CORRECTIONS IMPACT STATEMENT

SESSION: 21RS BILL # HB 593 Introduced BR # 1409 DOC ID #: xxxx

BILL SPONSOR(S): Rep. C. Massey AMENDMENT SPONSOR(S): ...

TITLE: AN ACT relating to fraudulent unemployment claims.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION: Amend KRS 341.990 to provide criminal sanctions for fraudulent unemployment claims related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

AMENDMENT: .

This \boxtimes bill \square amendment \square committee substitute is expected to:

\boxtimes Have the following Corrections impact $\ \square$ Have no Corrections impact

Creates new crime(s)	\Box Repeals existing crime(s)
□Increases penalty for existing crime(s)	Decreases penalty for existing crime(s)
□ Increases incarceration	Decreases incarceration
Reduces inmate/offender services	□Increases inmate/offender services
□Increases staff time or positions	Reduces staff time or positions
\boxtimes Changes elements of offense for existing crime(s)	
Otherwise impacts incarceration (Explain).	

STATE IMPACT: Class A, B, & C felonies are based on an average daily prison rate of \$80.24. Community Custody Class C and most Class D felons are housed in one of seventy-seven (77) full service or regional jails for up to five (5) years. Department of Corrections' cost to incarcerate a felony inmate in a jail is \$37.35 per day, which includes \$31.34 per diem, medical costs, & central office administrative costs (substance abuse treatment not included).*

Projected Impact: INONE IN MINIMAL to MODERATE (< \$1 million) IN SIGNIFICANT (> \$1 million)

HB 593 modifies KRS 341.990 to add a Class D criminal offense for a person who knowingly makes a false statement or representation of fact to obtain or increase unemployment benefits for himself or another person due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The penalty shall include a minimum term of one (1) year imprisonment without the opportunity for community supervision or early release. The penalty would be in effect until June 2023, until all eligible unemployment claims are adjudicated, or the General Assembly otherwise takes action.

- For comparison, the Department currently has nine (9) individuals incarcerated and 147 individuals on supervision for violations under KRS 341.990. Two (2) of these are misdemeanor offenses, with the remainder felony offenses.
- AOC reports forty-seven (47) convictions in FY 20 for criminal offenses under KRS 341.990, thirty-three (33) at the felony level.

The prohibition for community supervision or early release provides for a greater fiscal impact than a typical Class D felony conviction, especially as these offenses may otherwise receive community supervision. However, given the narrow scope of the proposed criminal penalty the number of convictions would not likely be significant.

Cost to Incarcerate

A Class D Felony sentence is 1 to 5 years. 1 Class D Felon costs KY \$13,634.54 to \$68,172.72 10 Class D Felons cost KY \$136,345.44 to \$681,727.22 100 Class D Felons cost KY \$1,363,454.45 to \$6,817,272.25

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. The estimated impact will be based on the \$37.35 cost to incarcerate while \$31.34 is the per diem and medical that DOC pays jails to house felony offenders. Since the cost to incarcerate is an estimated average cost of housing an inmate, this may not be the actual housing cost for the jail.*

As a Class D offender, offenders subject to this offense would serve their sentence in a county jail at a cost to the state of \$37.35 per day, with \$31.34 daily reimbursement to the local detention center.

With a limited number of convictions likely to occur under this legislation, the impact to local incarcerated would be limited.

Projected Corrections Impact from Amendments:

*All projections are based on the daily rate x 365 days x number of years. The cost to incarcerate as calculated by the Department is shown here as rounded to the hundredths. Offenders may have multiple offenses or be incarcerated on other charges unless otherwise noted. Unless otherwise noted, numbers will include inchoate offenses at the underlying offense level.

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, lengthens the term or incarceration, or impose new obligations on state or local governments.

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APPROVED BY:	-	JS.		

Chief of Staff, Kentucky Department of Corrections

<u>3/2/2021</u> Date