

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD
Austin, Texas

FISCAL NOTE, 81ST LEGISLATIVE REGULAR SESSION

May 22, 2009

TO: Honorable Jeff Wentworth, Chair, Senate Committee on Jurisprudence

FROM: John S. O'Brien, Director, Legislative Budget Board

IN RE: HB4833 by Hunter (Relating to the creation of district courts and statutory county courts and to the composition of juvenile boards in certain counties.), **Committee Report 2nd House, Substituted**

Estimated Two-year Net Impact to General Revenue Related Funds for HB4833, Committee Report 2nd House, Substituted: a negative impact of (\$670,330) through the biennium ending August 31, 2011.

The bill would make no appropriation but could provide the legal basis for an appropriation of funds to implement the provisions of the bill.

General Revenue-Related Funds, Five-Year Impact:

Fiscal Year	Probable Net Positive/(Negative) Impact to General Revenue Related Funds
2010	(\$241,319)
2011	(\$429,011)
2012	(\$459,655)
2013	(\$459,655)
2014	(\$459,655)

All Funds, Five-Year Impact:

Fiscal Year	Probable Savings/ (Cost) from <i>General Revenue Fund</i> 1	Probable (Cost) from <i>Judicial Fund</i> 573	Probable Revenue Gain from <i>Judicial Fund</i> 573	Change in Number of State Employees from FY 2009
2010	(\$241,319)	(\$618,496)	\$443,750	3.0
2011	(\$429,011)	(\$810,660)	\$500,000	5.0
2012	(\$459,655)	(\$932,850)	\$600,000	5.0
2013	(\$459,655)	(\$1,007,850)	\$675,000	5.0
2014	(\$459,655)	(\$1,007,850)	\$675,000	5.0

Fiscal Analysis

The bill would amend Chapter 24, Government Code, to create a new judicial district in Tarrant County, the 432nd Judicial District. The court would be created September 1, 2009.

The bill would amend Chapter 24, Government Code, to create a new judicial district in Bexar County, the 436th Judicial District. The bill would require the 436th Judicial District to give preference to juvenile matters. The court would be created October 1, 2009.

The bill would amend Chapter 24, Government Code, to create a new judicial district in Bexar County, the 437th Judicial District. The 437th Judicial District would be required to give preference to

criminal matters. The judicial district would be created December 15, 2009.

The bill would amend Chapter 24 Government Code, to create a new judicial district in Bexar County, the 438th Judicial District. The bill would require the 438th Judicial District to give preference to civil matters. The district court would be created September 1, 2010.

The bill would amend Chapter 24, Government Code, to create a new judicial district in Denton County, the 431st Judicial District. The court would be created January 1, 2011.

The bill would amend Chapter 25, Government Code, to create three new County Courts at Law in Bexar County (County Court at Law No. 13, County Court at Law No. 14, and County Court at Law No. 15). The bill would also amend Chapter 25, Government Code, to create a new County Court at Law in Fannin County, the County Court at Law of Fannin County. All four of the above county courts at law would be created September 1, 2009.

The bill would amend Chapter 25, Government Code, to create a new County Court at Law in Bosque County, the County Court at Law of Bosque County. The County Court at Law of Bosque County would be created October 1, 2009.

The bill would amend Chapter 25, Government Code, to create a new County Court at Law in Navarro County, the County Court at Law of Navarro County. According to the bill the County Court at Law of Navarro County would be created January 1, 2011, or on an earlier date determined by the Commissioners Court of Navarro County. Under the effective date of the bill the County Court at Law of Navarro County could be created September 1, 2009, if determined by the Commissioners Court of the county.

The bill would amend Chapter 25, Government Code, to create a new County Court at Law in Hidalgo County, County Court at Law of Hidalgo County No. 7. The court would be created September 1, 2011.

The bill would amend Chapter 25, Government Code, to create a new County Court at Law in Midland County, County Court at Law of Midland County No. 3. The court would be created January 1, 2011.

The bill would amend Chapter 25, Government Code, to create a new County Court at Law in Hidalgo County, County Court at Law of Hidalgo County No. 8. The court would be created September 1, 2012.

The bill would take effect September 1, 2009.

Methodology

The annual salary provided by the state for a district judge is \$125,000, in addition to benefits (state contributions for group insurance and the Judicial Retirement System) which are estimated to be \$33,501 annually. The total annual salary and benefits cost for a district judge is estimated to be \$158,501.

Because the 436th Judicial District would not be created until October 1, 2009, this amount is prorated for 11 months in fiscal year 2010. Additionally, the 437th Judicial District, which would be created December 15, 2009, is prorated for 8.5 months in fiscal year 2010. The 431st Judicial District would be created January 1, 2011, is prorated for 8 months for fiscal year 2011.

