

sets out the elements such an ordinance must contain. One element of such ordinance would be local inspection requirements. Section 3 of the bill would establish a state APC license fee of \$250 and would forbid local APC fees from exceeding state fees. Sections 5 and 6 of HB 224 HCS would explicitly include APC licenses as those that a city and county, respectively, may issue and the annual license fee they may charge.

HB 224 HCS Section 1 would amend KRS 241.010 to define "commercial quadricycle."

Part III: Fiscal Explanation, Bill Provisions, and Estimated Cost

The fiscal impact of HB 224 HCS is expected to be minimal.

The HCS would have the same fiscal impact on local government as the original bill. HB 224 HCS would not require local governments to allow commercial quadricycle businesses in their jurisdictions. If they choose to do so, the bill would require they first adopt an ordinance regulating operation of such businesses that complies with Section 2 (5)(d) of the bill, and issue permits for their operation. The cost of adopting ordinances is minimal and the number of applicants seeking permits from local governments to operate a quadricycle business is not expected to be great. Because of the limited number of quadricycle businesses that HB 224 HCS would apply to it is not expected there would be a lot of APC licenses applied for, and so not much revenue in fees payable to local governments.

Data Source(s): Kentucky League of Cities, Kentucky Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, LRC Staff

Preparer: Mary Stephens **Reviewer:** MCY **Date:** 2/26/15