

any substantive effect on its existing caseload, the increased caseload created by this legislation may have an impact on the overall pace by which the Commission processes all of its cases, including the existing caseload.

Any local government engaged in the identified commercial or related activities (e.g. rental properties) would have to conform and would be required to adopt conforming local ordinances. This bill would also require local governments with civil rights ordinances to amend their local civil rights laws to incorporate the language prescribed in this proposed bill. Local governments will incur costs associated with the drafting, publication, indexing and recording of adopted ordinances.

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. In FY 2023, the average hourly rate was \$117 to \$128. 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.

Municipalities revise their ordinances, at least every five years by state law, to eliminate “redundant, obsolete, inconsistent, and invalid provisions.” The cost of this mandate would be less if the repeal or revision were done in conjunction with this periodic updating of ordinances.

The fiscal impact of SB 134 is indeterminable but it is unlikely that this bill would result in any significant impact on local government.

Data Source(s): LRC Staff, Kentucky Commission on Human Rights, Kentucky League of Cities

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