SECOND REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 630

97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

4779H.06C

D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 71.015, 77.030, 79.050, 94.902, 115.013, 115.104, 115.121, 115.123, 115.124, 115.221, 115.231, 115.237, 115.251, 115.253, 115.255, 115.257, 115.261, 115.263, 115.265, 115.267, 115.269, 115.271, 115.273, 115.291, 115.293, 115.301, 115.305, 115.342, 115.346, 115.395, 115.417, 115.420, 115.431, 115.443, 115.453, 115.475, 115.477, 115.479, 115.483, 115.485, 115.487, 115.489, 115.495, 115.503, 115.607, 115.755, 130.026, and 162.481, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof forty-one new sections relating to elections.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 71.015, 77.030, 79.050, 94.902, 115.013, 115.104, 115.121,

- 2 115.123, 115.124, 115.221, 115.231, 115.237, 115.251, 115.253, 115.255, 115.257, 115.261,
- 3 115.263, 115.265, 115.267, 115.269, 115.271, 115.273, 115.291, 115.293, 115.301, 115.305,
- 4 115.342, 115.346, 115.395, 115.417, 115.420, 115.431, 115.443, 115.453, 115.475, 115.477,
- 5 115.479, 115.483, 115.485, 115.487, 115.489, 115.495, 115.503, 115.607, 115.755, 130.026, and
- 6 162.481, RSMo, are repealed and forty-one new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known
- 7 as sections 71.015, 77.030, 79.050, 94.902, 115.013, 115.104, 115.121, 115.123, 115.124,
- 8 115.221, 115.237, 115.255, 115.257, 115.261, 115.263, 115.265, 115.267, 115.269, 115.271,
- 9 115.273, 115.291, 115.293, 115.342, 115.395, 115.417, 115.420, 115.431, 115.443, 115.453,
- 10 115.475, 115.477, 115.479, 115.483, 115.495, 115.503, 115.607, 115.755, 115.960, 130.026,
- 11 162.481, and 190.336, to read as follows:
 - 71.015. 1. Should any city, town, or village, not located in any county of the first
- 2 classification which has adopted a constitutional charter for its own local government, seek to
- 3 annex an area to which objection is made, the following shall be satisfied:

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

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- (1) Before the governing body of any city, town, or village has adopted a resolution to annex any unincorporated area of land, such city, town, or village shall first as a condition precedent determine that the land to be annexed is contiguous to the existing city, town, or village limits and that the length of the contiguous boundary common to the existing city, town, or village limit and the proposed area to be annexed is at least fifteen percent of the length of the perimeter of the area proposed for annexation.
 - (2) The governing body of any city, town, or village shall propose an ordinance setting forth the following:
 - (a) The area to be annexed and affirmatively stating that the boundaries comply with the condition precedent referred to in subdivision (1) above;
- 14 (b) That such annexation is reasonable and necessary to the proper development of the city, town, or village;
- 16 (c) That the city has developed a plan of intent to provide services to the area proposed for annexation;
 - (d) That a public hearing shall be held prior to the adoption of the ordinance;
 - (e) When the annexation is proposed to be effective, the effective date being up to thirty-six months from the date of any election held in conjunction thereto.
 - (3) The city, town, or village shall fix a date for a public hearing on the ordinance and make a good faith effort to notify all fee owners of record within the area proposed to be annexed by certified mail, not less than thirty nor more than sixty days before the hearing, and notify all residents of the area by publication of notice in a newspaper of general circulation qualified to publish legal matters in the county or counties where the proposed area is located, at least once a week for three consecutive weeks prior to the hearing, with at least one such notice being not more than twenty days and not less than ten days before the hearing.
 - (4) At the hearing referred to in subdivision (3) **of this subsection**, the city, town, or village shall present the plan of intent and evidence in support thereof to include:
 - (a) A list of major services presently provided by the city, town, or village including, but not limited to, police and fire protection, water and sewer systems, street maintenance, parks and recreation, and refuse collection;
 - (b) A proposed time schedule whereby the city, town, or village plans to provide such services to the residents of the proposed area to be annexed within three years from the date the annexation is to become effective;
- 36 (c) The level at which the city, town, or village assesses property and the rate at which 37 it taxes that property;
 - (d) How the city, town, or village proposes to zone the area to be annexed;
 - (e) When the proposed annexation shall become effective.

