

of a concealed deadly weapon **without a license**, the number of applications and renewals could drop off considerably. The Sheriff offices will lose the \$20 portion of the \$60 fee which they retain for the initial application and for the renewals. The chart below reflects the aggregate amount of funds Sheriff Offices received in 2015 and 2016 from issuing permits:

	2015	2016
CCDW Licenses Issued	\$ 39,521	\$ 63,683
Renewals Issued	\$ 36,940	\$ 37,535
Total	\$ 76,461	\$ 101,218
\$ 20 retained by Sheriff	\$ 1,529,220	\$ 2,024,360

Other “no license” states have shown a minor bounce-back due to reciprocal agreements with other states that require a license if the license-holder will be traveling within the reciprocal state.

Additionally, the amount of reimbursement from the Department of Corrections for housing prisoners receiving jail time related to these offenses would decrease. For fiscal year 2017, there were 523 circuit court cases statewide which included one or more charge for carrying a concealed deadly weapon. Of the 523 circuit court cases; 118 counties had 23 or fewer cases; Fayette County had 49 cases; and Jefferson County had 133 cases. Whereas Circuit Courts hear felony cases and appeals from District Courts, the above numbers provide an estimate on possible losses due to losing the DOC per diem funds detailed below.

A person convicted of a Class A misdemeanor may be incarcerated for up to twelve months. Misdemeanants are housed in one of Kentucky’s 76 full service jails or five life safety jails. While the expense of housing inmates varies by jail, this estimated impact will be based on \$31.34 per day, which equals the per diem and medical expenses that the Department of Corrections pays jails to house felony offenders. While the majority of misdemeanor defendants are granted bail, those who do not will also cost local jails an average of \$31.34 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 76 full service jails or five life safety jails. While the expense of housing inmates varies by jail, each additional inmate increases facility costs by an estimated average of \$31.34 per day, which equals the 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 \$31.34 per day to house a D felon. Since the per diem pays for the estimated average cost of housing a Class D felon, the per diem may be less than, equal to, or greater than the actual housing cost.

Part III: Differences to Local Government Mandate Statement from Prior Versions

The Part II section above pertains to the bill as introduced and there are not any prior introduced versions of the bill to complete the Part III section.

Data Source(s): LRC Staff; Department of Corrections; Surveyed States

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