



# Ohio Legislative Service Commission

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## Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

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**Bill:** [S.B. 254 of the 129th G.A.](#)

**Date:** January 17, 2012

**Status:** As Introduced

**Sponsor:** Sen. Patton

**Local Impact Statement Procedure Required:** Yes

**Contents:** Increasing the population requirement for a mayor's court from 100 to more than 200

### State Fiscal Highlights

STATE FUND

FY 2012 – FUTURE YEARS

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#### Certain Court Cost Funds

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Revenues	Potential loss in locally collected state court costs totaling up to \$200,000 or more annually
Expenditures	Potential negligible annual decrease, commensurate with revenue loss

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Note: The state fiscal year is July 1 through June 30. For example, FY 2012 is July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2012.

- **Certain court cost funds.** The state may lose up to \$200,000 or more in additional court cost revenue annually that would otherwise have been collected and apportioned in varying amounts between four state funds: the Indigent Defense Support Fund (Fund 5DY0), the Victims of Crime/Reparations Fund (Fund 4020), the Drug Law Enforcement Fund (Fund 5ET0), and the Justice Program Services Fund (Fund 4P60). This "loss" is because certain municipal corporations may file fewer misdemeanor and traffic violations, thus reducing the number of individuals required to pay state court costs. Any resulting reduction in the amounts that would otherwise have been expended from those state funds annually will be negligible.

# Local Fiscal Highlights

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

**FY 2012 – FUTURE YEARS**

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**Certain Municipal Corporations (those operating a mayor's court below population threshold)**

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Revenues	Annual loss, potential range from a few thousand to several million dollars (includes loss of court costs and fees plus possible loss of fines)
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Expenditures	Likely annual decrease, commensurate with revenue loss and potentially significant in jurisdiction with large number of traffic cases
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**Certain Municipal Courts (those assuming jurisdiction of mayor's court below population threshold)**

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Revenues	Annual gain, potential range from a few to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually (includes gain of court costs and fees)
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Expenditures	Likely annual increase, potential in excess of minimal in areas assuming jurisdiction over a relatively large number of misdemeanor offense and traffic cases)
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Note: For most local governments, the fiscal year is the calendar year. The school district fiscal year is July 1 through June 30.

- **Certain municipal corporations with mayor's court.** Based on the 2010 U.S. Census, the following six municipal corporations will not meet the bill's revised population requirements necessary to have a mayor's court: Amesville (Athens County), Linndale (Cuyahoga County), Mifflin (Ashland County), Summitville (Columbiana County), West Elkton (Preble County), and West Millgrove (Wood County). The magnitude of the annual decrease in operating expenses from the elimination of these mayor's courts will generally be minimal, with the exception of Linndale where the decrease will be considerably larger given the relatively large number of traffic cases. The potentially more significant fiscal impact for all six of these municipal corporations is the loss in fine, fee, and court cost revenue generated, especially when the amount is large enough to support related or other budgeted municipal operating expenses, for example, law enforcement.
- **Certain municipal courts.** The following municipal courts are likely to assume jurisdiction of the misdemeanor offense and traffic cases for the municipal corporations noted in the preceding dot point: Athens County Municipal Court, Parma Municipal Court, Ashland Municipal Court, Columbiana County Municipal Court, Eaton Municipal Court, and Bowling Green Municipal Court. Generally, the number of cases to be transferred and the additional revenues and expenditures generated by these cases for these municipal courts is likely to be relatively small or minimal. However, in the case of Linndale and the Parma Municipal Court, the number of cases transferred and the annual magnitude of the revenues and expenditures generated are likely to be significant. What portion of Parma's operating expense increase will be offset in some manner by the additional court cost and fee revenue likely to be generated, as well as money that might be charged to Linndale for the use of its court and related services, is uncertain.

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## Detailed Fiscal Analysis

### General revenue distribution and operating expense rules

The manner in which municipal and mayor's courts in Ohio handle the distribution of court-collected revenues and apportion operating expenses is somewhat complicated, particularly as it relates to the distribution of fines collected by those courts. State law addresses the issues generally, but also contains numerous exceptions and crediting provisions that arguably, in some cases, are not easily nor readily discerned. Another layer of complexity is introduced by the fact that different general fine distribution rules apply as a function of: (1) the nature of the violation (whether the offender has been convicted of, or pleaded guilty to, violating a state law or municipal ordinance), (2) the arresting agency, and (3) the court with jurisdiction over the subject matter.

While recognizing that the rules applicable in Ohio's courts can be subject to exceptions and special provisions, this fiscal analysis builds from the following general assumptions relative to the handling of revenues collected by, and expenditures incurred by, municipal and mayor's courts:

- Fines collected for violations of municipal ordinances generally must be paid into the treasury of the city or village whose ordinance was violated.
- Fines collected for violations of the Revised Code generally must be paid into the treasury of the county in which the trial court is located.
- Costs and fees collected by courts generally are retained by the court or local jurisdiction in which the court is located.
- Current operating expenses of a municipal court are generally paid by the municipal corporation or county in which the court is located and under certain circumstances are apportioned among all of the municipal corporations that are within the territory of the court.

### Mayor's courts

Based on the 2010 U.S. Census, six municipal corporations will not meet the bill's revised population requirements necessary to have a mayor's court. The table below lists the following details associated with those municipal corporations that will not be permitted to continue operating their mayor's court: the affected municipal corporation (including its territorial population), the county in which the municipal corporation is located, the mayor's court's total caseload, and the municipal court likely to assume territorial jurisdiction over the misdemeanor offense and traffic cases of that mayor's court. The caseload of those mayor's courts, with the exception of the Linndale Mayor's Court, is entirely composed of traffic cases. Roughly 90% of Linndale's caseload is

traffic cases, with the remainder composed of misdemeanors and OVIs (operating a vehicle while under the influence).