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- (5) Following the hearing, and either before or after the election held in subdivision (6) of this subsection, should the governing body of the city, town, or village vote favorably by ordinance to annex the area, the governing body of the city, town or village shall file an action in the circuit court of the county in which such unincorporated area is situated, under the provisions of chapter 527, praying for a declaratory judgment authorizing such annexation. The petition in such action shall state facts showing:
- (a) The area to be annexed and its conformity with the condition precedent referred to in subdivision (1) of this subsection;
- (b) That such annexation is reasonable and necessary to the proper development of the city, town, or village; and
- (c) The ability of the city, town, or village to furnish normal municipal services of the city, town, or village to the unincorporated area within a reasonable time not to exceed three years after the annexation is to become effective. Such action shall be a class action against the inhabitants of such unincorporated area under the provisions of section 507.070.
- (6) Except as provided in subsection 3 of this section, if the court authorizes the city, town, or village to make an annexation, the legislative body of such city, town, or village shall not have the power to extend the limits of the city, town, or village by such annexation until an election is held at which the proposition for annexation is approved by a majority of the total votes cast in the city, town, or village and by a separate majority of the total votes cast in the unincorporated territory sought to be annexed. However, should less than a majority of the total votes cast in the area proposed to be annexed vote in favor of the proposal, but at least a majority of the total votes cast in the city, town, or village vote in favor of the proposal, then the proposal shall again be voted upon in not more than one hundred [twenty] sixty days by both the registered voters of the city, town, or village and the registered voters of the area proposed to be annexed. If at least two-thirds of the qualified electors voting thereon are in favor of the annexation, then the city, town, or village may proceed to annex the territory. If the proposal fails to receive the necessary majority, no part of the area sought to be annexed may be the subject of another proposal to annex for a period of two years from the date of the election, except that, during the two-year period, the owners of all fee interests of record in the area or any portion of the area may petition the city, town, or village for the annexation of the land owned by them pursuant to the procedures in section 71.012. The elections shall if authorized be held, except as herein otherwise provided, in accordance with the general state law governing special elections, and the entire cost of the election or elections shall be paid by the city, town, or village proposing to annex the territory.
- (7) Failure to comply in providing services to the said area or to zone in compliance with the plan of intent within three years after the effective date of the annexation, unless compliance

is made unreasonable by an act of God, shall give rise to a cause of action for deannexation which may be filed in the circuit court by any resident of the area who was residing in the area at the time the annexation became effective.

- (8) No city, town, or village which has filed an action under this section as this section read prior to May 13, 1980, which action is part of an annexation proceeding pending on May 13, 1980, shall be required to comply with subdivision (5) of this subsection in regard to such annexation proceeding.
- (9) If the area proposed for annexation includes a public road or highway but does not include all of the land adjoining such road or highway, then such fee owners of record, of the lands adjoining said highway shall be permitted to intervene in the declaratory judgment action described in subdivision (5) of this subsection.
- 2. Notwithstanding any provision of subsection 1 of this section, for any annexation by any city with a population of three hundred fifty thousand or more inhabitants which is located in more than one county that becomes effective after August 28, 1994, if such city has not provided water and sewer service to such annexed area within three years of the effective date of the annexation, a cause of action shall lie for deannexation, unless the failure to provide such water and sewer service to the annexed area is made unreasonable by an act of God. The cause of action for deannexation may be filed in the circuit court by any resident of the annexed area who is presently residing in the area at the time of the filing of the suit and was a resident of the annexed area at the time the annexation became effective. If the suit for deannexation is successful, the city shall be liable for all court costs and attorney fees.
- 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (6) of subsection 1 of this section, all cities, towns, and villages located in any county of the first classification with a charter form of government with a population of two hundred thousand or more inhabitants which adjoins a county with a population of nine hundred thousand or more inhabitants shall comply with the provisions of this subsection. If the court authorizes any city, town, or village subject to this subsection to make an annexation, the legislative body of such city, town or village shall not have the power to extend the limits of such city, town, or village by such annexation until an election is held at which the proposition for annexation is approved by a majority of the total votes cast in such city, town, or village and by a separate majority of the total votes cast in the unincorporated territory sought to be annexed; except that:
- (1) In the case of a proposed annexation in any area which is contiguous to the existing city, town or village and which is within an area designated as flood plain by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and which is inhabited by no more than thirty registered voters and for which a final declaratory judgment has been granted prior to January 1, 1993, approving such annexation and where notarized affidavits expressing approval of the proposed annexation

are obtained from a majority of the registered voters residing in the area to be annexed, the area may be annexed by an ordinance duly enacted by the governing body and no elections shall be required; and

(2) In the case of a proposed annexation of unincorporated territory in which no qualified electors reside, if at least a majority of the qualified electors voting on the proposition are in favor of the annexation, the city, town or village may proceed to annex the territory and no subsequent election shall be required.

