Local Government Mandate Statement Kentucky Legislative Research Commission 2018 Regular Session

Part I: Measure Information

Bill Request #: 1764
Bill #: SB 181 GA
Document ID #: 7499
Bill Subject/Title: AN ACT relating to sex offender registrants.
Sponsor: Sen. Danny Carroll
Unit of Government: x City x County x Urban-County Unified Local
<u>x</u> Charter County <u>x</u> Consolidated Local <u>x</u> Government Office(s) Impacted: Local jails
Requirement:x Mandatory Optional
Effect on Powers & Duties: x Modifies Existing Adds New Eliminates Existing

Part II: Bill Provisions and the Estimated Fiscal Impact Relating to Local Government

SB 181 GA amends KRS 17.500 (sex offender registration act) to revise the definition of "criminal offense against a victim who is a minor" and "registrant information". The Act amends KRS 17.500, 17.510, and 17.580 to (additionally) **require registrants to provide palm prints, motor vehicle operator's license numbers, and government issued identification card numbers, if any"**. The Act requires registrants to inform the appropriate local probation and parole office of travel outside the country. The Act provides that violations of the amended registrant requirements is a Class D felony for the first offense and a Class C felony for subsequent offenses.

The fiscal impact of SB 181 GA is indeterminate and minimal. There could be some increase in Class D and Class C felony incarcerations. The jail costs associated with Class D and C felony incarcerations are described below.

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. The Department of Corrections pays a jail \$31.34 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.

When a court denies bail to a Class C 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. Class C felons are ineligible for placement in local jails until they are classified at the lowest custody level with 24 months or less to their minimum expiration date or parole eligibility date. The Department of Corrections pays local jails \$31.34 per day to house these Class C felons. Since the per diem pays for the estimated average cost of housing a Class C 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 LM statement to SB 181 GA is the same as the LM statement to HB 70 HCS. The Senate adopted the SCS and did not adopt any additional amendments.

SB 181 SCS retains the provisions of SB 181 and deletes "home and cellular telephone numbers" from the list of documents and information required by the amendments to KRS 17.500, 17.510, and 17.580 in SB 181 as introduced. **The fiscal impact of SB 181** SCS is identical to that of SB 181.

Data Source(s): Kentucky Jailers Association; Kentucky Sheriffs Association; Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police

Preparer: H. Marks Reviewer: KHC Date: 3/21/18