

HB 223 also limits the number of board members serving on a housing authority board with the same political affiliation. On boards with an even number of members, no more than half of the appointees shall be affiliated with the same political party. Housing authority boards with an odd number of members shall have no more than half of the appointees plus one from the same political affiliation.

Each member of a housing authority, except ex officio members, may receive compensation either as a salary or as payment for meetings attended. The compensation of members of a housing authority board shall be fixed by the legislative body of the city.

Housing authority assets were acquired or built with funding from the federal department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). All of the operating and administrative funds utilized by housing authorities also come from HUD.

Housing authorities may compensate board members that are not ex officio members. Compensation can be either a salary or as payment for meetings attended and shall be fixed by the legislative body of the city. HB 223 provides for an interlocal agreement between a city divesting themselves of it housing authority and the acquiring city's housing authority, agreeing to pay all or a portion of the compensation of the member representing the divesting city.

The fiscal impact of HB 209 on local governments is determined to be minimal to none. Limited city resources may be needed when two cities enter into an interlocal agreement where the divesting city agrees to pay all or a portion of the compensation of the member representing that divesting city.

Part III: Differences to Local Government Mandate Statement from Prior Versions

The GA version to this bill does not have any changes from the bill as introduced. There were no committee substitutes or floor amendments adopted.

Data Source(s): Frankfort Housing Authority, Louisville Metro Housing Authority, HUD, LRC staff

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