If the proposal fails to receive the necessary separate majorities, no part of the area sought to be annexed may be the subject of any other proposal to annex for a period of two years from the date of such election, except that, during the two-year period, the owners of all fee interests of record in the area or any portion of the area may petition the city, town, or village for the annexation of the land owned by them pursuant to the procedures in section 71.012 or 71.014. The election shall, if authorized, be held, except as otherwise provided in this section, in accordance with the general state laws governing special elections, and the entire cost of the election or elections shall be paid by the city, town, or village proposing to annex the territory. Failure of the city, town or village to comply in providing services to the area or to zone in compliance with the plan of intent within three years after the effective date of the annexation, unless compliance is made unreasonable by an act of God, shall give rise to a cause of action for deannexation which may be filed in the circuit court not later than four years after the effective date of the annexation by any resident of the area who was residing in such area at the time the annexation became effective or by any nonresident owner of real property in such area.

4. Except for a cause of action for deannexation under subdivision (2) of subsection 3 of this section, any action of any kind seeking to deannex from any city, town, or village any area annexed under this section, or seeking in any way to reverse, invalidate, set aside, or otherwise challenge such annexation or oust such city, town, or village from jurisdiction over such annexed area shall be brought within five years of the date of the adoption of the annexation ordinance.

77.030. 1. Unless it elects to be governed by subsection 2 of this section, the council shall by ordinance divide the city into not less than four wards, and two councilmen shall be elected from each of such wards by the qualified voters thereof at the first election for councilmen in cities hereafter adopting the provisions of this chapter; the one receiving the highest number of votes in each ward shall hold his office for two years, and the one receiving the next highest number of votes shall hold his office for one year; but thereafter each ward shall elect annually one councilman, who shall hold his office for two years.

2. In lieu of electing councilmen as provided in subsection 1 of this section, the council may elect to establish wards and elect councilmen as provided in this subsection. If the council

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so elects, it shall, by ordinance, divide the city into not less than four wards, and one councilman shall be elected from each of such wards by the qualified voters thereof at the first election for councilmen held in the city after it adopts the provisions of this subsection. At the first election held under this subsection the councilmen elected from the odd-numbered wards shall be elected for a term of one year and the councilmen elected from the even-numbered wards shall be elected for a term of two years. At each annual election held thereafter, successors for councilmen whose terms expire in such year shall be elected for a term of two years.

- 3. (1) Council members may serve four-year terms if the two-year terms provided under subsection 1 or 2 of this section have been extended to four years by approval of a majority of the voters voting on the proposal.
- - (3) If a majority of the voters voting approve the proposal authorized in this subsection, the members of council who would serve two years under subsections 1 and 2 of this section shall be elected to four-year terms beginning with any election occurring after approval of the ballot question.
 - 4. In any city that has approved the proposal under subsection 3 of this section, the council may, by ordinance, elect to establish a system for holding elections for one-half of the council every other year. The ordinance may stipulate that any council member whose term of office expires during the year of the next election after the adoption of the ordinance shall be elected for a term of three years. Any council member not elected to a three-year term at such election shall be elected for a term of four years at the election in the year in which the member's term of office expires. All successors for council shall thereafter be elected to four-year terms of office. Any new terms in office for particular wards shall be effective only upon the expiration of any term in office authorized under this section for a particular ward prior to the adoption of an ordinance under this subsection.

79.050. 1. The following officers shall be elected by the qualified voters of the city, and shall hold office for the term of two years, except as otherwise provided in this section, and until their successors are elected and qualified, to wit: mayor and board of aldermen. The board of aldermen may provide by ordinance, after the approval of a majority of the voters voting at an election at which the issue is submitted, for the appointment of a collector and for the appointment of a chief of police, who shall perform all duties required of the marshal by law, and any other police officers found by the board of aldermen to be necessary for the good government

- of the city. The marshal or chief of police shall be twenty-one years of age or older. If the board of aldermen does not provide for the appointment of a chief of police and collector as provided by this section, a city marshal, who shall be twenty-one years of age or older, and collector shall be elected, and the board of aldermen may provide by ordinance that the same person may be elected marshal and collector, at the same election, and hold both offices and the board of aldermen may provide by ordinance for the election of city assessor, city attorney, city clerk and street commissioner, who shall hold their respective offices for a term of two years and until their successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified, except that the term of the city marshal shall be four years.
 - 2. The board of aldermen may provide by ordinance, after the approval of a majority of the voters voting thereon at the next municipal election at which the issue is submitted, that the term of the collector shall be four years and the term of the mayor shall be two, three, or four years. Any person elected as collector after the passage of such an ordinance shall serve for a term of four years and until his successor is elected and qualified. Any person elected as mayor after the passage of such ordinance shall serve for a term of two, three, or four years, as provided, and until his successor is elected and qualified.
 - 3. The board of aldermen may provide by ordinance that the term of the board of aldermen shall be four years. Such ordinance shall be submitted by the board to the voters of the city and shall take effect only upon the approval of a majority of the voters voting at an election at which the issue is submitted. Any person elected to the board of aldermen after the passage of such an ordinance shall serve for a term of four years and until his successor is elected and qualified.
 - 4. In any city that has approved the proposal under subsection 3 of this section, the board of aldermen may, by ordinance, elect to establish a system for holding elections for one-half of the board of aldermen every other year. The ordinance may stipulate that any member of the board of aldermen whose term of office expires during the year of the next election after the adoption of the ordinance shall be elected for a term of three years. Any member of the board of aldermen not elected to a three-year term at such election shall be elected for a term of four years at the election in the year in which the member's term of office expires. All successors for the board of aldermen shall thereafter be elected to four-year terms of office. Any new terms in office for the board of aldermen shall be effective only upon the expiration of any term in office authorized under this section prior to the adoption of an ordinance under this subsection.
 - 94.902. 1. (1) The governing body of the following cities may impose a sales tax as provided in this section:

- 3 (a) Any city of the third classification with more than twenty-six thousand three hundred 4 but less than twenty-six thousand seven hundred inhabitants[, or];
 - **(b)** Any city of the fourth classification with more than thirty thousand three hundred but fewer than thirty thousand seven hundred inhabitants[, or];
 - (c) Any city of the fourth classification with more than twenty-four thousand eight hundred but fewer than twenty-five thousand inhabitants[,]; and
 - (d) Any city of the third classification with more than four thousand but fewer than four thousand five hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the first classification with more than two hundred thousand but fewer than two hundred sixty thousand inhabitants; and
 - (e) Any special charter city with more than twenty nine thousand, but fewer than thirty-two thousand inhabitants.
 - (2) The governing body of any city listed in subdivision (1) of this subsection may impose, by order or ordinance, a sales tax on all retail sales made in the city which are subject to taxation under chapter 144. The tax authorized in this section may be imposed in an amount of up to one-half of one percent, and shall be imposed solely for the purpose of improving the public safety for such city, including but not limited to expenditures on equipment, city employee salaries and benefits, and facilities for police, fire and emergency medical providers. The tax authorized in this section shall be in addition to all other sales taxes imposed by law, and shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes. The order or ordinance imposing a sales tax under this section shall not become effective unless the governing body of the city submits to the voters residing within the city, at a county or state general, primary, or special election, a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city to impose a tax under this section.
 - 2. The ballot of submission for the tax authorized in this section shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the city of	(city's name) impose a citywide sales tax at
a rate of (insert rate of percent) percent for	the purpose of improving the public safety of
the city?	

 \Box YES \Box NO

If you are in favor of the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "YES". If you are opposed to the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "NO". If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the proposal, then the ordinance or order and any amendments to the order or ordinance shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of the adoption of the sales tax. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon

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are opposed to the proposal, then the tax shall not become effective unless the proposal is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters and such proposal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the proposal. However, in no event shall a proposal under this section be submitted to the voters sooner than twelve months from the date of the last proposal under this section.

- 3. Any sales tax imposed under this section shall be administered, collected, enforced, and operated as required in section 32.087. All sales taxes collected by the director of the department of revenue under this section on behalf of any city, less one percent for cost of collection which shall be deposited in the state's general revenue fund after payment of premiums for surety bonds as provided in section 32.087, shall be deposited in a special trust fund, which is hereby created in the state treasury, to be known as the "City Public Safety Sales Tax Trust Fund". The moneys in the trust fund shall not be deemed to be state funds and shall not be commingled with any funds of the state. The provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary notwithstanding, money in this fund shall not be transferred and placed to the credit of the general revenue fund. The director shall keep accurate records of the amount of money in the trust fund and which was collected in each city imposing a sales tax under this section, and the records shall be open to the inspection of officers of the city and the public. Not later than the tenth day of each month the director shall distribute all moneys deposited in the trust fund during the preceding month to the city which levied the tax. Such funds shall be deposited with the city treasurer of each such city, and all expenditures of funds arising from the trust fund shall be by an appropriation act to be enacted by the governing body of each such city. Expenditures may be made from the fund for any functions authorized in the ordinance or order adopted by the governing body submitting the tax to the voters. If the tax is repealed, all funds remaining in the special trust fund shall continue to be used solely for the designated purposes. Any funds in the special trust fund which are not needed for current expenditures shall be invested in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund.
- 4. The director of the department of revenue may authorize the state treasurer to make refunds from the amounts in the trust fund and credited to any city for erroneous payments and overpayments made, and may redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such cities. If any city abolishes the tax, the city shall notify the director of the action at least ninety days before the effective date of the repeal, and the director may order retention in the trust fund, for a period of one year, of two percent of the amount collected after receipt of such notice to cover possible refunds or overpayment of the tax and to redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such accounts. After one year has elapsed after the effective date of abolition of the tax in such city, the director shall remit the balance in the account to the city

and close the account of that city. The director shall notify each city of each instance of any amount refunded or any check redeemed from receipts due the city.

