

The chart below reflects the aggregate amount of funds sheriff offices received from issuing permits in 2015, 2016, and 2017. Data for 2018 will be available after March 1, 2019.

	2015	2016	2017	Since Inception (1996)
New Applications Received	39,521	64,140	34,134	488,398
CCDW Licenses Issued	39,173	63,683	33,872	471,644
Renewals Issued	36,940	37,535	40,758	356,468
Total Issued	76,113	101,218	74,630	828,112
\$20 retained by Sheriff*	\$1,522,260	\$2,024,360	\$1,492,600	\$16,562,240

*amount only includes fees for issued permits

The fiscal impact of SB 150 GA on local governments is expected to be moderate to significant depending on the county and the overall budget of the sheriff's office. **The fiscal impact to local jails is expected to be minimal.**

Carrying a concealed weapon is a Class A misdemeanor, unless the defendant has been previously convicted of a felony involving the possession, use, or display of a deadly weapon in which case it is a Class D felony.

In fiscal year 2018, statewide there were 3,656 concealed deadly weapon misdemeanor charges disposed of in district and circuit court. These resulted in 1,515 convictions; 975 charges that were acquitted or dismissed; 140 that were amended or diverted; 113 that failed to appear; and 913 charges disposed of as other.

Since SB 150 GA eliminates the requirements for a concealed carry deadly weapon license, it is likely that most of the misdemeanor convictions would be eliminated along with corresponding reduction in jail sentences.

SB 150 GA would not have an impact on the number of charges or convictions for concealed carry deadly weapon by a prior felon as they do not meet the requirement to carry concealed. For reference though, during FY 2018, there were a 133 charges for CCDW by a felony offender. Forty-two (42) of these charges were acquitted or dismissed, 13 resulted in convictions, 24 charges were amended, and 54 were disposed of as other.

Class A misdemeanors:

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 four 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.

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 76 full service jails or four 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 LM statement to SB 150 GA is the same as the LM statement to SB 150 as introduced. No substitutes or amendments were adopted when the bill passed the Senate.

Data Source(s): LRC Staff, Administrative Office of the Courts, Department of Corrections

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