



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 census data was 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 the implementing ordinances and staff time.

County governments that create ordinances will incur costs associated with the drafting, publication, indexing and recording of ordinances to adopt re-drawn districts. According to the Kentucky League of Cities, 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 for a city attorney was \$107. There is no data available regarding costs to counties to adopting ordinances. 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, above, pertains to HB 212 SCS 1 as drafted. **The fiscal impact of SCS 1 is unchanged from the bill as introduced and passed by the House.** The only change in the Senate Committee Substitute to HB 212 as passed by the House is to include reference to KRS 117.055(3) in Section 1 of the bill.

**Data Source(s):** Kentucky Association of Counties, Kentucky League of Cities, Kentucky Magistrates and Commissions Association, LRC Staff, LRC Informational Bulletin No. 115 Revised Septemeber 2020

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