

The compensatory rate also ensures this would not have any significant impact on the sheriff's fee (based on a percentage) he receives for collecting the tax due.

The fiscal impact of requiring local governments to add a constitutional amendment to a ballot would be minimal, though for counties with smaller budgets the impact may be minimal to moderate.

By the language of the bill and as allowed by Section 256 of the Kentucky Constitution the proposed amendment would be submitted to the voters at the next regular election at which members of the General Assembly are chosen. This means the proposed amendment would be considered in November 2024.

Balloting and publishing proposed constitutional amendments is a regular duty of county clerks, paid for by the county fiscal court. There are additional programming costs associated with adding a new category (local option question or constitutional amendment) to the ballot on an already scheduled statewide election.

Ballot printing costs are also a factor in election expenses. If the proposed amendment results in additional pages needed for the ballot, that would be an additional cost to the county clerk's office. It has been estimated that the cost of one extra page for a ballot is \$0.25.

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

Part II refers to HB 105 as introduced. There are no prior versions.

Data Source(s): LRC Staff

Preparer: WB (JB) **Reviewer:** KHC **Date:** 2/8/23