

time limit for required notice to a tenant of a forcible detainer or forcible entry hearing. The clerk of the local government establishing the alternative minimum time limit would be required to send a copy of the ordinance to the county sheriff, the local district court, and to the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Section 8 would establish that the definition of “public agency” in KRS 65.1591 means a city, county, urban-county government, unified local government, special district, local or regional public or quasi-public agency, board, commission, department, or public corporation.

The provisions of HB 337 are not mandatory but are permissive and, therefore they impose no mandate on local governments. A local government that opts to take the actions authorized by HB 337 would incur costs to draft, publish, hear, and enact enabling ordinances. These costs would include attorney fees and publishing fees. Time spent drafting an ordinance by an attorney is influenced by its complexity and the amount of research necessary. According to the Kentucky League of Cities, the median hourly rate paid city attorneys in FY 2023 was estimated at approximately \$117 to \$128 per hour. In 2020 the cost for publishing newspaper notices required by law, such as a proposed ordinance, ranged from \$318/column inch in the Louisville Courier-Journal and \$151/column inch in the Lexington Herald-Leader, to \$5/column inch for the Scottsville Citizen-Times.

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

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