



Section 10 outlines duties of law enforcement officers related to taking a child into custody, transporting the child to a crisis residential center or a juvenile detention center if the court has entered a detention order.

Section 11 requires that a child be taken to a detention center when a juvenile court has entered a detention order under Section 10.

Section 13 requires that a child admitted to a secure facility located in a juvenile detention center shall remain in the facility for at least 24 hours but no more than five consecutive days.

Section 16 requires that the state shall pay the expenses associated with housing a child in a juvenile detention facility for a maximum of 48 hours.

Section 23 requires the state work with local governments, landlord and tenant associations to develop a housing voucher program for homeless youth.

The fiscal impact to city and county government related to homeless housing plans is not determinable. Impacts will be mostly training and paperwork related. The development of housing plans require mostly staff time and effort. Typically, public comments, research activities, data collection are necessary to develop a plan with measureable outcomes. These costs could be minimal to moderate.

The impact to county clerks is also indeterminable but possibly moderate to significant. Funding of the housing payments and vouchers from recording fees would likely reduce fees collected and used by county clerks. The bill did not identify the amount of recording fees to be collected, if they were to be taken from existing fees received, or new/increased fees. The bill also did not detail which documents the fees would be collected on.

Law enforcement responsibilities will be related to training and transportation. Training costs will be minimal. Transportation costs will be absorbed by the local sheriff's offices. The Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) only reimburses transportation costs when a youth has been committed to DJJ. There are six regional centers throughout the state, not including Jefferson County. Transportation costs to sheriff's offices will depend on the number of youth to be transported and their proximity to centers located in Boyd, Breathitt, Campbell, Fayette, McCracken, or Warren counties.

Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) may charge counties \$94 per day (KRS 15A.305) for lodging in a juvenile detention center located in one of the counties above. DJJ's current practice is only charge for status offenders, which applies to this proposal. For calendar year 2018, there was a total of 173 youth detained statewide, not including Jefferson County who operates their own juvenile center. These youth were detained for being habitual runaways or a derivative thereof. Section 13 limits a child's stay in a secure facility located in a juvenile detention center for a maximum of five days. DJJ states the daily cost per youth in detention is \$331.85.

Under this proposal, Section 16 requires the Department of Community Based Services (DCBS) to cover costs incurred by counties for housing a juvenile in a juvenile detention center for a maximum of 48 hours.

The fiscal impact to counties related to transportation costs and housing costs is indeterminable. Transportation costs will be absorbed by local sheriff's departments and will be determined on their proximity to the regional juvenile detention centers closest to them and the number of trips required. DJJ lodging costs may be reimbursed by DCBS for up to 48 hours. Costs beyond that may be up to the counties.

**Part III: Differences to Local Government Mandate Statement from Prior Versions**

The Part II section above pertains to the bill as introduced and there are not any prior introduced versions of the bill to complete the Part III section.

**Data Source(s):** LRC Staff, Department of Juvenile Justice

**Preparer:** Mark Offerman      **Reviewer:** KHC      **Date:** 3/6/19