CORRECTIONS IMPACT STATEMENT

SESSION: 24RS BILL #: HB 599 Introduced. BR #: 2014

AMENDMENT SPONSOR(S):

BILL SPONSOR(S): Rep. E. Callaway

TITLE: AN ACT relating to destructive devices.

This \boxtimes bill \square amendment \square committee substitute is expected to:

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION: Repeal and reenact KRS 237.030 to define "destructive device" and "booby trap device"; amend KRS 237.040 and create new section of KRS Chapter 237 to create two degrees of the offense of criminal possession of a destructive device or booby trap device; amend KRS 237.050 to exempt commercially manufactured explosives, exploding targets, and fireworks when used by authorized licensees or in accordance with manufacturer's guidelines; amend KRS 237.990 to define penalties.

AMENDMENT:

	•
⊠ Have the following Corrections impact	☐ Have no Corrections impact.
⊠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 □Changes elements of the offense for existing crime(s) □Otherwise impacts incarceration (Explain):	□Reduces staff time or positions.

STATE IMPACT: Class A, B, & C felonies are based on an average daily prison rate of \$116.93. Community Custody Class C and most Class D felons are housed in one of seventy-four (74) full-service or regional jails for up to five (5) years. Department of Corrections cost to incarcerate a felony inmate in jail is \$44.97 per day, which includes \$35.34 per diem, medical costs, and central office administrative costs (substance abuse treatment not included).*

The legislation would likely have a minimal increase in operational costs by changing definitions of the offense, increasing the penalty, and adding new Class C and Class D felony offenses. The necessary appropriations associated with the costs estimated in this corrections impact statement require a continuation of current service funding for adult correctional institutions.

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.

Class C felons may still be able to serve their time in a county jail, but only if community custody. A Class C Felony sentence is 5 to 10 years. One (1) Class C Felon costs KY \$213,397.25 to \$426,794.50.

There are currently 8 inmates in custody and 7 offenders on supervision for Destructive/booby trap device related offenses.

LOCAL IMPACT: Local governments are responsible for the cost of incarcerating individuals charged with Class A or B misdemeanors and felony defendants until the disposition of the case. The estimated impact will be based on the \$44.97 cost to incarcerate for the Department of Corrections, including \$35.34 per diem and medical that DOC pays jails to house felony offenders. This cost to incarcerate may not be the actual housing cost for the jail.*

The legislation would likely have a minimal increase in operational costs by changing definitions of the offense, increasing the penalty, and adding new Class C and Class D felony offenses.

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.

Class C felons may still be able to serve their time in a county jail, but only if community custody. A Class C Felony sentence is 5 to 10 years. One (1) Class C Felon costs KY \$213,397.25 to \$426,794.50.

There are currently 8 inmates in custody and 7 offenders on supervision for Destructive/booby trap device related offenses.

PROJECTED IMPACT FROM AMENDMENTS: INONE IMINIMAL to MODERATE (< \$1 million) ISIGNIFICANT (> \$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

<u>3/6/2024</u> Date

APPROVED BY