

is not possible to predict the number of crimes that would be committed under this legislation, but it is likely that new offenses pursuant to HB 521 would have similar levels as the number of offenses against social services workers, emergency personnel, and school personnel, which would probably not have a very significant fiscal impact on local jails and law enforcement.

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 74 full-service jails or three life safety jails. While the expense of housing inmates varies by jail, each additional inmate increases facility costs by an average cost to incarcerate of \$40.11, which includes the \$35.34 per diem and medical expenses that the Department of Corrections pays jails to house felony offenders. 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 Department of Corrections pays a jail \$35.34 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 refers to HB 521 as introduced. There are no prior versions.

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

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