The annual recurring cost to the state for each county court at law is \$75,000 from Judicial Fund No. 573. Under current law, the state provides a county-court-at-law judge a salary supplement an amount equal to 60 percent of the state salary of a district judge (\$75,000). This estimate prorates the salary supplement for the County Court at Law of Bosque County in fiscal year 2010 for 11 instead of 12 months since the court would be created October 1st. This estimate prorates the salary supplement for the County Court at Law of Midland County in fiscal year 2011 for 8 months instead of 12 months since the court would be created January 1st. Additionally, this estimate assumes that the County

Court at Law of Navarro County would be created September 1, 2009, because under provisions of the bill, the court could be created on that date if approved by a vote of the Commissioners Court of Navarro County.

The salary supplement program for county court at law judges is self-funded by fees and court costs collected by county courts at law and deposited into Judicial Fund No. 573. This estimate assumes that all nine county courts at law created by the bill would generate sufficient revenue to cover the cost of the salary supplement.

Local governments pay the other operating costs associated with district courts and county courts at law.

Local Government Impact

Local Government Analysis for District Courts:

Denton County is currently served by the 16th, 158th, 211th, 362nd, 367th, and 393rd judicial districts. The bill would create a seventh judicial district, the 431st, effective January 1, 2011. For the proposed 431st Judicial District, Denton County would be responsible for paying the salary and benefits for court personnel. The estimated average annual cost of court operations for fiscal years 2011 to 2014 would be \$1,684,598. This total is comprised of \$1,153,633 for salary and benefits and \$530,964 for operating and miscellaneous expenses.

The creation of the 431st Judicial District would create 12 positions in addition to the district judge. The positions that would be created include a Court Reporter, a Court Administrator, an Assistant Department Supervisor in the District Clerk's Office, a Senior District Clerk, a Bailiff, a Transport Deputy, a Felony Prosecutor I, a Felony Prosecutor II, an Appellate Attorney I, a Felony Intake Attorney, a Felony Investigator, and an Administrative Assistant.

Denton County's fiscal year begins on October 1. The Denton County Budget Office estimated average annual expenditures of \$1,684,598 and annual revenue of \$270,816.

Tarrant County's fiscal year begins on October 1. The bill would create the 432nd Judicial District, effective September 1, 2009. The Tarrant County Auditor indicated that the annual cost of the district court for fiscal year 2010 is estimated at \$3,287,845, which includes \$1,520,454 for court personnel and benefits, \$1,145,391 for office operation expenditures plus \$622,000 for initial office start-up and capital outlay costs. Fiscal year 2009 would be pro-rated for one-month. The annual operating cost would increase four percent for fiscal years 2011 to 2014. The County Auditor estimated revenue of \$130,000 starting fiscal year 2010 with a \$10,000 increase each year thereafter except for fiscal year 2014 which is a \$5,000 increase.

Bexar County's fiscal year begins on October 1. The Bexar County Auditor's Office provided the following facts and figures for the creation of the three district courts.

The 436th Judicial District operating as a juvenile court's start-up expense in fiscal 2010 is estimated at \$603,800. This total would include furniture and fixtures (\$102,000), facility renovation (\$301,800), and technology enhancements (\$200,000). Capital outlay expenses in fiscal year 2010 are estimated at \$5,000. The county expects to use existing space for the Juvenile Court. Annual operating costs in fiscal year 2010 are estimated at \$1,504,142, which would include \$1,094,642 for salary and benefits and \$409,500 for operating costs. The estimated average annual cost of court functions for fiscal years 2011 to 2014 for the Juvenile Court is \$1,744,977. This total is comprised of \$1,163,477 for salary and benefits, and \$581,500 for operating costs. In addition to the district judge, the creation of the 436th Judicial District would create 11 positions: Associate Judge, Third Chair Prosecutor, Second Chair Prosecutor, First Chair Prosecutor, Bailiff, Investigator, Advocate, Court Coordinator, Court Reporter, Court Clerk, and an Office Assistant. The Bexar County Auditor's Office estimates average annual revenue of \$181,250 beginning in 2010.

For the 437th Judicial District serving as a criminal court, start-up expenses in fiscal 2010 are estimated at \$24,000. Capital outlay expenses in year 2 are \$300,000 and \$1,444,000 in year 3. The

County expects to use existing courthouse space until a new space is available in the Justice Center. Start-up expenses include furniture and fixtures, moving expenses, facility renovation, and technology enhancements. Annual operating costs in fiscal 2010 are estimated at \$995,522, which includes \$597,272 for salary and benefits and \$398,250 for operating costs. The estimated average annual cost of court functions for fiscal years 2011 to 2014 for the Criminal Court is \$1,411,691. This total is comprised of \$846,441 for salary and benefits, and \$565,250 for operating costs. In addition to the district judge, the creation of the 436th Judicial District would create 10 positions: Third Chair Prosecutor, Second Chair Prosecutor, First Chair Prosecutor, Court Coordinator, Bailiff, Court 2 of 3 Reporter, Court Clerk, Investigator, Advocate, and an Office Assistant. The Bexar County Auditor's Office estimates average annual revenue of \$101,500 beginning in 2011.

