## COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY STATE FISCAL NOTE STATEMENT LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION 2018 REGULAR SESSION

<u>MEASURE</u>							
2018 BR NUMBER <u><b>0421</b></u>	HOUSE BILL NUMBER 110						
RESOLUTION NUMBER	AMENDMENT NUMBER						
SUBJECT/TITLE An ACT relating to the exploitation of adults.							
SPONSOR Representative DuPlessis							
NOTE SUMMARY							
FISCAL ANALYSIS: MIMPACT NO IMPACT	☐ INDETERMINABLE IMPACT						
LEVEL(S) OF IMPACT: STATE LOCAL	FEDERAL						
BUDGET UNIT(S) IMPACT: <u>Department of Corrections</u>							
${\tt FUND(S)IMPACT: \boxtimes GENERAL \; \square \; ROAD \; \square \; FEDERAL \; \square \; RESTRICTED \; AGENCY \; \underline{\hspace{1cm} \hspace{1cm} \square \; OTHER}}$							
FISCAL SUMMARY							

FISCAL ESTIMATES	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	ANNUAL IMPACT AT FULL IMPLEMENTATION
REVENUES				
EXPENDITURES		Indeterminable	Indeterminable	Indeterminable
NET EFFECT		(Indeterminable)	(Indeterminable)	(Indeterminable)

<sup>( )</sup> indicates a decrease/negative

MEASURE'S PURPOSE: HB 110 addresses the exploitation of adults by caretakers in regards to obtaining and using controlled substances and establishes a Class C felony for violating these provisions.

**PROVISIONS/MECHANICS:** In Section 1, KRS 209.020 (9) is amended to expand the definition of "exploitation" to include obtaining or using one or more controlled substances prescribed to an adult or any member of the adult's household with intent to deprive the person of the controlled substance. In Section 2, KRS 209.990 (8) is added to specify that a caretaker who exploits an adult, as outlined in the amendment from Section 1, is guilty of a Class C felony.

FISCAL EXPLANATION: HB 110 is not expected to have a fiscal impact on the Cabinet for Health and Family Services. The Department for Community Based Services' (DCBS) current interpretation of KRS 209.020(9), "exploitation", and KRS 209.020(16), "neglect", allows for the provision of adult protective services in situations in which an "adult" as defined in KRS 209.020(4) is being deprived of the resources necessary to maintain the health and welfare of the adult. The deprivation or theft of one or more controlled substances is viewed as property or

goods respectively and is routinely assigned for adult protective service investigation. The specificity offered in HB 110 addressing controlled substances as a unique form of "exploitation" would not add to the existing DCBS workload, because such behavior is an already recognized form of mistreatment investigated by statewide adult protective services investigative teams.

The creation of a new Class C felony crime means the Department of Corrections (DOC) will bear the increased cost of incarcerating a larger inmate population. While it is impossible to know the number of offenders who will be convicted of these provisions, below is a summary of expenditures associated with incarcerating Class C offenders based on an average daily rate of \$70.12 per inmate (\$25,600 annually).

Number of Class	Sentence			Estimated Cost to Incarcerate		
C Offenders	Length (Years)		Years)			
1	5	to	10	\$127,972	to	\$1,279,722
10	5	to	10	\$1,279,722	to	\$2,559,444
100	5	to	10	\$12,797,220	to	\$25,594,440

It is possible that some of these offenders may be eligible to be housed in a county jail at a cost to the DOC of \$31.45 per inmate per day (\$11,500 annually). Assuming all offenders will be housed in a county jail, the potential costs would be:

Number of Class	Sentence			Estimated Cost to Incarcerate		
C Offenders	Length (Years)					
1	5	to	10	\$11,481	to	\$57,404
10	5	to	10	\$114,808	to	\$574,040
100	5	to	10	\$1,148,080	to	\$5,740,400

DATA SOURCE(S): Cabinet for Health and Family Services

PREPARER: Jake Fouts, Savannah Wiley, and Zach Ireland NOTE NUMBER: 115 REVIEW:

**JAB DATE**: 2/21/2018

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