5. The governing body of any city that has adopted the sales tax authorized in this section may submit the question of repeal of the tax to the voters on any date available for elections for the city. The ballot of submission shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall	(insert the name of the city) repeal the sales tax
imposed at a rate of	(insert rate of percent) percent for the purpose of improving the public
safety of the city?	

 \square YES \square NO

If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal are in favor of repeal, that repeal shall become effective on December thirty-first of the calendar year in which such repeal was approved. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the repeal, then the sales tax authorized in this section shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters, and the repeal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

- 6. Whenever the governing body of any city that has adopted the sales tax authorized in this section receives a petition, signed by ten percent of the registered voters of the city voting in the last gubernatorial election, calling for an election to repeal the sales tax imposed under this section, the governing body shall submit to the voters of the city a proposal to repeal the tax. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the repeal, that repeal shall become effective on December thirty-first of the calendar year in which such repeal was approved. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the repeal, then the tax shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters and the repeal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.
- 7. Except as modified in this section, all provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087 shall apply to the tax imposed under this section.
- 115.013. As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly implies otherwise, the following terms mean:
- (1) "Automatic tabulating equipment", the apparatus necessary to examine and automatically count votes, and the data processing machines which are used for counting votes and tabulating results;
- 6 (2) "Ballot", the ballot card, paper ballot or ballot designed for use with an electronic voting system on which each voter may cast all votes to which he or she is entitled at an election;

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- 8 (3) "Ballot card", a ballot which is voted by making a punch or sensor mark which can 9 be tabulated by automatic tabulating equipment;
- 10 (4) "Ballot label", the card, paper, booklet, page or other material containing the names 11 of all offices and candidates and statements of all questions to be voted on;
 - (5) "Counting location", a location selected by the election authority for the automatic processing or counting, or both, of ballots;
 - (6) "County", any one of the several counties of this state or the City of St. Louis;
 - (7) "Disqualified", a determination made by a court of competent jurisdiction, the Missouri ethics commission, an election authority or any other body authorized by law to make such a determination that a candidate is ineligible to hold office or not entitled to be voted on for office;
 - (8) "District", an area within the state or within a political subdivision of the state from which a person is elected to represent the area on a policy-making body with representatives of other areas in the state or political subdivision;
 - (9) "Electronic voting machine", any part of an electronic voting system on which a voter is able to cast a ballot under this chapter;
 - [(9)] (10) "Electronic voting system", a system of casting votes by use of marking devices, and counting votes by use of automatic tabulating or data processing equipment, and includes computerized voting systems;
 - [(10)] (11) "Established political party" for the state, a political party which, at either of the last two general elections, polled for its candidate for any statewide office, more than two percent of the entire vote cast for the office. "Established political party" for any district or political subdivision shall mean a political party which polled more than two percent of the entire vote cast at either of the last two elections in which the district or political subdivision voted as a unit for the election of officers or representatives to serve its area;
 - [(11)] (12) "Federal office", the office of presidential elector, United States senator, or representative in Congress;
- [(12)] (13) "Independent", a candidate who is not a candidate of any political party and who is running for an office for which party candidates may run;
- [(13)] (14) "Major political party", the political party whose candidates received the highest or second highest number of votes at the last general election;
- [(14)] (15) "Marking device", either an apparatus in which ballots are inserted and voted by use of a punch apparatus, or any approved device which will enable the votes to be counted by automatic tabulating equipment;
- 42 [(15)] **(16)** "Municipal" or "municipality", a city, village, or incorporated town of this state;

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- [(16)] (17) "New party", any political group which has filed a valid petition and is entitled to place its list of candidates on the ballot at the next general or special election;
- [(17)] (18) "Nonpartisan", a candidate who is not a candidate of any political party and who is running for an office for which party candidates may not run;
 - [(18)] (19) "Political party", any established political party and any new party;
- 49 **[**(19)**] (20)** "Political subdivision", a county, city, town, village, or township of a township organization county;
- [(20)] **(21)** "Polling place", the voting place designated for all voters residing in one or more precincts for any election;
 - [(21)] (22) "Precincts", the geographical areas into which the election authority divides its jurisdiction for the purpose of conducting elections;
 - [(22)] (23) "Public office", any office established by constitution, statute or charter and any employment under the United States, the state of Missouri, or any political subdivision or special district, but does not include any office in the reserve forces or the National Guard or the office of notary public or city attorney in cities of the third classification or cities of the fourth classification;
- [(23)] (24) "Question", any measure on the ballot which can be voted "YES" or "NO";
- [(24)] (25) "Relative within the first degree by consanguinity or affinity", a spouse, parent, or child of a person;
 - [(25)] (26) "Relative within the second degree by consanguinity or affinity", a spouse, parent, child, grandparent, brother, sister, grandchild, mother-in-law, father-in-law, daughter-in-law, or son-in-law;
 - [(26)] (27) "Special district", any school district, water district, fire protection district, hospital district, health center, nursing district, or other districts with taxing authority, or other district formed pursuant to the laws of Missouri to provide limited, specific services;
 - [(27)] (28) "Special election", elections called by any school district, water district, fire protection district, or other district formed pursuant to the laws of Missouri to provide limited, specific services; and
- 72 **[**(28)**] (29)** "Voting district", the one or more precincts within which all voters vote at a single polling place for any election.
 - 115.104. 1. As used in this section, the term "participant" means a Missouri youth election participant.
- 2. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, any person more than fifteen years of age but less than eighteen years of age who is in full-time attendance in a school of this state may aid and assist any election judge or election authority authorized or appointed pursuant to this chapter. Such [persons] person shall be known as a "Missouri Youth Election [Participants]

