ 53,597

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

None.

Part V: New Rule Making Required

None.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 6006 S SB	Title: Victims of human trafficking	Agency: 307-Department of Children, Youth, and Families
-------------------------------	--	--

Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

ACCOUNT	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
General Fund-Federal 001-2		377,000	377,000	728,000	728,000
Total \$		377,000	377,000	728,000	728,000

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

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years	0.0	13.5	6.8	13.5	13.5
Account					
General Fund-State 001-1	0	1,747,000	1,747,000	3,392,000	3,392,000
General Fund-Federal 001-2	0	377,000	377,000	728,000	728,000
Total \$	0	2,124,000	2,124,000	4,120,000	4,120,000

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: Ryan Giannini	Phone: 3607867285	Date: 01/19/2024
Agency Preparation: Michael Campbell	Phone: 5096544940	Date: 01/30/2024
Agency Approval: Sarah Emmans	Phone: 360-628-1524	Date: 01/30/2024
OFM Review: Danya Clevenger	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date: 01/30/2024

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.

Comparison of SSB 6006 and SB 6006:

Section 1(6)(c): provides that the definition of “dependent child” includes any child any child who is a victim of trafficking, sex trafficking, and severe forms of trafficking, when the parent is involved in the trafficking, facilitating the trafficking, or should have known that the child is being trafficked. SB 6006 provided that this definition applied regardless of whether the perpetrator is legally responsible for care of the child.

Section 5(4): The substitute bill requires Department of Children Youth and Families (DCYF) to make recommendations to the Legislature about the types of services that need to be offered to children who have been identified by a state or local agency as being a victim of either sex trafficking or severe forms of trafficking in persons described under the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, 22 U.S.C. Sec. 7101 et seq. The original bill requires DCYF to assess and offer services to children identified by state or local agencies as being a victim of trafficking, sex trafficking, or severe forms of trafficking.

Section 8(3): Allows for DCYF to file a temporary ex parte petition for Sexual Assault Protection Order (SAPO) on behalf of a minor when it has reason to believe that a minor lacks the ability or capacity to consent, on behalf of the minor. The original bill allows DCYF to petition for SAPO with permission of the minor.

SB 6006

Section 2(1)

Adds to the definition of "abuse or neglect" trafficking, sex trafficking or severe forms of trafficking.

Section 4(1)

Requires the Department must use a validated screening tool for suspected trafficked youth.

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.

DCYF assumes Title VI-E reimbursement of 20%. \$377,000

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.

Total Cost - \$2,124,000 (\$1,747,000 GF-S) per year beginning in FY25.

This bill impacts children and youth who are victims of sex trafficking, including commercially sexually exploited children (CSEC), and labor trafficking. DCYF assumes that there would be an increase in youth being screened for intakes and potentially an additional number of youth entering into out of home placements with DCYF child welfare. DCYF is able to estimate the number of CSEC but does not have the ability to estimate the number of youth who are labor trafficked nor does DCYF have the ability to estimate the number of potential Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR) residents who meet the definition in the bill. JR currently does not have a way to estimate how many youth that they have reasonable cause to believe have been a victim of CSEC and/or labor trafficking at this time.

DCYF estimates total costs for this bill based on the estimated CSEC population and may request funding in future budgets once data regarding labor trafficking and JR populations are available.

Section 1(6) and Section 2(1)

Child Welfare (CW) costs:

DCYF assumes there will be increased intakes and calls for service for potential CSEC and labor trafficking victims. DCYF assumes that any additional out-of-home placements under the bill would be absorbed in the forecast.

The estimates below are for CSEC population based on assumptions DCYF has made that there are potentially 57 youth that could be identified per year. This is on Office of Innovation, Accountability, and Alignment (OIAA) data for CY23 that states that of 218 allegations of sexual exploitation, 26.1% had a founded finding (26.1% X 218 = 57). DCYF does not have reliable data about labor trafficking to calculate cost. All costs below are based on an assumption of 57 youth per year.

Field Operations cost:

3.5 FTE and \$541,000 (\$369,000 GF-S) beginning in FY25:

Three (3) FTE – Social Service Specialist 3 (SSS3) for potential youth entering into CW and dependencies from increased screening rates. $3 \text{ SSS3} \times \$152,000 = \$455,000$ (\$369,000 GF-S). Half (0.5) FTE- SSS5 to supervise additional staff. $0.5 \text{ SSS5} \times \$172,000 = \$86,000$ (\$70,000 GF-S).

Juvenile Rehabilitation (JR) cost:

One (1) FTE and \$146,000 (\$143,000 GF-S) beginning in FY25.

JR will require one (1) FTE Program Specialist 4 position to implement the validated DCYF screening tool (including training) and then to continue Quality Assurance work.

