

other proper proceedings for redress and shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$50,000 per occurrence.

The fiscal impact of SB 98 on local law enforcement is indeterminable. The expected occurrence of violations under this Act is low.

Local law enforcement entities will likely incur an administrative cost to update agency policies, procedures, and training to conform with the provisions of SB 98. Although an exact cost is indeterminable, it is expected to be minimal.

Most local law enforcement agencies receive some federal funding for highway safety grants, federal drug task force participation grants, etc. Agencies may stop receiving federal funding as a result of this legislation.

Local government may be subject to litigation for refusing to enforce or help enforce federal law or to respond to a citizen complaint in court. Staff time, legal expenses, and other costs are not determinable. In 2020, the Kentucky League of Cities stated that most cities, especially smaller ones, retain their city attorney on contract and pay an hourly rate of about \$107.

While the occurrence of law enforcement entities who fail to uphold the provisions of SB 98 is expected to be low, those found liable may have to pay a civil penalty of \$50,000 per occurrence. These dollars will be funneled back to the state's General Fund through the Administrative Office of the Courts.

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

Part II above is based on SB 98 as introduced. There are no previous versions.

Data Source(s): LRC Staff; Kentucky League of Cities

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