The 438th Judicial District civil court's start-up expense in fiscal year 2010 is estimated at \$24,000. Capital outlay expenses in the second year would be \$300,000 and \$1,360,000 in the third year. The county expects to use existing courthouse space until a new space is available in the Justice Center. Start-up expenses include furniture and fixtures, moving expenses, facility renovation, and technology enhancements. Annual operating costs in fiscal 2010 are estimated at \$37,547, which would include \$18,131 for salary and benefits and \$19,417 for operating costs. The estimated average annual cost of court functions for fiscal years 2011 to 2014 for the Civil Court is \$477,251. This total is comprised of \$231,251 for salary and benefits and \$246,000 for operating costs. In addition to the district judge, the creation of the 438th Judicial District would create 3 positions: Bailiff, Court Reporter and Court Clerk. The Bexar County Auditor's Office estimates average annual revenue of \$244,000 beginning in 2011.

Local Government Analysis for County Courts at Law:

Bexar County is currently served by County Courts at Law No. 1 - 12. The bill would create County Courts at Law No. 13, 14, and 15, effective September 1, 2009. Bexar County's fiscal year begins on October 1.

According to the Bexar County Auditor's Office, start-up expenses for the County Court at Law No. 13 are estimated at \$12,000 for furniture and fixtures. The Auditor's Office estimated that the fiscal year 2009 expenses for the court would be \$39,424 for salaries, \$10,704 for benefits, and \$27,100 for operating costs. The estimated average annual cost of court operations for fiscal years 2010 to 2014 for County Court at Law No. 13 would be \$973,201; which would include \$496,892 for salaries, \$134,909 for benefits, and \$341,400 for operating costs. County Court at Law No. 13 would have a capital outlay expense of \$200,000 for technology enhancements in fiscal year 2012.

The Auditor's Office estimated for fiscal year 2009 start-up expenses for County Court at Law No. 14 at \$48,000 for furniture and fixtures and \$39,424 for salaries, \$10,704 for benefits, and \$27,100 for operating costs. The estimated average annual cost of court operations for fiscal years 2010 to 2014 would be \$496,892 for salaries, \$134,909 for benefits, and 341,400 for operating costs. In fiscal year 2011 the court would have a capital outlay expense of \$300,000 for court house modifications. In fiscal year 2012 the court would have a capital outlay expense of \$1,198,000 for furniture and fixtures, moving expense, and court house modifications; and \$200,000 for technology enhancements.

The Auditor's Office estimated for fiscal year 2009 start-up expenses for County Court at Law No. 15 would be \$12,000 for furniture and fixtures and \$18,758 for salaries, \$5,065 for benefits, and \$27,100 for operating costs. The fiscal year 2010 expenses are estimated at \$225,100 for salaries, \$60,777 for benefits and \$145,000 for operating costs. The fiscal year 2011 expenses for the court are estimated at \$225,100 for salaries, \$60,777 for benefits, \$150,000 for operating costs, and a capital outlay expense of \$300,000 for court house modifications. The estimated average annual cost of court operations for fiscal years 2012 to 2014 would be \$502,374 for salaries, \$137,133 for benefits and \$350,000 for operating costs. In fiscal year 2012 the court would have a capital outlay expense of \$1,198,000 for furniture and fixtures, moving expense, and court house modifications; and \$200,000 for technology enhancements.

The creation of County Courts at Law No. 13, 14, and 15 would create a total of 24 positions. The positions are: County Court at Law Judge (3), First Chair Prosecutor (3), Second Chair Prosecutor (3), Court Coordinator (3), Bailiff (3), Court Reporter (3), and Court Clerk (6).

The bill would create a County Court at Law in Bosque County that has concurrent jurisdiction as a district court in family law cases and civil cases between \$500 and \$100,000 and contested probate cases. The bill would also amend Section 152.0241 (a) of the Human Resources Code to add the judge of the newly created County Court at Law of Bosque County to the juvenile board of Bosque, Comanche, and Hamilton Counties. The County Court at Law in Bosque County would be created on October 1, 2009.

Bosque County's fiscal year begins October 1. According to the Bosque County Auditor, the average estimated annual cost of court personnel would be \$239,087 including benefits. The annual office expense would be \$7,750 plus \$5,000 for initial office start-up costs and \$3,000 for the initial capital outlay and \$1,000 each year thereafter. The County Auditor estimated revenue of \$487,500 for each fiscal year. The judge of the newly created County Court at Law of Bosque County duties would include being a member to the juvenile board of Bosque, Comanche, and Hamilton Counties.

