Local Government Mandate Statement
Kentucky Legislative Research Commission
2025 Regular Session

Part I: Measure Information

Bill Request #:	1517	**Bill #:**	HB 399/GA
Document ID #:	6526	**Sponsor:**	Rep. John Blanton
Bill Title:	AN ACT relating to interference with a legislative proceeding.		

Unit of Government: ☒ City ☒ County ☒ Urban-County ☒ Charter County ☒ Consolidated Local ☒ Unified Local

Office(s) Impacted: Jails

Requirement: ☒ Mandatory ☐ Optional

Effect on Powers & Duties: ☒ Modifies Existing ☐ Adds New ☐ Eliminates Existing

Other Fiscal Statement(s) that may exist: ☐ Actuarial Analysis ☒ Corrections Impact ☐ Health Benefit Mandate ☐ State Employee Health Plan

Part II: Bill Provisions and the Estimated Fiscal Impact Relating to Local Government

HB 399/GA creates new sections of KRS Chapter 519, which define interference with a legislative proceeding in the first degree and interference with a legislative proceeding in the second degree.

Interference with a legislative proceeding in the first degree occurs when a person knowingly engages in, conspires to engage in, or facilitates another person engaging in disorderly or disruptive conduct in any legislative building and the conduct disrupts, impedes, or prevents the General Assembly from conducting business. Interference with a legislative proceeding in the first degree is a Class A misdemeanor for the first offense and a Class D felony for the third or subsequent offenses.

Interference with a legislative proceeding in the second degree occurs when a person enters into or remains inside, conspires to enter into or remain inside, or facilitates another person entering into or remaining inside a chamber or gallery of the General Assembly, or another room inside a legislative building that is set aside or designated for the use of the members of the General Assembly or obstructs or impedes, conspires to

obstruct or impede, or facilitates another person obstructing or impeding a legislator, legislative officer, or legislative staff member's ingress, egress, or movement within a legislative building. Interference with a legislative proceeding in the second degree is a Class B misdemeanor for the first offense and a Class A misdemeanor for the second or subsequent offenses.

HB 399/GA allows the following individuals to request an arrest for a violation of interference with a legislative proceeding in the first or second degree: the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, President of the Senate, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, or the chair of a committee of the General Assembly.

The fiscal impact of HB 399/GA 1 is indeterminable but likely negative. Since HB 399/GA creates new offenses, there are no past conviction data with which to base a projection of the likely number of incarcerations and convictions resulting from this bill. However, each incarceration would represent a cost in the amount detailed in the paragraphs below:

Class B and Class A misdemeanors:
A person convicted of a Class B misdemeanor may be incarcerated for up to 90 days. A person convicted of a Class A misdemeanor may be incarcerated for up to twelve months. 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 $47.43 per day. While most misdemeanor defendants are granted bail, those who do not will also cost local jails an average cost to incarcerate of $47.43 per day.

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 $47.43, 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, Department of Corrections

Preparer: BW **Reviewer:** TJ (MDA) **Date:** 3/10/25