

This measure will increase revenue for sheriff’s offices as they retain \$20 for processing concealed deadly weapon licenses.

As shown in the chart below, since the passage of SB 150 in early 2019, the number of applications processed and revenues received by sheriffs’ offices have declined from 2018 and earlier.

Year	New Applications Received	Applications Issued	Renewals Issued^	Applications	Sheriff Fees
				Processed by Sheriffs Offices	\$20/application Processed
2020	15,824	15,131	51,285	67,109	\$1,342,180
2019	14,500	14,548	41,464	55,964	\$1,119,280
2018	35,031	34,408	64,235	99,266	\$1,985,320
2017	34,134	33,872	40,758	74,892	\$1,497,840
2016	64,140	63,683	37,535	101,675	\$2,033,500
2015	39,521	39,173	36,940	76,461	\$1,529,220
2014	31,889	31,504	29,351	61,240	\$1,224,800
2013	58,706	59,530	23,223	81,929	\$1,638,580
2012	29,788	27,462	10,493	40,281	\$805,620
2011	25,852	24,908	19,410	45,262	\$905,240

^Renewals issued presume a similar number of applications received and processed.

Passage of this measure is expected to have positive fiscal impact on sheriffs’ offices, ranging from minimal to moderate, depending on county population.

KRS 527.020 provides that persons carrying concealed weapons in accordance with KRS 237.109 or licensed to carry a concealed deadly weapon pursuant to KRS 237.110 may carry a concealed firearm or other deadly weapon. Violations of this section 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.

The chart below depicts a decrease in violations for carrying a concealed deadly weapon as expected with the repeal of the licensure/permit required to carry a concealed firearm. Passage of this measure requiring a permit, will likely increase the number of violations to pre-2019 levels or higher.

Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapon Cases by Year

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
District Court Cases	1,599	1,988	2,434	2,847	1,976	446	514
District Court Convictions^	666	744	945	1,081	534	89	107

^Other case dispositions not reflected in this chart

This legislation would increase the number of offenders who would face criminal charges for violations of carry concealed weapon statute, however, it is not known how many of these weapons convictions would result in convictions. Since local governments are

responsible for the cost of incarcerating individuals charged with Class A misdemeanors, this measure will increase incarceration costs.

A Class A misdemeanor could mean 90 days to 1 year in jail and would equate to a range of \$3,188.70 to \$12,931.95 per individual using the costs described below. An increase of 100 convictions would raise this amount considerably to \$318,870 to \$1,293,195.

The overall fiscal impact of this bill is unknown but likely to have a moderate to high impact.

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 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 \$35.43 per day. While the majority of misdemeanor defendants are granted bail, those who do not will also cost local jails an average cost to incarcerate of \$35.43 per day.

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

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

Data Source(s): Kentucky State Police, Department of Corrections, LRC Staff

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