



*any of the previous felony convictions within five (5) years prior to the date of commission of the felony for which he now stands convicted; or”*

It requires a person who is found to be a persistent felony offender in the first degree who is presently convicted of a Class A, B, or C felony offense which involves a violent act against a person or a sex crime as defined in KRS 17.500 to serve a minimum term of incarceration of not less than 10 years unless another sentencing scheme applies. If there was no violent act against a person or a sex crime, the offender may be eligible for parole.

It also removes the language *“A conviction, plea of guilty, or Alford plea under KRS 218A.1415 may be used as a prior felony offense allowing this section to be applied if the offender is subsequently convicted of a different felony offense.”*

The provisions of Section 1 are retroactive.

**The fiscal impact of this legislation is indeterminable.** It is expected that this measure will reduce the number of felons who will be considered a persistent felony offender and have the enhanced penalty applied to their sentence. This should reduce the length of jail time for some felony offenders.

A person who is found to be a persistent felony offender in the second degree shall be sentenced to an indeterminate term of imprisonment pursuant to the sentencing provisions of KRS 532.060(2) for the next highest degree than the offense for which convicted. A persistent felony offender in the second degree shall not be eligible for probation, shock probation or conditional discharge unless all of the offenses are Class D felonies and do not involve a violent act against a person.

A persistent felony offender in the first degree that stands presently convicted of a Class C or Class D felony shall be sentenced to an indeterminate term of imprisonment, the maximum of which shall not be less than 10 years nor more than 20 years. If all offenses for which the person stands convicted are Class D felony offenses which do not involve a violent act against a person or a sex crime defined in KRS 17.500, the offender may be granted probation, shock probation or a conditional discharge.

Most Class D felons are housed in one of seventy-four (74) full service or regional jails for up to five (5) years. The Department of Corrections pays a jail \$35.34 per day to house a Class D felon. Jail costs are further defined below.

**Class D felons:**

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.

**Class C felons:**

When a court denies bail to a Class C 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. Class C felons are ineligible for 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. 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 SB 225 SCS 1. This version makes technical from the introduced version, but none that would impact the bill's effect on local jails.

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