



that restricts a person's rights as guaranteed by the Federal or State Constitution, or that the AG has found unconstitutional.

The fiscal impact of HB 538 on local governments is undeterminable. Local government **may** have to rescind or amend local ordinances if HB 538 becomes law and the LRC, AG, or Governor takes contrary action to a Presidential Executive Order.

Local governments that choose to create ordinances will incur costs associated with the drafting, publication, indexing and recording of adopted ordinances, and at least every five years, review and eliminate redundant, obsolete, inconsistent, and invalid provisions.

According to Kentucky League of Cities, most cities, especially the smaller ones, retain their city attorney on contract and pay on an hourly basis. Time spent drafting an ordinance is influenced by its complexity and the amount of research that is necessary. In FY 2020, the average hourly rate was \$107. Rates for legal notices vary greatly depending on the length of the publication, the number of times it needs to be published and the newspaper in which the publication is placed. Therefore, these costs are unknown.

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

Part II refers to HB 538 as introduced.

**Data Source(s):** LRC, Kentucky Municipal Statutory Law (2020), County Governmnet in Kentucky (2020), Kentucky League of Cities

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