

SB 339 GA would have a minimal fiscal impact on local governments. Any local government with current ordinances that fail to comply with **SB 339 GA** will be required to stop enforcing the noncompliant ordinance or amend them. There could be some additional costs for the drafting and publication of the new ordinances and additional time costs for administrative staff, though it is expected to be minimal.

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. Currently (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, above, pertains to SB 339 GA version. The GA version is the same as the introduced version. No amendments or substitutes were adopted when the bill passed its chamber of origin.

Data Source(s): LRC Staff; Kentucky Municipal Statutory Law, Informational Bulletin No. 145, Revised September 2021

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