



### **Part III: Fiscal Explanation, Bill Provisions, and Estimated Cost**

The fiscal impact of HB 484 is indeterminable and minimal. There will be some minor increase in arrests and incarcerations for the crimes of misdemeanor and Class D felony strangulation. The impact on jails and jailer offices may be as follows:

A person convicted of a Class B misdemeanor may be incarcerated for up to 90 days. A person convicted of a Class A misdemeanor may be incarcerated for up to one year. Misdemeanants are housed in one of Kentucky's 78 full service jails or five life safety jails. While the expense of housing inmates varies by jail, each additional inmate increases facility costs by an estimated average of \$31.92 per day including medical costs.

When a court denies bail to a Class D felony defendant, the local government is responsible for incarcerating the defendant until disposition of the case in one of Kentucky's 78 full service jails or five Life safety jails. While the expense of housing inmates varies by jail, each additional inmate increases facility costs by an estimated average of \$31.92 per day including medical costs. Upon sentencing, a Class D felon is housed in one of Kentucky's full service jails for the duration of his or her sentence. The Department of Corrections pays a jail \$31.92 per day to house a D felon. Since the per diem pays for the estimated average cost of housing a Class D felon, the per diem may be less than, equal to, or greater than the actual housing cost.

**Data Source(s):** Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police; Kentucky Sheriff's Association; Kentucky Jailers Association

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