Local Government Mandate Statement Kentucky Legislative Research Commission 2025 Regular Session

Part I: Measure Information

Rill #.

SR 102

1393

Rill Request #.

BIII Request #:	1393	BIII #:	SB 102		
Document ID #:	2632	Sponsor:	Senator Gerald Neal		
Bill Title:	AN ACT relating to civil rights				
				<u>.</u>	
Unit of		County	☑ Urban-Cou	ınty	
Government:		Consolida	ated Local Unified Local	ocal	
	-				
Office(s) Impacted:	Local Government, Lo	ocal Human	Rights Commissions		
omee(s) impacted.	Local Covernment, Ed	7041 11411411			
Requirement:		Optional			
-1	<u></u>				
Effect on Powers					
& Duties:		□ Add:	s New Eliminates Ex	isting	
_					
	☐ Actuarial A	nalvaia	Corrections Impact		
Other Fiscal Statem	· /	•	Corrections Impact		
that may exist:	☐ Health Bene	efit Mandate	State Employee Healt	h Plan	

Part II: Bill Provisions and the Estimated Fiscal Impact Relating to Local Government

The Kentucky Civil Rights Act, codified at KRS Chapter 344, prohibits discrimination by race, color, religion, natural origin, sex, or disability in: (1) employment; (2) sale or lease of real property; (3) public accommodations; (4) financial transactions; (5) housing insurance; and (6) credit transactions. This bill amends these civil rights statutes to include the prohibition of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. This measure specifically broadens the scope of the powers and duties of the state and local human rights commissions to include protection from discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in regards to various labor and employment practices.

The Kentucky Commission on Human Rights' federal counterparts, the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ("EEOC") and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD"), have determined that discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity is prohibited under Title VII and Title VIII as discrimination based on sex. If the proposed legislation is passed, the Commission can reasonably expect an increase in the number of complaints it receives. While this

legislation would not have 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 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.

The fiscal impact of SB 102 is indeterminable but it is unlikely that this bill would result in any significant impact on local government.

In 2024, LRC contacted Kentucky League of Cities, regarding 24 RS SB 134, which is identical to SB 102. According to KLC, 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.

Data Source(s):	KY Commission on Human Ri	ights, KY League of	Cities, LRC Staff	
Preparer: HT	Reviewer:	AS (MDA)	Date: 2/3/25	