<b>Details of Locations Where Mayor's Courts Likely Abolished</b>				
<b>Mayor's Court Location</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Municipal Population*</b>	<b>Total Caseload**</b>	<b>Court Likely to Take Jurisdiction of Mayor's Court Cases</b>
Amesville	Athens	154	37	Athens County Municipal Court
Linndale	Cuyahoga	179	4,965	Parma Municipal Court
Mifflin	Ashland	137	316	Ashland Municipal Court
Summitville	Columbiana	135	99	Columbiana County Municipal Court
West Elkton	Preble	197	118	Eaton Municipal Court
West Millgrove	Wood	174	56	Bowling Green Municipal Court

\* Based on the 2010 U.S. Census

\*\* Includes new cases filed, cases transferred in from another court, and reactivated cases reported to the Ohio Supreme Court for calendar year 2010.

## **Revenues**

Under the bill, six municipal corporations will be required to abolish their mayor's court and all of the misdemeanor offenses and traffic cases that would otherwise have been heard by that mayor's court will come under the territorial jurisdiction of the appropriate municipal court. This means a loss of all revenue that would otherwise have been generated from court costs and fees, an amount that will generally be up to between \$1,000 and \$35,000 or so annually. However, in the case of Linndale, the annual loss in court costs and fees is likely to be considerably larger (estimated at between roughly \$200,000 and \$500,000 per year), as its mayor's court processes around 5,000 cases per year.

The effect on the amount of fine revenue generated annually by these six municipal corporations is less clear, as a neighboring municipal court will process their misdemeanor offense and traffic cases. If the level and nature of law enforcement activity and the outcome of the cases of these municipal corporations is unaffected by the bill, then presumably the magnitude of the fine revenue will not change. If, however, a municipal corporation's law enforcement department is negatively affected by the bill, fewer cases are initiated, and fewer convictions are secured, then fine revenue will drop. In the case of Linndale, there could be a significant decrease in the amount of fine revenue generated annually.

## **Expenditures**

As a result of being required to abolish its mayor's court, the annual operating expenses associated with that mayor's court are eliminated. The magnitude of the annual savings to a municipal corporation appears likely to be minimal. According to

the Ohio Supreme Court's Mayor's Court Report for 2010 an extremely high percentage of these cases are resolved through a guilty or no contest plea or are handled through the municipal corporation's motor violations bureau. The expenditure reduction in the case of Linndale, however, could be much higher, perhaps in the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, as it processes a considerably larger number of cases in comparison to the other five municipal corporations.

LSC fiscal staff's research indicates that because of the abolition of its mayor's court, certain municipal corporation's law enforcement activities could be negatively affected. The additional revenue municipal corporations are able to collect through the operation of a mayor's court may support a larger law enforcement department than arguably might typically otherwise exist. This suggests that, in order to operate within a more constrained budgetary environment, a municipal corporations may be forced to reduce its law enforcement expenditures, including cutting payroll costs. The magnitude of the operating expense reductions necessary to function within a more constrained budget may exceed minimal for certain municipal corporations, particularly in the case of Linndale.

## **Municipal courts**

### **Revenues**

As noted, certain municipal courts will gain revenues in the form of court costs and fees collected in misdemeanor offenses and traffic cases that under current law would have been collected and generally retained by the municipal corporation that had established a mayor's court. The six existing municipal courts that will adjudicate the cases currently handled by a neighboring mayor's court will generate, depending on the number of new cases, up to between \$1,000 and \$35,000 or so annually from court costs and fees. In the case of the Parma Municipal Court, the amount of additional court cost and fee revenue generated annually could be between \$200,000 and \$500,000.

### **Expenditures**

Based on LSC fiscal staff's analysis of calendar year 2010 caseload data reported by the Supreme Court, it appears that, if the bill had been in effect at that time, approximately 5,600 misdemeanor offense and traffic cases would have been handled by one of six existing municipal courts instead of a mayor's court. Linndale alone accounts for around 5,000 of those cases.

In most courts, the number of cases that would in effect be transferred from the jurisdiction of an abolished mayor's court to the appropriate municipal court may only be in the tens or hundreds. In this situation, one would assume that the costs to that municipal court to process a relatively small number of additional cases would not be significant and might arguably generate little if any discernible costs. However, the additional costs for the Parma Municipal Court to process Linndale's 5,000 or so cases annually could be significant and may be offset to the degree that Linndale is required to pay for its use of Parma's court and related services.

## **State fiscal effects**

As a result of the elimination of its mayor's court and the possible resulting reduction in its revenue stream, certain municipal law enforcement departments may reduce their patrol force and thus file fewer misdemeanor offense and traffic cases than might otherwise have been the case under current law. If so, then the amount of revenue generated in the form of fines, fees, and court costs will drop to some degree as well. This includes state court costs that are collected, and depending upon the nature of the misdemeanor or traffic offense, divided generally in varying amounts between the following four state funds: the Indigent Defense Support Fund (Fund 5DY0), the Victims of Crime/Reparations Fund (Fund 4020), the Drug Law Enforcement Fund (Fund 5ET0), and the Justice Program Services Fund (Fund 4P60). The total amount of state court costs will typically be in the range of \$30 to \$40. The potential loss in state court costs resulting from this bill could total up to \$200,000 or so annually across all of the affected state funds.

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