



The fiscal impact of HB 466 on local governments is indeterminable. The number of future warrants issued, the county from where the warrants will be issued, and the arresting county are unknowns. There is no centralized database where historical data can be retrieved. However, we do know that the estimated cost of housing a prisoner is \$31.34 a day, based on the amount the Department of Corrections reimburses local jails for housing state arrestees. The per diem may be less than, equal to, or greater than the actual housing cost.

In discussions with one jailer, the typical stay for an inmate being held for another county is 3 to 5 days before being picked up by the other county. A current concern is that the pickup/transport process is purposefully slowed, to shift costs from the originating county to the arresting county.

A concern with HB 466, is in regards to the possibility of multiple arrest warrants from different counties and who has priority? Is it the earliest warrant or the most severe charge? This was never decided and would pose a problem of jurisdiction.

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

Part II pertains to the bill as introduced. No prior versions of the bill have been introduced necessitating Part III to be completed at this time.

**Data Source(s):** LRC Staff, Kentucky Jailers Association, Franklin County Regional Jail

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