 Participant" and shall, before entering upon the duties related to an election conducted pursuant to this chapter, take and subscribe the following oath, which shall be signed by the participant and an original copy thereof delivered to the election authority:

I solemnly swear or affirm that I will impartially discharge the duties of a Missouri youth election participant by following to the best of my ability the instructions of any election judge, election authority, or teacher of my school. I also swear or affirm that I will not disclose how any voter has voted unless I am told to do so by an election judge, election authority, or a court of law in a proper judicial proceeding. I also swear or affirm that I will make no statement nor give any information of any kind tending in any way to show the state of the count of votes prior to the close of the polls on election day, nor will I make any statement during the conduct of my duties which tends to show my preferences for any issue or candidate involved in the election.

.....

Signature of Missouri Youth

Election Participant

- 3. If, in the opinion of the chief administrative officer of any high school of this state, the appointment of students in the tenth, eleventh or twelfth grade as Missouri youth election participants would benefit those persons involved and the election process, the officer may nominate such persons as participants. The chief administrative officer shall establish the academic and behavioral standards for qualification, but persons nominated shall, at a minimum:
 - (1) Have demonstrated age-appropriate academic ability and demeanor;
 - (2) Be a person of good repute who can speak, read and write the English language; and
- (3) Not be related within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity to any person whose name appears on the ballot, except that no participant shall be disqualified if related within such degree to an unopposed candidate.
- 4. The chief administrative officer of the school shall transmit a written list of nominees to the election authority of the jurisdiction at least sixty days prior to the election. If, in the opinion of the election authority, the appointment of participants nominated pursuant to this section would not be disruptive to the election process, the election authority may appoint any number of participants for each polling place or place where votes are to be counted within its jurisdiction. Such appointment shall include a schedule of the time during which the participant is expected to serve. [No participant shall be entitled to any compensation or remuneration for the time served as a participant or costs incurred in the performance of his duties.] Nothing in this section shall be construed to mandate the appointment of any participant if, in the sole discretion of the election authority, the presence of such participants in any polling place or place where votes are counted would be disruptive to the orderly election process.

- 5. Subject to the provisions of this section and under the direct supervision of the election authority or election judges, each participant may assist in the administration of the polling place, assist in the counting of votes, assist in the execution of any administrative duty of any election authority or election judge, and perform any other election-day-related duty as instructed.
- 6. Each election authority and election judge appointed pursuant to this chapter shall have the authority to direct any Missouri youth election participant in his duties and to compel compliance with law. Each election authority may, in its sole discretion, substitute participants on or before election day. Each election authority or election judge shall have the authority at any time to take any action necessary to remove any participant from any polling place or place where votes are being counted. It shall be the duty of any law enforcement officer, if requested by the election authority or judges of election, to exclude any participant from the polling place or place where votes are being counted.
- 7. In order to best prepare students for duty as Missouri youth election participants pursuant to this section, each high school of this state may offer a course of instruction in the democratic electoral process which concentrates upon the election law of this state. The high school may require successful completion of such a course prior to qualification for nomination as a Missouri youth election participant.
- 115.121. 1. The general election day shall be the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of even-numbered years.
- 2. The primary election day shall be the first Tuesday after the first Monday in August of even-numbered years.
- 3. The election day for the election of political subdivision and special district officers shall be the first Tuesday after the first Monday in April each year; and shall be known as the general municipal election day.
- [4. In addition to the primary election day provided for in subsection 2 of this section, for the year 2003, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in August, 2003, also shall be a primary election day for the purpose of permitting school districts and other political subdivisions of Missouri to incur debt in accordance with the provisions of article VI, section 26(a) through 26(g) of the Missouri Constitution, with the approval of four-sevenths of the eligible voters of such school district or other political subdivision voting thereon, to provide funds for the acquisition, construction, equipping, improving, restoration, and furnishing of facilities to replace, repair, reconstruct, reequip, restore, and refurnish facilities damaged, destroyed, or lost due to severe weather, including, without limitation, windstorms, hail storms, flooding, tornadic winds, rainstorms and the like which occurred during the month of April or May, 2003.

