



charges resulting in Class A or Class B misdemeanors, so it is possible in some cases for a reduction in the number of days the local government is responsible for incarceration, while other cases may lead to an increase in the number of days the local government is responsible for incarceration.

Creating a Class D felony as opposed to a misdemeanor would result in a 1-5 year term of incarceration in one of Kentucky's 74 full service jails or three life safety jails. 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. While the expense of housing inmates varies by jail, each additional inmate increases facility costs by an average cost to incarcerate of \$35.43, which includes the \$31.34 per diem and medical expenses that the Department of Corrections pays jails to house felony offenders. The Department of Corrections pays a jail #31.34 per day to house 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**

Part II, above, pertains to SB 23 GA version. The GA version is the same as the bill introduced. No amendments or substitutes were adopted when the bill passed its chamber of origin.

**Data Source(s):** Department of Corrections; Administrative Office of the Courts; LRC Staff

**Preparer:** K. Sallee/MO      **Reviewer:** KHC      **Date:** 2/3/2022