

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 3534-01
Bill No.: HB 1182
Subject: Children and Minors; Courts; Family Law
Type: Original
Date: February 21, 2006

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.
This fiscal note contains 4 pages.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Local Government	\$0	\$0	\$0

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

Officials from the **Department of Social Services – Children’s Division** assume the proposal would have no fiscal impact on their agency.

Officials from the **Office of State Courts Administrator** assume the proposed legislation would have no fiscal impact on the courts.

Officials from the **Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE)** assume there would be no quantifiable cost to the state. However, assuming some students remained in school instead of dropping out, there could be additional costs.

Officials from the **Department of Social Services – Division of Youth Services (DYS)** assume a person having custodial rights of a youth between the ages of 15 and 17 may petition the court to extend the youth’s minor status under all purposes of law to age 18. If approved by the court, officials assume the age of criminal responsibility of that youth would also be extended from age 17 to age 18. Thus, in the event of a law infraction by a 17 year old youth, the juvenile court would be required to provide services or initiate hearings for adult certification, if the parent had successfully petitioned the court for an extended status of minor previous to the youth’s 17th birthday. As a result, the DYS could see 17 year old youths committed to its care.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Additionally, DYS officials assume compulsory school attendance is extended to age 18 for any youth whose parent or legal custodian has successfully petitioned the court to extend the youth's age of majority for all purposes of law. As a result, the DYS may have an increased number of youth for whom it will be required to attempt to enforce school attendance as a condition of aftercare.

DYS does not anticipate the legislation will result in significant increases in commitments or changes in aftercare supervision obligations. Therefore, DYS expects to be able to absorb any increases in responsibility within its current resources.

Officials from Columbia Public Schools, Kansas City Public Schools, Parkway Public Schools, and St. Louis Public Schools did not respond to Oversight's request for fiscal impact.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT - State Government</u>	FY 2007 (10 Mo.)	FY 2008	FY 2009
	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
<u>FISCAL IMPACT - Local Government</u>	FY 2007 (10 Mo.)	FY 2008	FY 2009
	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

FISCAL IMPACT - Small Business

No direct fiscal impact to small businesses would be expected as a result of this proposal.

DESCRIPTION

The proposed legislation allows a parent or legal guardian of a child at least 15 years of age to petition the court to declare that the child remain a minor until he or she is 18 years old.


This legislation is not federally mandated, would not duplicate any other program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Office of State Courts Administrator
Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
Department of Social Services

NOT RESPONDING

Columbia Public Schools
Kansas City Public Schools
Parkway Public Schools
St. Louis Public Schools



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Director
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