FY 25

Total \$146,000 (\$143,000 GF-S)

Missing and Exploited Youth (MEY) Cost:

Seven (7) FTE and \$1,083,000 (\$877,000 GF-S) beginning in FY25.

DCYF assumes that there would be a need for staff posted regionally to meet the requirements of the bill. Six (6) FTE-SSS3 for the potential increase of intakes to do screenings and offer services to youth as needed. These FTE would also assist in coordinating sexual assault protection orders (SAPO) with the AGO and youth. One (1) SSS5 to supervise the additional SSS3 staff.

Six (6) FTE – Social Service Specialist 3 (SSS3) for potential youth entering into CW and dependencies from increased screening rates. $6 \text{ SSS3} \times \$152,000 = \$911,000$ (\$738,000 GF-S). One (1) FTE- SSS5 to supervise additional staff. $1 \text{ SSS5} \times \$172,000 = \$172,000$ (\$139,000 GF-S).

Licensing Division (LD) Cost:

DCYF assumes that some portion of the 57 youth would be placed out of home, leading to an impact to the Licensing Division. The LD would have an increase in licensing of homes and to provide LD/CPS investigations for new homes. For illustrative purposes, one Social Service Specialist 3 costs \$152,000 (\$123,000 GF-S).

Two (2) FTE – Social Service Specialist 3 (SSS3) $2 \text{ SSS3} \times \$152,000 = \$304,000$ (\$246,000 GF-S).

Section 4(1)

Currently DCYF does screenings with a non-validated tool for CSEC youth. DCYF does not have a tool for labor trafficking.

Validated Assessment costs:

DCYF is working to research a tool that is validated to meet the bills requirements.

The tool used to cost model this note (CSE-IT tool by West Coast Children’s Clinic tool) only meets half of the bill’s requirement. It meets the CSEC requirement but does not meet the labor trafficking portion requirements of this bill. This screening tool was named as a cost estimate purpose only and may not be the tool used by DCYF.

Purchase of Goods and Services (object E) of a third-party validated assessment tool for screening for CSEC has two cost points. Yearly cost of the tool and training by the tool developer.

The annual subscription fee for a Public Agency with 5,000 or more clients served annually is \$9,500 per year. This will be an ongoing cost.

Training costs vary depending on the number of staff being trained. The cost for the Hotline & Intake track is \$3500 for up to 50 staff. The training is three hours per staff. Training costs for additional staff is \$140 per staff.

FY 25

Subscription fee:	\$9,500 (\$7,600 GF-S)
Training fees:	\$3,500 (\$2,800 GF-S)
Total:	\$13,000 (\$10,400 GF-S)

FY 26

On-going Subscription fee: \$9,500 (\$7,600 GF-S)

Section 5(4)

DCYF does not assume additional cost as the bill is written for this requirement.

Section 8(3)

This section of the bill allows for DCYF to file a temporary ex parte petition for Sexual Assault Protection Order (SAPO) on behalf of a minor when it has reason to believe that a minor lacks the ability or capacity to consent, on behalf of the minor.

The Attorney General Office has estimated the costs below based on the estimated 52 youth.

AGO costs:

There would be an increase in AGO services to file sexual assault protection orders and filing of petitions due to an increased number of youth coming to DCYF’s attention.

AGO Assumptions:

DCYF will be billed for non-King County and King County rates:

FY 2025: \$38,000 for 0.1 non-King County Assistant Attorney General FTE (AAG), 0.1 King County AAG, 0.1 non-King County Paralegal 1 FTE (PL1), 0.1 King County PL1, which also includes direct costs of \$1,600

FY 2026 and each FY thereafter: \$75,000 for 0.2 non-King County AAG, and 0.1 King County AAG, 0.1 non-King County PL1, 0.1 King County PL1, which also includes direct costs of \$3,200

FY 2025 Half year cost filing would begin January 1, 2025.
\$38,000 (\$33,000, GF-S)

FY 26
\$75,000 (\$65,000, GF-S)

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Account	Account Title	Type	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
001-1	General Fund	State	0	1,747,000	1,747,000	3,392,000	3,392,000
001-2	General Fund	Federal	0	377,000	377,000	728,000	728,000
Total \$			0	2,124,000	2,124,000	4,120,000	4,120,000

