

but splash pads do not need lifeguards, or supplies associated with them (e.g., life pole, ring buoy), and other current pool requirements that are unnecessary for splash pads. These pool requirements add several hundreds of dollars to the cost to install and operate a splash pad. In addition, superfluous items must be replaced if they are damaged or vandalized in order to stay in compliance with regulations. SB 171 HCS 1 would require the Cabinet for Health and Family Services to create a regulation that better addresses the needs and operation of splash pads, saving cities money by reducing certain pool-related requirements.

The Act amends KRS 66.480 relating to the investment of moneys subject to various governing jurisdictions **to exclude from the investment maximum of 40% mutual funds consisting of specified investments and amends KRS 58.150, relating to the issuance of bonds, removing the exception that notes of amounts of less than \$1 million are not advertised pursuant to KRS 424.360 and providing that in such cases the publications required under the section are sufficient.**

Regarding investment provisions the KLC states:

- The **investment portion of the bill cleans up an oversight in a previous change to allowable municipal investments.** Some cities want to invest in mutual funds that consist solely of investments that are unlimited by current law. The law would increase flexibility for cities to invest in the lowest risk mutual funds. Otherwise, mutual funds with restricted investments would still be limited to 40% of their total money invested. This change would simply make it easier for cities to invest in low-risk funds and more easily diversify their investments.
- SB 171 HCS 1's **\$1 million advertisement limit** should not impact cities much, given that most, if not all, of these notes presently total over \$1 million. As a result, the KLC does not foresee increased costs resulting from this provision.

SB 171 HCS 1 provides that **fiscal courts shall initiate reapportionment proceedings in May of the second year following the 2020 decennial census** of the United States.

Within 60 days from initiating reapportionment, a written report shall be submitted to the fiscal court that shows the revised boundaries of districts and the estimated population of each. No later than 60 days after the report is filed, the fiscal court must adopt or amend the report and subsequently enact a county ordinance establishing the new district boundaries. The county board of elections may need to redraw precinct lines, as provided in KRS 117.055. No precinct may be in more than one justice's or commissioner's district. Similarly, fiscal court districts cannot overlap legislative districts.

The release of the 2020 decennial data has been delayed to September 2021. Legislative reapportionment and redistricting is expected to occur in early 2022. Delaying the reapportionment proceedings allows fiscal courts to ensure that they will not have to redo the reapportionment and redistricting in the event any redrawn state legislative districts overlap fiscal court districts.

Costs to county government are related to enacting ordinances and staff time.

Local governments that 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.

The Kentucky Association of Counties does not foresee a fiscal impact relating to the redistricting provisions of SB 171 HCS 1.

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

The fiscal impact remains essentially the same as for SB 171 GA; i.e., indeterminate, minimal and positive. SB 171 HCS 1 retains the provisions of SB 171 GA, but adds a non-codified section to **require fiscal courts to initiate reapportionment proceedings in 2022 (instead of 2021)**, and makes Section 4 an EMERGENCY declaration.

Data Source(s): Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police; Kentucky Sheriffs Association; Kentucky League of Cities; Kentucky County Judge Executive Association; Kentucky Association of Counties; Kentucky Magistrates and Commissions Association; LRC Informational Bulletin No.115 Revised September 2020; LRC staff

Preparer: H. Marks **Reviewer:** KHC **Date:** 3/3/21