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- 5. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of section 115.125, the officer or agency calling an election on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of August, 2003, shall notify the election authorities responsible for conducting the election not later than 5:00 p.m. on the sixth Tuesday prior to the election. For purposes of any such election, all references in section 115.125 to the tenth Tuesday prior to such election shall be deemed to refer to the sixth Tuesday prior to such election.
 - 6. In addition to the general election day provided for in subsection 1 of this section, for the year 2009 the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November shall be a general election day for the purpose of permitting school districts to incur debt in accordance with the provisions of article VI, section 26(a) through 26(g) of the Missouri Constitution, with the approval of four-sevenths of the eligible voters of such school district, to provide funds for school districts to acquire, construct, equip, improve, restore, and furnish public school facilities in accordance with the provisions of Section 54F of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which provides for qualified school construction bonds and the provisions of Section 54AA of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which provides for build America bonds, as well as in accordance with the provisions of Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which provides for traditional government bonds.]
- 115.123. 1. All public elections shall be held on Tuesday. Except as provided in subsections 2 and 3 of this section, and section 247.180, all public elections shall be held on the general election day, the primary election day, the general municipal election day, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, or on another day expressly provided by city or county charter, and in nonprimary years on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in August. Bond elections may be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in February but no other issue shall be included on the ballot for such election.
 - 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section, an election for a presidential primary held pursuant to sections 115.755 to 115.785 shall be held on the [first] **second** Tuesday after the first Monday in [February] **March** of each presidential election year.
- 3. The following elections shall be exempt from the provisions of subsection 1 of this section:
 - (1) Bond elections necessitated by fire, vandalism or natural disaster;
 - (2) Elections for which ownership of real property is required by law for voting;
 - (3) Special elections to fill vacancies and to decide tie votes or election contests; and
- 16 (4) Tax elections necessitated by a financial hardship due to a five percent or greater 17 decline in per-pupil state revenue to a school district from the previous year.
 - 4. Nothing in this section prohibits a charter city or county from having its primary election in March if the charter provided for a March primary before August 28, 1999.

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5. Nothing in this section shall prohibit elections held pursuant to section 65.600, but no other issues shall be on the March ballot except pursuant to this chapter.

115.124. 1. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, in a nonpartisan election in any political subdivision or special district [except for] including municipal elections in any city, town, or village with one thousand or fewer inhabitants that have adopted a proposal under subsection 3 of this section but excluding municipal elections in any city, town, or village with more than one thousand inhabitants, if the notice provided for in subsection 5 of section 115.127 has been published in at least one newspaper of general circulation as defined in section 493.050 in the district, and if the number of candidates who have filed for a particular office is equal to the number of positions in that office to be filled by the election, no election shall be held for such office, and the candidates shall assume the responsibilities of their offices at the same time and in the same manner as if they had been elected. If no election is held for such office as provided in this section, the election authority shall publish a notice containing the names of the candidates who shall assume the responsibilities of office under this section. Such notice shall be published in at least one newspaper of general circulation as defined in section 493.050 in such political subdivision or district by the first of the month in which the election would have occurred, had it been contested. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, if at any election the number of candidates filing for a particular office exceeds the number of positions to be filled at such election, the election authority shall hold the election as scheduled, even if a sufficient number of candidates withdraw from such contest for that office so that the number of candidates remaining after the filing deadline is equal to the number of positions to be filled.

2. The election authority or political subdivision responsible for the oversight of the filing of candidates in any nonpartisan election in any political subdivision or special district shall clearly designate where candidates, or candidate's representative if the candidate filed under subsection 2 of section 115.355, shall form a line to effectuate such filings and determine the order of such filings; except that, in the case of candidates who file a declaration of candidacy with the election authority or political subdivision prior to 5:00 p.m. on the first day for filing, the election authority or political subdivision may determine by random drawing the order in which such candidates' names shall appear on the ballot. If a drawing is conducted pursuant to this subsection, it shall be conducted so that each candidate, or candidate's representative if the candidate filed under subsection 2 of section 115.355, may draw a number at random at the time of filing. If such drawing is conducted, the election authority or political subdivision shall record the number drawn with the candidate's declaration of candidacy. If such drawing is conducted, the names of candidates filing on the first day of filing for each office on each ballot shall be listed in ascending order of the numbers so drawn.

3. The governing body of any city, town, or village with one thousand or fewer inhabitants may submit to the voters at any available election, a question to adopt the provisions of subsection 1 of this section for municipal elections. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the question, then the city, town, or village shall conduct nonpartisan municipal elections as provided in subsection 1 of this section for all nonpartisan elections remaining in the year in which the proposal was adopted and for the six calendar years immediately following such approval. At the end of such six-year period, each such city, town, or village shall be prohibited from conducting such elections in such a manner unless such a question is again adopted by the majority of qualified voters as provided in this subsection.

