



**Colorado
Legislative
Council
Staff**

SB16-047

**FINAL
FISCAL NOTE**

FISCAL IMPACT: State Local Statutory Public Entity Conditional No Fiscal Impact

Drafting Number: LLS 16-0067
Prime Sponsor(s): Sen. Woods
Rep. Ransom

Date: June 1, 2016
Bill Status: Postponed Indefinitely
Fiscal Analyst: Anna Gerstle (303-866-4375)

BILL TOPIC: NO DETENTION FOR JUVENILES WHO ARE TRUANT

Fiscal Impact Summary	FY 2015-2016 <i>(current year)</i>	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018
State Revenue			
State Expenditures	(\$6,189)	(\$23,088)	(\$23,088)
General Fund	(\$6,189)	(\$23,088)	(\$23,088)
Appropriation Required: None.			
Future Year Impacts: Ongoing expenditure decrease.			

NOTE: This bill was not enacted into law; therefore, the impacts identified in this analysis do not take effect.

Summary of Legislation

The bill prohibits juvenile detention facilities operated by, or under contract with, the Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS) from having custody of a juvenile who violates a court order to attend school, unless the juvenile is found guilty of committing a delinquent act and remains under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

Background

The Division of Youth Corrections within the CDHS oversees youths in the juvenile justice system between the ages of 10 and 21 who have been detained, committed, or paroled. Pursuant to Senate Bill 13-177, the number of juvenile detention beds is capped at 382. In the first six months of FY 2015-16, 11 juveniles were placed in a juvenile detention facility with a primary charge of truancy. The average stay for these youths was 4.4 days, at an average cost of approximately \$238 per day.

State Expenditures

The bill reduces expenditures in the CDHS by reducing the number of youth in detention centers. Expenditures are expected to decrease by \$6,189 in FY 2015-16 and by \$23,088 in beginning in FY 2016-17. However, because CDHS receives funding to provide bed availability,

any decrease as a result of this bill is not expected to reduce the overall appropriation to CDHS. It should also be noted that a judicial district may choose to place another youth, with a different charge, in the vacated bed.

Based on recent data and an assumed effective date of April 2016, it is expected that the number of days that truant juveniles are held in the detention facilities will decrease by approximately 26 days in FY 2015-16 (6 youths, average stay 4.4 days) and 97 days (22 youths, average stay of 4.4 days) annually beginning in FY 2016-17. The fiscal note assumes that the decrease in detained youths is spread across judicial districts. Should the decrease in juveniles reach the threshold of reducing the appropriation to CDHS to operate juvenile detention facilities, will be addressed through the annual budget process.

Effective Date

The bill was postponed indefinitely by the Senate Judiciary Committee on February 17, 2016.

State and Local Government Contacts

Education
Judicial

Human Services
Information Technology