



Although it is not possible to determine how many convictions this legislation would generate, data from the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) for fiscal year 2019, indicated a total of 74 cases of Possession of Handgun by Minor ((KRS 527.100) and there were 43 convictions, the vast majority (35) of which were first offenses-Class A misdemeanor. Similarly, AOC reports zero convictions for KRS 527.110 Unlawfully Provide or Permit Minor to Possess Handgun.

Data on how or where the juvenile came into possession of a handgun is not available. Since it is unknown how or where a juvenile obtained possession of a handgun in these cases, there is a good probability that the juvenile may have known about and taken the handgun. The proposed statute refers to firearms and not just handguns, however the data available from AOC tracked handguns separately from deadly weapons which includes firearms.

**The overall expected impact of this bill is expected to be minimal.**

**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 77 full service jails or three 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.

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

Part II, above, pertains to the bill as drafted.

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

**Preparer:** Mark Offerman      **Reviewer:** KHC      **Date:** 1/16/20