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 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
FTE Staff Years		13.5	6.8	13.5	13.5
A-Salaries and Wages		1,157,000	1,157,000	2,314,000	2,314,000
B-Employee Benefits		463,000	463,000	926,000	926,000
C-Professional Service Contracts					
E-Goods and Other Services		76,000	76,000	218,000	218,000
G-Travel		32,000	32,000	64,000	64,000
J-Capital Outlays		97,000	97,000		
M-Inter Agency/Fund Transfers					
N-Grants, Benefits & Client Services					
P-Debt Service					
S-Interagency Reimbursements					
T-Intra-Agency Reimbursements		299,000	299,000	598,000	598,000
9-					
Total \$	0	2,124,000	2,124,000	4,120,000	4,120,000

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 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Program Specialist 4	80,464		1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0
Social Service Specialist 3	84,518		11.0	5.5	11.0	11.0
Social Service Specialist 5	98,040		1.5	0.8	1.5	1.5
Total FTEs			13.5	6.8	13.5	13.5

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

Program	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
Child Welfare Programs (010)		1,701,000	1,701,000	3,288,000	3,288,000
Juvenile Rehabilitation (020)		124,000	124,000	234,000	234,000
Program Support (090)		299,000	299,000	598,000	598,000
Total \$		2,124,000	2,124,000	4,120,000	4,120,000

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.

There would be rule making required to change the definition of a dependent (section 1) and child abuse and neglect (section 2).

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 6006 S SB	Title: Victims of human trafficking	Agency: 310-Department of Corrections
-------------------------------	--	--

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: Ryan Giannini	Phone: 3607867285	Date: 01/19/2024
Agency Preparation: DeAnn Peterson	Phone: (360) 725-8428	Date: 01/25/2024
Agency Approval: Michael Steenhout	Phone: (360) 789-0480	Date: 01/25/2024
OFM Review: Danya Clevenger	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date: 01/27/2024

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.

New bill language:

This substitute bill does not have changes that affect DOC.

Previous bill language:

An ACT relating to supporting victims of human trafficking and sexual abuse; amending RCW 26.44.020, 26.44.030, 74.13.031, 7.105.100, 7.105.110, 7.105.225, 7.105.405, 7.105.500, 7.68.060, 9A.44.120, 9A.44.150, 9A.82.100, 10.97.130, and 42.56.240; reenacting and amending RCW 13.34.030, 7.105.010, and 9A.04.080; adding a new section to chapter 26.44 RCW; prescribing penalties; and providing an effective date.

The below items remain the same.

Section 13 amends RCW 9A.04.080 by removing the existing statute of limitations for three sex offenses and adding two additional sex offenses to the list of offenses that can be prosecuted any time after the commission of the offense.

Section 19 states that if any provision of the act is held invalid, the remainder of the act is not affected.

Section 20 states the bill takes effect January 1, 2025.

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).

The Caseload Forecast Council (CFC) has no data concerning the length of time between the commission or discovery of offenses and the commencing of prosecution, and, therefore, cannot reliably predict jail and prison bed impacts resulting from the bill. However, as the bill removes the statute of limitations for multiple sex offenses, there is the possibility that more sex offenses may be prosecuted, resulting in more convictions, which would increase the need for jail beds and prison beds.

ASSUMPTIONS

The estimated average daily population (ADP) impact to Department of Corrections (DOC) prison facilities/institutions and/or community supervision/violator caseloads is based on projections from CFC.

We assume a Direct Variable Cost (DVC) of \$7,630 per incarcerated individual per FY to facilitate cost discussions during legislative session for bills. This cost estimate includes prison and health services' direct variable costs. It does not include staffing or dollars necessary for staffing needed at the facility outside of the living/housing units. The DVC is calculated by DOC and reviewed and approved with the Office of Financial Management, Senate, and House staff each legislative session.

All the offenses that had a changed statute of limitations under the provision of the bill are sex offenses. For individuals releasing from a non-prison sentence, the community custody term may be up to one year; and for those releasing from prison, three years is required, regardless of risk to reoffend.

Given the above, any convictions based on the provisions of this bill, may increase DOC's Community Custody caseload.

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).

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.

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: 6006 S SB

Title: Victims of human trafficking

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

Legislation Impacts:

- Cities: Approximately \$78,656 for local law enforcement training on modified criminal offenses; indeterminate law enforcement, jail costs as a result of modified criminal offenses
- Counties: Approximately \$26,988 for local law enforcement training on modified criminal offenses; indeterminate law enforcement prosecution, public defense, jail costs as a result of modified criminal offenses
- Special Districts:
- Specific jurisdictions only:
- Variance occurs due to:

Part II: Estimates

- No fiscal impacts.
- Expenditures represent one-time costs: Approximately \$105,644 for local law enforcement training on modified criminal offenses
- Legislation provides local option:
- Key variables cannot be estimated with certainty at this time: Number of additional incidents of modified criminal offenses that may occur

Estimated revenue impacts to:

None

Estimated expenditure impacts to:

