CORRECTIONS IMPACT STATEMENT

SESSION: 24RS BILL #: HB 211 Introduced BR #: 1482

BILL SPONSOR(S): Rep. Herron AMENDMENT SPONSOR(S):

TITLE: AN ACT relating to controlled substances.

Misdemeanor possession offenses.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION: Create new sections of KRS Chapter 211 to establish a program for harm reduction centers; amend possession of controlled substance statutes to reduce penalties; amend KRS 218A.275 to provide for referrals to treatment for persons charged with possession of controlled substances; amend KRS 218A.500 to decriminalize possession of items to test, store, or consume controlled substances; amend KRS 218A.992, 533.274, 431.078, 218A 275, and 218A.010 to conform; repeal KRS 218A.14151, 218A.1450, 218A.1451, 218A.1452, 27.099, and 218A.276; EFFECTIVE, in part, August 1, 2025.

AMENDMENT: This ⊠ bill □ amendment □ committee substitute is expected to:	
□Creates new crime(s)	☐ Repeals existing crime(s)
□Increases penalty for existing crime(s)	□ Decreases penalty for existing crime(s)
□Increases incarceration	□ Decreases incarceration.
□Reduces inmate/offender services	□Increases inmate/offender services.
□Increases staff time or positions	☐Reduces staff time or positions.
□Changes elements of the offense for existing crime	e(s)
Otherwise impacts incarceration (Explain):	
felons are housed in one of seventy-four (74) full-serv	sed on an average daily prison rate of \$116.93. Community Custody Class C and most Class D vice or regional jails for up to five (5) years. Department of Corrections cost to incarcerate a felony 4 per diem, medical costs, and central office administrative costs (substance abuse treatment no
Projected Impact: ☐ NONE ☐ MINIMAL to MC	DDERATE (< \$1 million) 🖂 SIGNIFICANT (> \$1 million)
This legislation would have a significant recoffenses.	duction in incarceration and supervision costs by removing Class D possession
• •	dy serving on KRS Chapter 218A possession-related offenses. Additionally, for KRS Chapter 218A possession-related offenses.
Class D felons are housed in a county jail as sentence is 1 to 5 years. One (1) Class D Fe	nd DOC pays counties a per diem for housing those inmates. A Class D Felony lon costs KY \$16,414.05 to \$82,070.25.
Probation & Parole - The cost to Supervise per offender.	e each offender is \$4.41 per day. 5 years of supervision equates to \$8,048.25
defendants until the disposition of the case. The esti	ible for the cost of incarcerating individuals charged with Class A or B misdemeanors and felony imated impact will be based on the \$44.97 cost to incarcerate for the Department of Corrections ys jails to house felony offenders. This cost to incarcerate may not be the actual housing cost for
Projected Impact: ☐ NONE ☐ MINIMAL to MC	DDERATE (< \$1 million) ⊠ SIGNIFICANT (> \$1 million)
This legislation would have a significant red	duction in incarceration and supervision costs by removing Class D and

Class D felons are housed in a county jail and DOC pays counties a per diem for housing those inmates. A Class D Felony sentence is 1 to 5 years. One (1) Class D Felon costs KY \$16,414.05 to \$82,070.25.

Misdemeanor offenders are subject to the jurisdiction and cost of the county.

A Class B misdemeanor is up to 90 days in jail. One (1) Class B misdemeanant: up to \$4,047.30

A Class A misdemeanor is 90 days to 1 year in jail. One (1) Class A misdemeanant: \$4,047.30 to \$16,414.05

PROJECTED IMPACT FROM AMENDMENTS: NONE MINIMAL to MODERATE (< \$1 million) SIGNIFICANT (> \$1 million)

*All projections are based on the daily rate x 365 days x number of years. The cost to incarcerate as calculated by the Department is shown here as rounded to the hundredths. Offenders may have multiple offenses or be incarcerated on other charges unless otherwise noted. Unless otherwise noted, numbers will include inchoate offenses at the underlying offense level.

The following offices contributed to this Corrections Impact Statement:

Dept. of Corrections Dept. of Kentucky State Police Administrative Office of the Courts Parole Board Other

NOTE: Consideration should be given to the cumulative impact of all bills that increase the felon population, lengthen the term of incarceration, or impose new obligations on state or local governments.

Chief of Staff, Kentucky Department of Corrections

APPROVED BY: