

has been infrequent prosecution of a parent or guardian for violation of KRS Chapter 610. While it is unquantifiable how many persons might be charged with intentional violation of an order issued pursuant to KRS 610.030 (11), AOC does not expect many such violations to be prosecuted and even fewer would be incarcerated.

However, each person convicted and sentenced to incarceration would represent an expense to the local jail. A person convicted of a Class A misdemeanor may be incarcerated for up to twelve months. Misdemeanants are housed in one of Kentucky's 74 full-service jails or three life safety jails. While the expense of housing inmates varies by jail, this estimated impact is based on a reported average cost to incarcerate of \$40.11 per day. While the majority of misdemeanor defendants are granted bail, those who do not will also cost local jails an average of \$40.11 per day.

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

Part II applies to HB 3 GA. HB 3 GA changes HB 3 as introduced by adopting House Committee Substitute 2. The committee substitute would increase the fiscal impact of HB 3 on local governments from the bill as introduced by making it mandatory, rather than permissive, that intentional violation of Section 1 (11) of the bill constitute a violation of KRS 530.070(1)(c), and therefore a Class A misdemeanor.

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

Preparer: Mary Stephens (RB) **Reviewer:** KHC **Date:** 3/2/23