

- the county clerk’s responsibility regarding the makeup of the non-partisan ballot including how the names shall appear on the ballot and wording to clearly identifying these offices as nonpartisan;
- how unexpired terms of non-partisan offices are to be filled; and
- procedures regarding how to deal with situations where none of the primary candidates are available for the regular election due to death, incapacity, or withdrawal.

Any person who violates any of the above provisions or duties shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

The fiscal impact of HB 168 on local governments is expected to be minimal.

The Kentucky County Clerk’s Association doesn’t think there would be substantial cost in implementing HB 168. Ballot printing cost should be similar to current cost. Whereas there will be a need to educate the public on the new non-partisan ballot, that will be an added expense to their office if money is not made available for this purpose.

A person convicted of a Class A misdemeanor may be incarcerated for up to twelve months. Misdemeanants are housed in one of Kentucky’s 74 full service jails or three life safety jails. While the expense of housing inmates varies by jail, this estimated impact will be based on an average cost to incarcerate of \$35.43 per day. While the majority of misdemeanor defendants are granted bail, those who do not will also cost local jails an average cost to incarcerate of \$35.43 per day.

Part III: Differences to Local Government Mandate Statement from Prior Versions

Part II refers to HB 168 as introduced. There are no prior versions of this bill.

Data Source(s): LRC Staff, KACo, County Clerk's Association; KY Department of Corrections

Preparer: Wendell F. Butler **Reviewer:** KHC **Date:** 1/14/22