

prohibiting discrimination and those twenty-two communities with local human rights commissions.

It is not known how many local governments have ordinances concerning civil rights. SB 156 would require these local governments to amend any local civil rights laws and incorporate the language prescribed in SB 156. Costs would include the time and expense of repealing or revising an existing ordinance, advertising the revision in a local newspaper, placing the revision on the business docket for necessary action, and printing a revised list of ordinances. Municipalities periodically (at least every five years by state law) revise their ordinances to eliminate “redundant, obsolete, inconsistent, and invalid provisions”). The cost of this mandate would be less if the repeal or revision were done in conjunction with this periodic updating of ordinances.

Additionally, local human rights commissions would retain a role in implementing the application of civil rights law as amended by SB 156. Therefore, their rules and policies would have to be rewritten to conform to the provisions of SB 156.

Data Source(s): LRC staff; Kentucky League of Cities; Kentucky Municipal Statutory Law, LRC IBN. No. 145; Kentucky Commission on Human Rights

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