

commonwealth's attorneys prosecute felonies any increased costs would fall more on their offices than on county attorneys, who prosecute misdemeanors.

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 76 full service jails or four life safety jails. While the expense of housing inmates varies by jail, each additional inmate increases facility costs by an estimated average of \$31.34 per day, which equals the per diem and medical expenses that the Department of Corrections pays jails to house felony offenders. Upon sentencing, a Class D felon is housed in one of Kentucky's full service jails for the duration of his or her sentence and the Department of Corrections pays the jail \$31.34 per day. 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.

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

The local mandate statement for HB 454 SCS 1 is the same as for the GA version. HB 454 SCS 1 adds a definition for "unborn child" and makes no other changes to the bill. SCS 1 does not change the fiscal impact on local governments.

The local mandate statement for HB 454 GA is the same as the local mandate statement for the bill as introduced. HB 454 GA makes no changes to the bill as introduced.

Data Source(s): LRC staff; Department of Corrections

Preparer: Mary Stephens **Reviewer:** KHC **Date:** 3/22/18