

Also to be included are restrictions on employment as a prosecutor or law enforcement officer and the denial, ineligibility, or suspension of a health care professional's license due to substance use disorder.

If an individual falsely states or represents that he or she has a valid certificate of employability issued by DOC, then that individual would be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor. If an individual is convicted of a felony after receiving a certificate of employability, DOC shall revoke the certificate.

The DOC will provide a curriculum on employment as part of a life skills program to include preparing and writing resumes. DOC will also assist prisoners in obtaining records and other documents for this purpose.

The fiscal impact of HB 497 SCS 1 is expected to be minimal.

The Department Of Corrections provided the following information: The jobs skills assessment needed to obtain a Certificate of Employments would be provided by a jail staff member, or a provider selected by the jail to provide educational services, or by Skills U, the entity under the Kentucky Education and Workforce Development Cabinet that provides adult education in most county jails. If a state inmate serving in a jail completes a GED, the jail would submit this to DOC where it would be recorded in the Offender Management System (OMS).

The Certificate of Employment would be generated from the OMS as would the other release documents. Either DOC personnel or jail staff would provide the Certificate along with the other documents to the inmate upon release. Since jail staff currently process releases for a number of state inmates, the additional documents would not add substantial burden to the jails workload.

Additionally, the life skills program although a requirement of DOC will probably be provided at the jail level requiring the jail make the necessary arrangements to accomplish this.

A person convicted of a Class B misdemeanor may be incarcerated for up to 90 days. Misdemeanants are housed in one of Kentucky's 77 full service jails or three life safety jails. While the expense of housing inmates varies by jail, this estimated impact will be based on an average cost to incarcerate of \$37.35 per day. While the majority of misdemeanor defendants are granted bail, those who do not will also cost local jails an average cost to incarcerate of \$37.35 per day.

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

HB 497 SCS 1 keeps the provisions of HB 497 GA with the following additions:

- deletes language requiring criminal histories be provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts at no cost to DOC;

- the inclusion of a resume curriculum as part of a life skills program provided by DOC.

HB 497 GA keeps most of the provisions of HB 497 HCS 1 with the following changes:

- the packet of information given to the prisoner upon release is given with the prisoner's consent;
- the criminal history provided the prisoner pertains to crimes committed in Kentucky as provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts at no cost to DOC
- the institutional history provided the prisoner is inclusive of programming approved by DOC, previously it was for programming provided by DOC;
- education and work record prior to incarceration is provided to the extent known or verifiable by DOC
- an individual whose certificate of employability is revoked for committing a felony will not be placed under the jurisdiction of DOC

HB 497 HCS 1 keeps most of the provisions of HB 497 as they relate to local jails with the following changes:

- replaces the issuance of a government issued ID card or documents to assist the prisoner upon release in obtaining government issued identification cards with an operator's license or personal identification card that is a voluntary travel ID document.

Data Source(s): LRC Staff, Department of Corrections

Preparer: Wendell F. Butler **Reviewer:** KHC **Date:** 3/15/21