Jurisdiction	FY 2024	FY 2025	2023-25	2025-27	2027-29
City		78,656	78,656		
County		26,988	26,988		
TOTAL \$		105,644	105,644		
GRAND TOTAL \$					105,644

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

Part III: Preparation and Approval

Fiscal Note Analyst: James Vogl	Phone: 360-480-9429	Date: 01/25/2024
Leg. Committee Contact: Ryan Giannini	Phone: 3607867285	Date: 01/19/2024
Agency Approval: Alice Zillah	Phone: 360-725-5035	Date: 01/25/2024
OFM Review: Danya Clevenger	Phone: (360) 688-6413	Date: 01/27/2024

Part IV: Analysis

A. SUMMARY OF BILL

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

This fiscal note analyzes the local government impact of SSB 6006, comparing it to the impact of SB 6006.

CHANGES BETWEEN THIS VERSION AND PREVIOUS BILL VERSION:

Section 8 of the proposed substitute bill would specify that under certain conditions a law enforcement agency may file a petition for an ex parte temporary sexual assault protection order on behalf of a minor. The original bill would have specified that a law enforcement agency may file a petition for a sexual assault protection order on behalf of and with the consent of a minor.

This change would not affect the local government expenditure or revenue impacts below.

SUMMARY OF CURRENT BILL:

Section 4 of the proposed legislation would add a new section to chapter 26.44 RCW, requiring juvenile justice agencies to use a validated assessment tool to screen children for commercial sexual abuse of a minor (CSAM) and report such abuse and neglect pursuant to RCW 26.44.030 if the agency has reasonable cause to believe a child in its custody has suffered CSAM.

Section 8 would amend RCW 7.105.110, creating the local option for law enforcement agencies to file a petition for an ex parte temporary sexual assault protection order on behalf of a minor.

Section 13 would amend RCW 9A.04.080, removing the statute of limitations on trafficking if the victim is under 18, CSAM, promoting CSAM, promoting travel for CSAM and permitting CSAM.

Section 20 states that the proposed legislation would take effect on January 1, 2025.

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 proposed legislation would require \$105,644 in one-time costs, in addition to other indeterminate local government expenditure impacts.

According to the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC), all local law enforcement officers would need to go through training regarding the elimination of the statute of limitations for multiple sex offenses. WASPC estimates that between five and 15 minutes of training would be required per law enforcement officer. Taking the midpoint of this range, the Local Government Fiscal Note Program estimates that an average of 10 minutes of training would be required per law enforcement officer. This training would require a one-time cost of \$78,656 for cities and \$26,988 for counties, for a total one-time cost to local governments of \$105,644.

The 2022 Crime in Washington Report conducted by WASPC states that there are 6,647 commissioned officers in police departments and 2,249 commissioned officers in sheriff's departments, for a total of 8,896 commissioned law enforcement employees that would require training. The 2024 Local Government Fiscal Note Program Criminal Justice Cost Model estimates the average hourly salary (including benefits and overhead) for an officer employed by a city to be \$71, and the same figure for an officer employed by a county to be \$72. If every officer in Washington had to complete approximately 10 minutes of training, the cost to local governments would be:

Cities:

6,647 officers X (1/6) hours X \$71 average hourly salary plus benefits and overhead = \$78,656

Counties:

2,249 officers X (1/6) hours X \$72 average hourly salary plus benefits and overhead = \$26,988

Total:

\$78,656 + \$26,988 = \$105,644

Training materials and time required may differ among different departments, however.

WASPC indicates that sections 4 and 8 of the proposed legislation would have no impact on local law enforcement expenditures.

According to the Washington State Caseload Forecast Council's (CFC) fiscal note for this bill, removing the statute of limitations from multiple sex offenses could increase demand for both jail and prison beds. CFC cannot predict what the magnitude of this increased demand might be, however, so the associated impact on local government expenditures is indeterminate.

The 2024 Local Government Fiscal Note Program Criminal Justice Cost Model estimates that the average daily cost of occupying a jail bed is \$145.

As a result of removing the statute of limitations from multiple sex offenses, local law enforcement, prosecutors and public defenders could incur costs from processing additional incidents of these offenses. It is unknown how many additional incidents of these offenses may be processed, however, so the associated impact on local government expenditures is indeterminate.

The 2024 Local Government Fiscal Note Program Criminal Justice Cost Model estimates that the combined law enforcement, prosecution and public defense costs of processing the sex offenses listed in the proposed legislation range from \$5,711 to \$15,725.

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 proposed legislation would have no impact on local government revenues.

SOURCES:

Crime in Washington Report, 2022

Local Government Fiscal Note Program Criminal Justice Cost Model, 2024

Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs

Washington State Caseload Forecast Council