

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 \$40.11 per day. The Department of Corrections (DOC) pays jails \$35.34 per day to house felony offenders, which includes for medical expenses. 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 DOC pays a jail \$35.34 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, again, responsible for incarcerating the defendant until disposition of the case in one of Kentucky's 76 full-service jails or four life safety jails. Class C felons are ineligible for permanent 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 \$35.34 per day to house these Class C felons pre-trial and if they serve out the remainder of their sentence once they are eligible. 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

Part II applies to HB 182 as introduced. There is no earlier version for comparison.

Data Source(s): Department of Corrections; LRC staff

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