SESSION: 18RS	BILL #: HB 1	93 GA	& I	BR #: 329	DOC ID#: HB019330.100 - 329 - XXXX			
BILL SPONSOR(S): Re		AMENDMENT SPONSOR(S): Rep. S. Lee & J. Nemes						
SUBJECT: AN ACT rel	ating to assault i	in the third de	gree.					
a peace officer to come in	contact with bodily contact with bodily could transmit a	y fluids or bodily	y waste to the ele	ements of the crim	cault in the third degree, to add intentionally causing ne; increase the criminal penalty to a Class C felony sting provisions regarding detention facilities apply			
This 🗌 bill 🖂 ame	endment 🗌 d	committee su	bstitute is exp	pected to:				
⊠ Have the following Corrections impact □ Have no Corrections impact								
 Creates new crime(Increases penalty for Increases incarcera Reduces inmate/official Increases staff time Changes elements Otherwise impacts in 	or existing crime(tion ender services or positions of offense for exi	isting crime(s))	Decreases Decreases Increases	isting crime(s) penalty for existing crime(s) incarceration nmate/offender services aff time or positions			
one of 76 full service ja	ils for up to 5 ye	ars. DOC's c	ost to incarcera	ate a felony inma	of \$70.12. Most Class D felons are housed in ate in a jail is \$31.45 per day (includes jail per ojections are based on the daily rate x 365 x			
Projected Impact:		E		TE (< \$1 million)	SIGNIFICANT (> \$1 million)			
-		-			state residential treatment facility. Additionally, with body fluids: saliva, vomit, mucus, blood,			

CORRECTIONS IMPACT STATEMENT

seminal fluid, urine, or feces. The legislation qualifies that the offender should reasonably know the individual to be a peace officer and that the contact is without the consent of the peace officer.

Assault 3rd Degree involving body fluids from an adult known to have a communicable disease transmitted through body fluid would become a Class C felony under this legislation.

Currently the Department has 336 offenders in custody on Assault 3rd Degree involving a Police/Probation Officer and 591 offenders on community supervision for the offense of Assault 3rd Degree Police/Probation Officer. AOC data reflects 298 convictions for Assault 3rd Degree on Police/Probation Officer in FY2017, with an additional 39 convictions of Attempted Assault 3rd Degree Police/Probation Officer.

It is not known how many additional Assault 3rd Degree felony convictions would be incurred as a result of this legislation. As a Class D felony, offenders with this offense would be housed at the local detention center as a state inmate at a cost of \$31.34 per day.

The number of Class C Assault 3rd Degree offenses would not be as significant of a number, but would carry increased incarceration costs. Offenders convicted of a Class C Assault 3rd Degree will likely not be eligible to be housed in jail under community custody and therefore would be housed at the institutional incarceration cost of \$70.12 per day.

House Committee Substitute:

The House Committee Substitute modifies language within the bill from someone known to have a communicable disease to someone who knows or reasonably should know that he or she has a communicable disease, which could be transmitted to another person through body fluid. The House Committee Substitute would reduce the number of offenders eligible to receive the Class C felony charge under this legislation. As an example, it would eliminate the elevated charge for an offender who assaults a police officer but at the time did not know he or she was HIV positive.

House Floor Amendment:

The House Floor Amendments would impact the levels of offenses incurred for Assault 3rd Degree involving body fluids.

The House Floor Amendment 2 redefines the penalties associated with the legislation, making the intentional contact of body fluids upon a peace officer a Class B misdemeanor, unless the assault by body fluid occurs from a person who knows or reasonably should know that he or she has hepatitis B or C, tuberculosis, or HIV, in which case the offense shall be a Class D felony.

The House Floor Amendment 3 redefines the penalties associated with the legislation, making the intentional contact of body fluids upon a peace officer a Class B misdemeanor, unless the assault by body fluid occurs from a person who knows that he or she has a serious communicable disease for which medical evidence demonstrates this type of contact is likely to cause transmission of the disease or condition, in which the offense shall be a Class A misdemeanor. A serious communicable disease is defined.

A Class C Felony sentence is 5 to 10 years.	10 Class C Felons cost KY \$1.3M to \$2.6M
1 Class C Felon costs KY \$127,972 to \$255,944	100 Class C Felons cost KY \$12.8M to \$25.6M
A Class D Felony sentence is 1 to 5 years.	10 Class D Felons cost KY \$114,808 to \$574,040
1 Class D Felon costs KY \$11,481 to \$57,404	100 Class D Felons cost KY \$1.1M to \$5.7M

LOCAL IMPACT: Local governments are responsible for the cost of incarcerating individuals charged with Class A or B misdemeanors and felony defendants until disposition of the case. While the expense varies by jail, this estimated impact will be based on \$31.34 per day, which equals the per diem and medical that DOC pays jails to house felony offenders.

Projected Impact:

☐ NONE

MODERATE (< \$1 million) SIGNIFICANT (> \$1 million)

While the addition of peace officers to Assault 3rd Degree would potentially increase the inmate population, jails would receive the state inmate per diem for housing the Class D felons. The additional convictions incurred under this bill are not likely to increase the jail population significantly.

The following offices contributed to this Corrections Impact Statement:

Dept. of Corrections Dept. of Kentucky State Police Administrative Office of the Courts Parole Board Other

NOTE: Consideration should be given to the cumulative impact of all bills that increase the felon population or that impose new obligations on state or local governments. The Department of Corrections and local jails continue to operate over capacity. Without steps to reduce the population, any legislation that increases population or lengthens the term of incarceration will have a significant impact on correctional operations.

APPROVED BY:	Sam 1 Sum	<u>3/19/2018</u>
	Commissioner, Kentucky Department of Corrections	Date