

**Local Government Mandate Statement  
Kentucky Legislative Research Commission  
2025 Regular Session**

**Part I: Measure Information**

<b>Bill Request #:</b>	1765	<b>Bill #:</b>	HB 623
<b>Document ID #:</b>	4245	<b>Sponsor:</b>	Rep. Candy Massaroni
<b>Bill Title:</b>	AN ACT relating to grand jury service		

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

Office(s) Impacted:    Department of Corrections, 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 623 Section 1 adds a new section to KRS Chapter 29A stating a person present during any part of a grand jury proceeding shall not record any testimony or evidence presented during the proceeding or disclose or disseminate information gathered while present during a grand jury proceeding.

Section 2 adds a requirement to KRS 29A.990 stating any person who violates Section 1 is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor, unless the person is a public servant in which they are guilty of a Class D felony. Section 3 adds to KRS 500.050 stating for a misdemeanor violation of Section 1, the offense must be prosecuted within 10 years of it being committed.

**The fiscal impact of HB 623 on local government is likely negative.** The act establishes a new penalty for violating grand jury service requirements resulting in the potential for increased cost for investigations and court proceedings.

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.

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:** HT **Reviewer:** TJ (MDA) **Date:** 2/24/25