

Section 18 of the bill appropriates \$250,000 to pay local law enforcement on a cost-reimbursement basis for transporting male or female youth offenders and must certify the actual cost on a form provided by the Finance and Administration Cabinet. However, male youth transport reimbursement will be subject to court order and only provided if DJJ cannot accommodate transport to a facility other than the regional juvenile detention center in the local law enforcement agency's catchment area.

The fiscal impact of SB 162 HCS 1 on local correctional services and law enforcement is expected to be slightly negative. The bill places new mandates on DJJ facilities, which would not financially impact any local entity as they are entirely funded and run by DJJ. However, Section 4, Subsection 8 of the bill requires local law enforcement to enter into a memorandum of understanding with DJJ facilities for emergency response procedure training. While the exact amount of resources needed for the training is unknown, some commitment of resources would be necessary. Similarly, DJJ facilities must be equipped with an alarm that directly communicates with the local dispatch center in case of emergency situations, which could also necessitate allocating time and resources. Section 18 may also entail some costs if local law enforcement transport some male youths in cases in which they are not entitled to reimbursement, such as if they transport them to a juvenile justice facility other than the regional juvenile detention center in their catchment area. However, it is not known how much this would actually occur in practice.

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

Part II refers to SB 162 HCS 1. The HCS 1 version makes no changes from the GA version which would have an additional impact on any local entities.

Regarding SB 162 GA, the only changes made from the SCS 1 version expected to have an additional impact on local law enforcement are in Sections 5 and 15, though only Section 15 is expected to have an additional fiscal impact. Section 5 amends statute on the confidentiality of juvenile court records to exempt local law enforcement, Kentucky State Police, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation from confidentiality requirements if they are engaged in conducting relevant background checks. Section 15 establishes funding mechanisms for transportation costs for detained female and male youth and establishes conditions for cost-reimbursement for local law enforcement entities who transport said youth.

The SCS 1 version makes a number of changes from the introduced version, though none of the changes are expected to have an additional impact on local law enforcement, as they only affect the Department of Juvenile Justice and juvenile detention centers, which are completely run and funded at the state level by DJJ.

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