The bill would create a County Court at Law in Fannin County with concurrent jurisdiction with the district court for family law cases and proceedings under Title 3, Family Code. The County Court at Law shall refer a family law case to district court before a hearing is commenced. A County Court at Law shall transfer a juvenile case to another court designated as a juvenile court before a hearing is commenced. The County Court at Law in Fannin County would be created on September 1, 2009.

Fannin County's fiscal year begins on October 1. According to the Fannin County Auditor's Office, the start-up costs for technology, furnishings and uniforms are \$19,000 and capital costs for converting building space for the new court are \$16,500. The cost of salaries and benefits for fiscal year 2009 is \$23,101; 2010 is \$278,596; 2011 is \$286,954; 2012 is \$295,562; 2013 is \$304,429 and 2014 is \$313,563. The County Auditor estimated revenue for fiscal year 2009 at \$19,167; 2010 at \$253,000; 2011 at \$278,000; 2012 at \$306,000; 2013 at \$336,000; and 2014 at \$370,000. In 2009 to 2011, the county would have a net cost, whereas in fiscal years 2012 to 2014 the county would have a net gain. According to the County Auditor, the Fannin County Commissioners Court would appoint a judge to fill this position beginning September 1, 2009.

Hidalgo County's fiscal year begins January 1. The county is currently served by County Courts at Law No. 1 - 6. The bill would create County Courts at Law No. 7 and 8. Hidalgo County Court at Law No. 7 would be effective September 1, 2011, and No. 8 would be effective September 1, 2012. There would be no costs to the county for fiscal years 2009 to 2011. The average annual total operating costs for the two courts are estimated at \$1,041,373 for fiscal years 2013 to 2014. Fiscal year 2012 would be half of that amount. First year, start-up costs for technology are estimated at \$18,953.

Hidalgo County would be responsible for paying salary and benefits for court personnel. According to the County, it would need two judges, two court reporters, two court coordinators, two bailiffs, and two court administrators. According to Hidalgo County, the average cost of personnel total for two courts is estimated at \$975,525.

The bill would authorize the County Court at Law in Hunt County to have concurrent jurisdiction with a district court but without jurisdiction in capital felony cases. The County Court at Law judge would serve on the Hunt County Juvenile Board.

The bill would create a County Court at Law in Midland County that has concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in family law cases, civil cases, and state jail felony cases. The County Court at Law in Midland County would be created on January 1, 2011.

According to the Midland County Auditor's Office, the full-year fiscal 2011 costs of the new Midland County Court at Law No. 3 would include salary and benefits of \$391,016 and operational costs of \$347,303. These amounts would be pro-rated for nine months to account for the January 1, 2011, start-up costs. The Midland County Auditor also indicated that they would incur approximately \$5,000 for start-up costs (furnishings and technology). According to the Midland County Auditor's Office, the county would use available office space and courtroom to accommodate the new court. The total cost of salaries and benefits and operational costs for fiscal year 2012 is \$746,829; 2013 is \$769,999 and 2014 is \$794,108. The Midland County Auditor estimated annual revenue for fiscal year 2012-2014 at \$60,000. This amount would be pro-rated for fiscal 2011.

The bill would create a County Court at Law in Navarro County that has concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in family law cases, felony cases, Class A and B misdemeanors, family law matters, juvenile matters, probate matters and appeals from justice and municipal courts. The County Court at Law in Navarro County would be created on January 1, 2011, unless the Commissioners Court of Navarro County voted to establish the court at an earlier date, which could be September 1, 2009.

Navarro County's fiscal year begins October 1. The Navarro County Auditor's Office estimates the pro-rated operating costs for a county court at \$237,974 in fiscal 2011. Operating expenses in 2012 are \$318,290 and in fiscal 2013-2014 operating expenses would increase by three percent annually. According to the Navarro County Auditor's Office, the County will use available office space and courtroom to accommodate the new court. The Navarro County Commissioners Court indicated that they would appoint a judge to fill this position beginning January 1, 2011. The County Auditor estimated the net cost for fiscal year 2011 at \$69,224; a net revenue gain in fiscal year 2012 at \$6,510; fiscal year 2013 at \$26,251; and fiscal year 2014 at \$41,326.

The bill would authorize the County Court at Law in Van Zandt County to have concurrent jurisdiction with a district court but without jurisdiction in capital felony cases. The County Court at Law judge would serve on the Van Zandt County Juvenile Board. The bill would require an election to be held to fill the initial vacancy of the judge. This section would be effective January 1, 2010.

Source Agencies: 212 Office of Court Administration, Texas Judicial Council, 304 Comptroller of Public Accounts

LBB Staff: JOB, JP, MN, ZS, TP