



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

**The savings of SB 10 GA to local governments due to eliminating a primary and general election, *provided that voters ratify the constitutional amendment*, would be significant.**

At present; assuming 3,731 precincts; \$4,000 per precinct in total costs (\$2,000 each for primary and general elections); and state reimbursement of \$398 per precinct (\$199 each for primary and general elections), the savings to local governments would be about \$13.4 million during the calendar year of the eliminated primary and general election.

Applying an inflationary factor to determine the savings starting in calendar year 2023 (first year in which primary and general elections would be eliminated under this legislation) may be inapplicable given population shifts, potential advances in voting technology (on-line voting), and changes in the state reimbursement rate and compensation to poll workers (currently set by counties with a minimum of \$10 for one mandatory training session and a minimum of \$60 for election day as well as supplemental payment for mileage).

**The costs of SB 10 GA 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.

**Data Source(s):** LRC Staff, Kentucky County Clerk's Association, Harp Enterprises

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