

instructor. Class A and Class B pools may be allowed to submit an alternative lifeguard staffing plan certified by a third-party compliance specialist. The bill would require Class A and Class B pools to have an emergency shut-off to disconnect power to processes involved with the water circulation system. The shut-off would be required to be located so as to be quickly accessible to pool staff but secure from the public.

Section 2 of the bill declares an emergency and that the Act would be effective on approval by the Governor or its otherwise becoming law.

HB 109 HCS 1 would have minimal fiscal impact on local governments that fund swimming facilities open to the general public or to a subset of the public. The requirements of the bill may result in hiring additional lifeguards and resulting wage, fringe benefits, and training expenses. Additional administrative costs to ensure compliance with the bill's requirements may be incurred by cities. However, many aquatic centers already employ lifeguards and so would not incur additional personnel costs. Lifeguards may also be seasonal or temporary labor and collect lower wages. As a result, the fiscal impact of HB 109 HCS 1 on local governments would be minimal.

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

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