## Local Government Mandate Statement Kentucky Legislative Research Commission 2020 Regular Session

## **Part I: Measure Information**

Bill Request #: 1940			
Bill #: HB 512			
<b>Document ID #:</b> 5936			
Bill Subject/Title: AN ACT relating to canines.			
Sponsor: Rep. Joe Graviss			
Unit of Government:	X City	X County	X Urban-County Unified Local
	X Charter County	X Consolidated Local	X Government
Office(s) Impacted: Animal control; fiscal court; local law enforcement			
Requirement:	Mandatory X Opt	tional	
Effect on Powers & Duties:	Modifies Existing	Adds New E	liminates Existing

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

HB 512 permits local governments to enact an ordinance, regulation, or policy relating to dogs, if the purpose is for dog safety and welfare or for public safety, and if it does not regulate ownership of a dog by its breed or perceived breed and is consistent with state law.

The fiscal impact is nil in that no action is mandated, but otherwise minimal if a local government chooses to enact and enforce an "ordinance, regulation, or policy." Costs of creating revising an ordinance 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.

According to Kentucky League of Cities, most cities, especially the smaller ones, retain the city attorney on contract and pay on an hourly basis. The time required to draft an ordinance is influenced by its complexity and any necessary research. In FY 2018, the

median hourly rate for a contract city attorney was approximately \$106. Rates for legal notices vary greatly depending on the length of the proposed ordinance, the number of times it needs to be published, and the newspaper in which it is placed. Therefore, these costs are unknown.

Municipalities must revise their ordinances at least every five years by state law to eliminate "redundant, obsolete, inconsistent, and invalid provisions." The cost of this mandate would be less if a repeal or revision of an ordinance under HB 512 were in conjunction with this periodic updating of ordinances.

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

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

**Data Source(s):** LRC staff; Kentucky League of Cities

**Preparer:** Robert Jenkins **Reviewer:** KHC **Date:** 2/28/20