



Assuming that a portion of the military individuals allowed under this legislation that currently have a valid Kentucky driver's license and passage of the proposal would allow these individuals to not have a valid Kentucky driver's license, resulting in a minimal loss of funds to the local governments.

KRS 186.535 provides that from each eight year original or renewal operator's license fee, \$2 goes to the road fund and \$2 will go to the fiscal court of the county where the driver's license is issued to be used by the fiscal court for county road purposes. For four year licenses, the amounts will be reduced by 50%.

The highest concentration of military personnel in Kentucky are found at Ft. Campbell (Christian County) and Ft Knox (Hardin County and vicinity).

Estimates for the number of military personnel living\* in Kentucky were provided by the Kentucky Commission on Military Affairs. The methodology can be provided upon request, but the numbers provided are conservative estimates and the actual number of affected personnel subject to this legislation is expected to be less.

Christian County (Fort Campbell) - 5,000  
Hardin County (Fort Knox and vicinity) - 4,981  
Jefferson/Davies/McCracken (Coast Guard) - 207  
Jefferson assigned (other than Coast Guard) - 135  
Fayette - 75  
Franklin - 19

*\*These numbers are different from the number of soldiers assigned to these work locations. For instance, 26,803 active duty soldiers are assigned to Christian County (Fort Campbell), but it is estimated 80%+ of that number live in Tennessee).*

Based on these numbers, this legislation would potentially affect an estimated 10,417 active duty (Department of Defense) military personnel and active duty Coast Guard (Department Homeland Security) personnel living in Kentucky while assigned to duty here. At \$2 per potential license, the aggregate loss would be \$20,834 and the great majority of this loss would be divided by the four or five counties bordering Fort Campbell and Fort Knox and to a near-negligible degree, the secondary pockets of personnel throughout the state as detailed above.

The veterans' designation has no impact.

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

HB 227 SCS 1 keeps the provisions of HB GA and adds the following:

- extends the privilege to drive in Kentucky to stepchildren, to all children age 16 and older and who are a dependent or under guardianship of the member.

- extends the privilege to have the word “veteran” on a driver’s license or personal identification card to those veterans that were not stationed in Kentucky.  
Establishes requirements.

**Data Source(s):** LRC Staff, Kentucky Commission on Military Affairs

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