

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

**Part I: Measure Information**

**Bill Request #:** 313

**Bill #:** SB 66

**Document ID #:** 1701

**Bill Title:** AN ACT relating to concealed deadly weapons.

**Sponsor:** Senator Adrienne Southworth

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

Office(s) Impacted: Local Governments

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**

SB 66 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.

**The fiscal impact of SB 66 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 SB 66 may result in fewer people being charged with a Class A misdemeanor or a Class D felony under KRS 527.020, because postsecondary facilities, state, and local governments would lose their ability to prohibit the carrying of concealed deadly weapons at their facilities.

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 \$44.97 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 \$44.97 per day.

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):** LCR Staff; Department of Corrections

**Preparer:** Jacob Blevins (RB)      **Reviewer:** KHC      **Date:** 2/1/24