



- (b) The developer has filed written correspondence from the natural gas pipeline operator demonstrating that discussions have occurred between the developer and the operator or;
- (c) The developer has filed written correspondence with a commission that demonstrates attempts to contact the natural gas pipeline operator, and no response has been received within one hundred eighty (180) days of the developer sending the correspondence.

**The fiscal impact of HB 512 is indeterminable and minimal.** However, **there will be additional time and effort costs incurred** by local planning and zoning departments as a consequence of meeting provisions of this legislation. Specifically,

- Notification of pipeline operators prior to any plat or building approvals;
- Obtaining and recording the required documentation for plat, construction, or building permits; and
- (Timely) obtaining and subsequently using the required geospatial mapping information.

The Kentucky League of Cities (KLC) states the primary challenge associated with HB 512 is accessing the National Pipeline Mapping System information within 60 days of enactment. Local planning commissions and officials can request access to information in their county and receive a digital file. KLC does not know how long the approval process typically lasts. Cities with gas systems would have to respond to requests from developers, but KLC believes that likely wouldn't be much different than they currently do. As a result, KLC believes **the bill may result in a minimal negative financial and administrative impact.**

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

The Part II section above pertains to the bill as introduced.

**Data Source(s):** Kentucky League of Cities; Kentucky Association of Counties; Kentucky Municipal Utilities Association

**Preparer:** H. Marks      **Reviewer:** KHC      **Date:** 2/24/21