



- Traffic conditions or congestion;
- Inclement weather, obstructions, or hazards;
- Compliance with a law, a regulation, an ordinance, or a traffic control device;
- Exiting a roadway or turning to the left;
- Paying tolls or user fees at a toll collection facility; or
- An emergency vehicle or public safety vehicle is being operated in the course of its duty.

**The fiscal impact of HB 149 on local governments will be minimally positive.** Any new law or expansion of current law will increase fines and revenues from court cost, a portion of which makes its way back to the county in which the court costs were received.

Local law enforcement may incur cost related to enforcing the provisions of this bill. However, the cost will likely be minimal since new staff is unlikely to be added and dissemination of the new law will be easily done through current training.

The proposed legislation is an enhancement of the current statute. Statewide district court charges for violations under the current KRS 189.340 amounted to 305 in CY 2020, 521 for CY 2021, and 508 for CY 2022.

During that three-year period, enforcement of KRS 189.340 resulted in the following averages:

- 83 counties averaged less than 10,
- 25 counties averaged 10 to less than 30, and
- 10 counties averaged 30 to less than 64.

Additionally, Jefferson County had 75 and Kenton County had 139 during the same time frame.

Any person who violates the provisions of the added language shall be fined an amount not to exceed \$25.

Exactly how the new language will impact enforcement levels is indeterminable.

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

Part II refers to HB 149 as introduced. There are no prior versions.

**Data Source(s):** LRC Staff, Administrative Offices of the Court

**Preparer:** WB (CH) **Reviewer:** KHC **Date:** 2/8/23