Local Government Mandate Statement Kentucky Legislative Research Commission 2020 Regular Session

Part I: Measure Information

| Bill Request #: 151 | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| Bill #: HB 100 | | | | |
| Document ID #: 1098 | | | | |
| Bill Subject/Title: AN ACT relating to emergency medical service fees and declaring an emergency. | | | | |
| Sponsor: Representative Bob Rothenburger | | | | |
| Unit of Government: X City X Cha | | County Consolidated Local | X Urban-County Unified Local X Government | |
| Office(s) Impacted: Sheriffs and County Clerks | | | | |
| Requirement: X Mandatory Optional | | | | |
| Effect on Powers & Duties: Modifi | ies Existing X | Adds New E | Eliminates Existing | |

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

HB 100 creates a new section of Chapter 67 to allow fiscal courts to impose a fee on residential, commercial, charitable, and educational units as defined therein. The proposed fees shall be for providing emergency medical services.

Fees would be added to property tax bills of the affected property owners, be collected and distributed by the sheriff in a matter similar to the other taxes on the property tax bill, be subject to the same penalties as general state and county taxes, and be subject to a lien on the property from the time the tax is levied. The sheriff could retain up to 4.25% as a collection fee.

Fees shall not exceed \$100 per unit and may be levied on occupied and unoccupied units. Any increase in fee must be done by ordinance. The collected fees, less the sheriff's compensation shall be placed in a separate fund and used solely for emergency medical services.

The fiscal impact of HB 100 on local governments is expected to range from minimal to significant depending on the number of taxable units within a county and the amount of fee levied. The fee levied is limited to no more than \$100 per unit. The 2016 U.S. Census defines household as very similar to how this proposal defines residential unit.

The U.S. Census Bureau defines "households" as: ...all the people who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live with any other persons in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall.

In, 2016, there were 1.7 million households in Kentucky. Below is a breakdown of the 10 highest and 10 lowest number of households by county. By applying the fee to the number of units you can estimate the aggregate impact this tax might have on the residential sector of these communities.

| Highest | | Lowest | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| County | Number of Households | County | Number of Households |
| Jefferson County | 310,355 | Robertson County | 961 |
| Fayette County | 126,439 | Owsley County | 1,681 |
| Kenton County | 62,746 | Hickman County | 1,856 |
| Warren County | 45,974 | Carlisle County | 2,088 |
| Boone County | 45,649 | Menifee County | 2,521 |
| Hardin County | 40,422 | Fulton County | 2,611 |
| Daviess County | 39,282 | Elliott County | 2,624 |
| Campbell County | 35,954 | Nicholas County | 2,758 |
| Madison County | 32,409 | Cumberland County | 2,771 |
| Bullitt County | 28,533 | Lee County | 2,821 |

Data has been received to show a breakdown of residential and commercial parcels statewide by county. This provides a basis for estimating the revenue various fee amounts might bring in at the individual county level. The number of parcels is based on 2019 property tax data and include unimproved land with no structures. The estimated revenue amounts **do not** take the unimproved land parcels into consideration. The 2019 statewide parcel count is 1.9 million, an increase of 300,000 over 2016. This data is available upon request by contact Katie Carney at the Legislative Research Commission.

The sheriff offices would be compensated up to 4.25% for collecting the emergency service fee.

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

Part II, above, pertains to the bill as introduced.

Data Source(s): 2016 U.S. Census: American Commuity Survey 5-year Estimates (2012-

2016), KRC-Department of Property Taxation

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