

provisions excluding sex offenses and/or murder not done under the influence of extreme emotional disturbance for which there exists a reasonable explanation or excuse.

It is not known how many of these individuals would register to vote, *if voters ratify the proposed constitutional amendment*. Over the last five years, the maximum number of civil rights restoration (defined by KRS 196.045 as the ability to vote, serve on a jury, obtain a professional or vocational license, and hold an elective office) applications by felony offenders to the Governor was 1,465 per annum with an approximate acceptance rate of 80%.

Part III: Fiscal Explanation, Bill Provisions, and Estimated Cost

The costs of HB 26 to local governments due to adding a constitutional amendment to a ballot would be minimal.

According to Harp Enterprises, a vendor that provides electronic voting machines to 97 Kentucky counties, there are additional programming costs associated with adding a new category to the ballot on an already scheduled statewide election. For example, the cost to add a new category to the ballot for Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government, with 291 precincts, is estimated to be between \$3,000 and \$4,000, and for Franklin County, with 44 precincts, the cost is estimated to be between \$1,250 and \$2,000.

If voters ratify the constitutional amendment, County Clerks anticipate minimal, if any, additional costs associated with new voter registrations.

Data Source(s): LRC Staff, Kentucky Department of Corrections (DOC), Harp Enterprises, The Sentencing Project's "State-Level Estimates of Felon Disenfranchisement in the United States, 2010", The League of Women Voters of Kentucky's "Felony Disenfranchisement in the Commonwealth of Kentucky", Kentucky County Clerks Association

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