Fiscal Estimate - 2017 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected	Supplemental		
LRB Number 17-3256/2	Introduction Number	AB-0660		
Description Age at which a person is subject to juvenile co	urt jurisdiction and making appropriat	ions		
Fiscal Effect				
Appropriations Rev		And the second second		
Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory 2. Decrease Costs 4. Dec	5.Types of Loc Government Affected Towns rease Revenue missive Mandatory Mandatory School Districts	t Units Village Cities Others WTCS		
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations				
GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS 20.437(1)(ck)				
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date		
DCF/ Kim Swissdorf (608) 422-6351	Kim Swissdorf (608) 422-6351 12/29/20			

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DCF 12/29/2017

LRB Number 17-3256/2	Introduction Number	AB-0660	Estimate Type	Original		
Description						
Age at which a person is subject to juvenile court jurisdiction and making appropriations						

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under current law, all 17-year-olds are treated as adults for the purposes of criminal prosecution and cannot be tried in juvenile court. First time and low-level offenders are prosecuted in adult court and may be placed in adult jail and receive adult criminal records.

This bill raises the age for an adult from 17 to 18 for purposes of criminal prosecution if the person has not been charged with committing certain violent offenses and has not, after previously being convicted of a crime or adjudicated delinquent, been charged with a crime. This bill also raises the adult age to 18, for a violation of a civil law or municipal ordinance, subject to the jurisdiction and procedures of the circuit court or municipal court, provided the person has not been previously convicted of a crime or adjudicated delinquent. This bill would presume 17-year-olds who have never been adjudicated delinquent in the past (first offenders) and who were alleged to have committed a nonviolent crime be prosecuted in juvenile court, rather than adult court.

By shifting youth who are currently served through the adult system to the juvenile justice system, the bill will increase workload of juvenile justice workers in county human services agencies, who will be responsible for case management of these youth. Because these youth will be served through the county-administered juvenile justice system, rather than the adult system, the bill will increase the services and out-of-home placements provided and funded by the county human services agencies.

The bill provides \$5 million GPR, beginning in SFY 19, and requires DCF to work with counties on a plan to distribute the funds and submit the plan for passive review to the Joint Committee on by July 1, 2018. The bill also requires DCF to submit a report to the Joint Committee on Finance on the cost of providing the juvenile delinquency-related services to 17-year-olds during the first year of implementation. The bill requires counties to submit this information to DCF by September 30, 2019 and the DCF report must be submitted by October 30, 2019.

The bill will have minimal fiscal effect on the Department, since the costs and staff time associated with determining a plan to distribute funds and reporting on the costs of services to 17-year-olds could be absorbed within current staffing levels.

However, it will increase costs on the county human services system due to the increase in case management, services and out-of-home placements provided to these 17-year-olds, who are currently served through the adult system. Because the bill presumes, but does not require, jurisdiction in juvenile court, and because service costs may vary, exact cost increases are not known. Beginning in SFY 2019, the bill provides \$5 million GPR in a new appropriation to reimburse counties for costs associated with purchasing and providing delinquency-related services to 17-year-olds. The bill also allows DCF to request up to \$5 million in additional funding under section 13.101 of the statutes from the Joint Finance Committee in SFY2019 if costs to counties exceed the initial \$5 million appropriation. Therefore, the fiscal effect of the bill ranges from \$5 million to \$10 million GPR, depending on actual costs reported by counties.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2017 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected	Supplemental				
LRB Number 17-3256/2	Introduction Num	ber AB-0660				
Description Age at which a person is subject to juvenile court jurisdiction and making appropriations						
I. One-time Costs or Revenue Impacts for annualized fiscal effect):	State and/or Local Governn	nent (do not include in				
II. Annualized Costs:	Annualized Costs: Annualized Fiscal Impact on fund					
	Increased Costs	Decreased Costs				
A. State Costs by Category						
State Operations - Salaries and Fringes	\$	\$				
(FTE Position Changes)						
State Operations - Other Costs						
Local Assistance	5,000,000					
Aids to Individuals or Organizations						
TOTAL State Costs by Category	\$5,000,000	\$				
B. State Costs by Source of Funds						
GPR	5,000,000					
FED						
PRO/PRS						
SEG/SEG-S						
III. State Revenues - Complete this only when proposal will increase or decrease state revenues (e.g., tax increase, decrease in license fee, ets.)						
	Increased Rev	Decreased Rev				
GPR Taxes	\$	\$				
GPR Earned						
FED						
PRO/PRS						
SEG/SEG-S						
TOTAL State Revenues	\$	\$				
NET ANNUA	LIZED FISCAL IMPACT					
	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>				
NET CHANGE IN COSTS	\$5,000,000					
NET CHANGE IN REVENUE	\$	\$				
Agency/Prepared By	uthorized Signature Date					
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