

**Local Government Mandate Statement  
Kentucky Legislative Research Commission  
2025 Regular Session**

**Part I: Measure Information**

<b>Bill Request #:</b>	1788	<b>Bill #:</b>	SB 75/GA
<b>Document ID #:</b>	6911	<b>Sponsor:</b>	Sen. Aaron Reed
<b>Bill Title:</b>	AN ACT relating to concealed deadly weapons		

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

Office(s) Impacted:    Local governments, Sheriffs

Requirement:         Mandatory         Optional

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

Other Fiscal Statement(s) that may exist:     Actuarial Analysis         Corrections Impact  
     Health Benefit Mandate     State Employee Health Plan

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

SB 75/GA amends KRS 237.109 to lower the age requirement for carrying a concealed and deadly weapon from 21 to 18, and KRS 237.110 to conform.

**The fiscal impact to local government is indeterminable, but it could to be a minimal cost savings.** By increasing the pool of possible people who can obtain a permit to conceal carry (i.e., including 18-, 19-, and 20-year-olds), the provisions could increase sheriffs' revenue from money retained in the application process.

Also, the provisions of this legislation could theoretically decrease the number of people who are convicted of carrying a concealed deadly weapon. Under KRS 527.020, carrying a concealed weapon is a Class A misdemeanor, unless the defendant has been previously convicted of a felony in which a deadly weapon was possessed, used, or displayed, in which case it is a Class D felony.

Class A misdemeanor: 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 \$47.43 per day. While most misdemeanor defendants are granted bail, those who do not will also cost local jails an average cost to incarcerate of \$47.43 per day.

Class D felony: 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 \$47.43, 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):** LRC Staff; Kentucky Department of Corrections

**Preparer:** TJ **Reviewer:** HT (MDA) **Date:** 3/12/25