

Fiscal Note 2025 Biennium

Bill information:							
HB0444 - Revising laws related to the pretrial program (Seekins-Crowe, Kerri)							
Status:	As Introduced						
☐Significant Local Gov Impact		Needs to be included in HB 2	☐Technical Concerns				
☐ Included in the Executive Budget		☐Significant Long-Term Impacts	☐ Dedicated Revenue Form Attached				

FISCAL SUMMARY

Expenditures:	FY 2024 <u>Difference</u>	FY 2025 Difference	FY 2026 Difference	FY 2027 <u>Difference</u>
General Fund	\$365,672	\$344,405	\$349,571	\$354,814
Revenue: General Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Impact-General Fund Balance:	(\$365,672)	(\$344,405)	(\$349,571)	(\$354,814)

<u>Description of fiscal impact:</u> HB 444 requires the Office of the Court Administrator (OCA) to develop and administer a dangerousness or lethality assessment as part of the pretrial program.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

Assumptions:

Judicial Branch

- 1. The current pretrial risk assessment is conducted centrally using criminal justice and court records. It contains a violence flag and automatic bump-up for partner or family member assault-related offenses. It is not a lethality assessment.
- 2. Validated lethality assessment requires an interview with the victim and/or the offender at the time of, or close to, the arrest.
- 3. The pretrial program is active in six counties, which would require a trained individual in each county to conduct the lethality assessment.
- 4. Lethality assessments are usually conducted by trained law enforcement officers or victim advocates. The bill requires the OCA to administer the assessment.

- 5. The Judicial Branch assumes it would need a 0.50 FTE to identify the assessment and provide on-going training and support of a contractor on the selected instrument.
- 6. Using IBARS data for a similar position, the costs, including fringe benefits and state share of health insurance of a half-time trainer, is \$37,922 for FY 2024 and \$38,020 for FY 2025
- 7. One-time startup costs include the standard new employee package of a desk, chair, bookshelf, and file cabinet for \$1,600 and computer for \$1,200, for a total new employee startup cost of \$2,800 to be incurred in FY 2024.
- 8. The court would select a free publicly available lethality assessment.
- 9. The OCA assumes it would provide funding for contracted services to each county to conduct the lethality assessment.
- 10. It is assumed Yellowstone County, Missoula County and Lewis and Clark County would each need 1.00 FTE for the assessment contractor.
- 11. Using IBARS data for a similar position in the state and assuming the county positions are paid similarly, the costs, including fringe benefits and health insurance would be \$63,673 each for a total of \$191,020 in FY 2024 and \$63,869 for each county or \$191,607 in FY 2025.
- 12. It is assumed Butte Silver Bow County, Lake County and Ravalli Count would each require .5 FTE for the contractor .
- 13. Using IBARS data for a similar position in the state and assuming the county positions are paid similarly, the costs, including fringe benefits and health insurance would be \$38,160 for each county for a total of \$114,482 in FY2024 and \$38,259 or a total of \$114,778 in FY 2025.
- 14. The current risk assessment is completed and delivered using a case management system. Adding a lethality assessment would require adjustments to the system.
- 15. The vendor charges a rate of \$243.10 an hour. It is estimated it would require 80 hours of programming or \$19,448 to add the change.
- 16. Total costs for each fiscal year are as follows:
 - a. FY 2024 = \$365,672 (One-time costs of re-programming system to add lethality assessment tool of \$19,448 +.5 FTE OCA employee to provide training and support to contractors in counties at \$37,922 + startup costs and \$305,502 for 3.00 FTE contractors in Yellowstone, Missoula, and Lewis and Clark counties and three 0.50 FTE positions in Butte Silver Bow, Lake, and Ravalli counties)
 - b. FY 2025=\$344,405 (costs of 0.50 OCA FTE \$38,020+306,385 for 3 FTE contractors in Yellowstone, Missoula and Lewis and Clark counties and three 0.50 FTE positions in Butte Silver Bow, Lake, and Ravalli counties)
 - c. FY2026 = \$349,571 (costs are FY 2025 costs increased by 1.5% inflation)
 - d. FY2027=\$354,814 (costs are FY 2026 costs increased by 1.5% inflation)
- 17. This program is currently funded as one-time-only. It has been requested as part of the Judicial Branch base budget for the 2027 biennium. This fiscal note assumes the program will continue.

	FY 2024 <u>Difference</u>	FY 2025 Difference	FY 2026 Difference	FY 2027 <u>Difference</u>		
Fiscal Impact:			,			
FTE	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50		
Expenditures:						
Personal Services	\$37,922	\$38,020	\$38,590	\$39,169		
Operating Expenses	\$22,248	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Grants to counties	\$305,502	\$306,385	\$310,980	\$315,645		
TOTAL Expenditures	\$365,672	\$344,405	\$349,570	\$354,814		
Funding of Expenditures: General Fund (01) TOTAL Funding of Exp.	\$365,672 \$365,672	\$344,405 \$344,405	\$349,570 \$349,570	\$354,814 \$354,814		
Revenues: General Fund (01) TOTAL Revenues	\$0 \$0	\$0 \$0	\$0 \$0	\$0 \$0		
Net Impact to Fund Balance (Revenue minus Funding of Expenditures):						
General Fund (01)	(\$365,672)	(\$344,405)	(\$349,570)	(\$354,814)		

Effect on Local Governments:
1. Local law enforcement agencies would need to agree to contact the lethality assessment contractors at the time of arrest. This may result in increased costs to local government.

		10	2-15-23
Sponsor's Initials	Date	Budget Director's Initials	Date