

**Local Government Mandate Statement
Kentucky Legislative Research Commission
2024 Regular Session**

Part I: Measure Information

Bill Request #: 1566

Bill #: HB 288

Document ID #: 3356

Bill Title: AN ACT relating to concealed deadly weapons.

Sponsor: Representative Savannah Maddox

Unit of Government: City County Urban-County
Unified Local
 Charter County Consolidated Local Government

Office(s) Impacted: Local Governments; Schools; Airports

Requirement: Mandatory Optional

Effect on
Powers & Duties: Modifies Existing Adds New Eliminates Existing

Part II: Bill Provisions and the Estimated Fiscal Impact Relating to Local Government

HB 288 would repeal KRS 237.115 which interprets the application of the license to carry concealed deadly weapon statute as permitting postsecondary facilities and state and local governments to limit concealed carry in governmental buildings.

HB 288 would also amend KRS 237.110 to no longer prohibit the carrying of concealed deadly weapons in schools and specify that the prohibition of carrying concealed deadly weapons in airports is limited to areas controlled by the Transportation Security Administration and make technical corrections. KRS 527.070 would be amended to add persons with valid licenses to carry concealed deadly weapons to the list of those permitted to possess weapons in schools.

The fiscal impact of HB 288 is expected to be minimal.

There could be a small administrative cost for local governments to update their policies and procedures related to carrying concealed deadly weapons at their facilities.

Passage of HB 288 may result in fewer people being charged with a Class D felony under KRS 527.070, because schools, postsecondary facilities, state, and local governments would lose their ability to prohibit the carrying of concealed deadly weapons at their facilities.

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 74 full-service jails or three life safety jails. While the expense of housing inmates varies by jail, each additional inmate increases facility costs by an average cost to incarcerate of \$44.97, which includes the \$35.34 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 \$35.34 per day to house a Class D felon. The per diem may be less than, equal to, or greater than the actual housing cost.

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

Preparer: Jacob Blevins (RB) **Reviewer:** KHC **Date:** 2/5/24