

convicted cases of individuals charged with either serving or selling alcohol to minors. It is not known in how many of these cases another person suffered serious injury or death as a result of the alcoholic beverages consumed. However, the costs associated with any increased penalties and subsequent longer sentences served in local jails as a result of HB 132 is likely to be minimal because there are likely to be few cases in which the relevant statutes apply.

For inmates housed in local jails as a result of HB 132, the costs are as follows:

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 will be based on an average cost to incarcerate of \$44.97 per day. While the majority of misdemeanor defendants are granted bail, those who do not will also cost local jails an average cost to incarcerate of \$44.97 per day.

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 \$44.97, 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.

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

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