

The constitutional amendment stipulates that members of the General Assembly shall represent the new districts as defined by and on the effective date of the redistricting legislation and that the new districts shall apply to all elections after the effective date of the redistricting legislation.

Also, the General Assembly would be required to remain in continuous session, without pay to the members, for the sole purpose of redistricting if it fails to redistrict the state by April 15 of the first even-numbered year regular session following receipt of the decennial census data.

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

The fiscal impact of SB 27 on local governments due to adding a constitutional amendment to a ballot would be a minimal additional cost.

The Kentucky Constitution (Section 256) specifies that constitutional amendments are only added to the ballot for the general election in even-numbered years (“next general election for members of the House of Representatives”). Therefore the constitutional amendment would be submitted to the voters in November, 2016.

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.

Data Source(s): LRC Staff, Harp Enterprises

Preparer: Katherine L. Halloran **Reviewer:** MCY **Date:** 2/4/15