# Local Government Mandate Statement Kentucky Legislative Research Commission 2023 Regular Session

### **Part I: Measure Information**

| Bill Request #: <u>186</u>    | <u>j</u>  |
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| <b>Bill #:</b> HB 3 GA        |   |
| <b>Document ID</b> #: 50      | 173   |
| Bill Subject/Title:           | AN ACT relating to juvenile justice and making an appropriation therefor. |
| Sponsor: Represen             | tative Kevin D. Bratcher  |
| Unit of Government:           | XCityXCountyXUrban-CountyXCharter CountyXConsolidated LocalXGovernment    |
| Office(s) Impacted:           | Jails, law enforcement  |
| Requirement: X                | Mandatory Optional  |
| Effect on<br>Powers & Duties: | Modifies Existing X Adds New Eliminates Existing                          |

## Part II: Bill Provisions and the Estimated Fiscal Impact Relating to Local Government

Current law at KRS 610.030 provides that a child against whom a complaint of a status offense or a public offense has been lodged may be referred to a diversion program. HB 3 GA **Section 1 (11)** would amend KRS 610.030 to establish that, if a child fails to appear for the preliminary intake hearing or fails to complete a diversion agreement because of a lack of parental cooperation the court may order parental cooperation. **Section 2** of the bill would amend KRS 610.990 to establish that intentional violation of that order shall constitute violation of KRS 530.070(1)(c), a Class A misdemeanor, if the case relates to truancy.

**The fiscal impact of HB 3 GA on local jails and law enforcement would be minimal.** Under current law at KRS 610.990 intentional violation of any provision of KRS Chapter 610 constitutes a Class B misdemeanor. HB 3 GA would raise the intentional violation to a Class A misdemeanor, if the parental cooperation order issued by a court arose from truancy proceedings. According to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) there has been infrequent prosecution of a parent or guardian for violation of KRS Chapter 610. While it is unquantifiable how many persons might be charged with intentional violation of an order issued pursuant to KRS 610.030 (11), AOC does not expect many such violations to be prosecuted and even fewer would be incarcerated.

However, each person convicted and sentenced to incarceration would represent an expense to the local jail. A person convicted of a Class A misdemeanor may be incarcerated for up to twelve months. Misdemeanants are housed in one of Kentucky's 74 full-service jails or three life safety jails. While the expense of housing inmates varies by jail, this estimated impact is based on a reported average cost to incarcerate of \$40.11 per day. While the majority of misdemeanor defendants are granted bail, those who do not will also cost local jails an average of \$40.11 per day.

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

Part II applies to HB 3 GA. HB 3 GA changes HB 3 as introduced by adopting House Committee Substitute 2. The committee substitute would increase the fiscal impact of HB 3 on local governments from the bill as introduced by making it mandatory, rather than permissive, that intentional violation of Section 1 (11) of the bill constitute a violation of KRS 530.070(1)(c), and therefore a Class A misdemeanor.

### Data Source(s): Administrative Office of the Courts; Department of Corrections; LRC staff

| Preparer:Mary Stephens (RB)Reviewer:KHCDate: $3/2/23$ |
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