

have the cost to prepare and publish a new ordinance in the local newspaper to repeal or amend them.

In general, it is not known how many local governments have ordinances or personnel policies concerning breast-feeding. Although SB 34 does not specifically require municipalities to actively and immediately amend or repeal contradictory ordinances, some municipalities might do so on their own initiative. Further, KRS 83A.060(11) requires that, every five years, municipalities revise their ordinances to eliminate "redundant, obsolete, inconsistent, and invalid provisions." Accordingly, any local government that acts to conform its ordinances with SB 34 will incur costs associated with the repeal or revision of existing ordinances including advertising the revision in a local newspaper, placing the revision on the business docket for necessary action, and printing a revised list of ordinances. The costs associated with this bill would be less if the repeal or revision were done in conjunction with this periodic updating of ordinances or if part of any fine might be applied to the costs to administer or monitor.

Data Source(s): Kentucky League of Cities, Kentucky Health Department Association.

Preparer: John V. Ryan **Reviewer:** JWN **Date:** 1/19/16