

**Local Government Mandate Statement
Kentucky Legislative Research Commission
2026 Regular Session**

Part I: Measure Information

Bill Request #:	1694	Bill #:	HB 287
Document ID #:	2970	Sponsor:	Rep. Mary Lou Marzian
Bill Title:	AN ACT relating to plastic waste.		

Unit of	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban-County
Government:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charter County	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consolidated Local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unified Local

Office(s) Impacted: Local Governments

Requirement: ☒ Mandatory ☐ Optional

Effect on Powers
& Duties: ☐ Modifies Existing ☒ Adds New ☐ Eliminates Existing

Other Fiscal Statement(s) that may exist: ☐ Actuarial Analysis ☒ Corrections Impact
☐ Health Benefit Mandate ☐ State Employee Health Plan

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

HB 287 would amend KRS 224.50-585 to define terms related to commonly used plastic items and would:

- establish a ban on plastic, single-use carryout bags by July 1, 2031 with some exceptions;
- establish a ban on retail businesses serving food or beverages in containers made from polystyrene foam or Styrofoam and providing single-use plastic straws unless requested by a customer by July 1, 2029; and
- prohibit the intentional release of more than 25 plastic balloons outdoors during a 24-hour period if not for scientific or meteorological purposes.

HB 287 would establish civil penalty of \$100 per day for violations.

HB 287 would have a minimal negative fiscal impact on local governments related to amending or creating new ordinances to comply.

Local governments that choose to create or amend local ordinances will incur costs associated with the drafting, publication, indexing and recording of adopted ordinances, and at least every five years, review and eliminate redundant, obsolete, inconsistent, and invalid provisions.

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 2020, the average hourly rate was \$107. 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.

According to the Kentucky Association of Counties, “The cost of publishing the ordinance would be borne by the local government enacting the ordinance. Most county ordinances are required to be published once after passage (KRS 67.077). An exception to this is the county budget ordinance which requires two advertisements.” While they do not have data on the cost of publishing individual ordinances, a survey conducted in 2023 on total county publication costs found that counties spent on average \$13,433 in FY2022 on publications.

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

Preparer: JB **Reviewer:** TJ (MDA) **Date:** 1/13/26