115.221. [At least once each year,] **Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary,** each election authority [shall] **may** have the voting records inspected and may investigate the qualifications of any person who has not voted or transferred his registration within the four preceding calendar years.

any election pursuant to this chapter shall contain all questions and the names of all offices and candidates certified or filed pursuant to this chapter and no other. As far as practicable, all questions and the names of all offices and candidates for which each voter is entitled to vote shall be printed on one page except for the ballot for political party committee persons in polling places not utilizing an electronic voting system which may be printed separately and in conformity with the requirements contained in this section. As far as practicable, ballots containing only questions and the names of nonpartisan offices and candidates shall be printed in accordance with the provisions of this section, except that the ballot information may be listed in vertical or horizontal rows. The names of candidates for each office shall be listed in the order in which they are filed.

- 2. [Except as provided in subsection 5 of this section, each ballot shall have:
- (1) Each party name printed in capital letters not less than eighteen point in size;
- (2) The name of each office printed in capital letters not less than eight point in size;
- (3) The name of each candidate printed in capital letters not less than ten point in size;
- (4) A small square, the sides of which shall not be less than one-fourth inch in length, printed directly to the left of each candidate's name and on the same line as the candidate's name. When write-in votes are authorized and no candidate's name is to be printed under the name of an office in a party or nonpartisan column, under the name of the office in the column shall be printed a square. Directly to the right of the square shall be printed a horizontal line on which the voter may vote for a person whose name does not appear on the ballot. When more than one position is to be filled for an office, and the number of candidates' names under the office in a

- column is less than the number of positions to be filled, the number of squares and write-in lines printed in the column shall equal the difference between the number of candidates' names and the number of positions to be filled;
 - (5) The list of candidates of each party and all nonpartisan candidates placed in separate columns with a heavy vertical line between each list;
 - (6) A horizontal line extending across the ballot three-eighths of an inch below the last name or write-in line under each office in such a manner that the names of all candidates and all write-in lines for the same office appear between the same horizontal lines. If write-in votes are not authorized, the horizontal line shall extend across the ballot three-eighths of an inch below the name of the last candidate under each office;
 - (7) In a separate column or beneath a heavy horizontal line under all names and write-in lines, all questions;
 - (8) At least three-eighths of an inch below all other matter on the ballot, printed in ten-point Gothic type, the words "Instructions to Voters" followed by directions to the voter on marking the ballot as provided in section 115.439;
 - (9) Printed at the top on the face of the ballot the words "Official Ballot" followed by the date of the election and the statement "Instruction to Voters: Place an X in the square opposite the name of the person for whom you wish to vote.".]

In polling places using electronic voting systems, the ballot information may be arranged in vertical or horizontal rows or on a number of separate pages or screens. In any event, the name of each candidate, the candidate's party, the office for which he or she is a candidate, and each question shall be indicated clearly on the ballot.

3. [As nearly as practicable, each ballot shall be in substantially the following form:

46	OFFICIAL BALLOT			DATE
47	REPUBLICAN	DEMOCRATIC	THIRD PARTY	INDEPENDENT
48	For President	For President	For President	For President
49	and Vice President	and Vice President	and Vice President	and Vice President
50	?	?	?	?
51	For	For	For	For
52	United States	United States	United States	United States
53	Senator	Senator	Senator	Senator
54	?	?	?	?
55	For Governor	For Governor	For Governor	For Governor
56	?	?	?	?
57	For Lieutenant	For Lieutenant	For Lieutenant	For Lieutenant
58	Governor	Governor	Governor	Governor

59	?	?	?	?
60	For Secretary	For Secretary	For Secretary	For Secretary
61	of State	of State	of State	of State
62	?	?	?	?
63	For Treasurer	For Treasurer	For Treasurer	For Treasurer
64	?	?	?	?
65	For Attorney	For Attorney	For Attorney	For Attorney
66	General	General	General	General
67	?	?	?	?
68	For	For	For	For
69	United States	United States	United States	United States
70	Representative	Representative	Representative	Representative
71	?	?	?	?
72	For State Senator	For State Senator	For State Senator	For State Senator
73	?	?	?	?
74	For State	For State	For State	For State
75	Representative	Representative	Representative	Representative
76	?	?	?	?
77	For Circuit Judge	For Circuit Judge	For Circuit Judge	For Circuit Judge
78	?	?	?	?]
79	Nothing in th	nis subchapter shall b	e construed as prohib	oiting the use of a so

Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed as prohibiting the use of a separate paper ballot for questions or for the presidential preference primary in any polling place using an electronic voting system.

- 4. Where electronic voting systems are used and when write-in votes are authorized by law, a write-in ballot, which may be in the form of a separate paper ballot, card, or envelope, may be provided by the election authority to permit each voter to write in the names of persons whose names do not appear on the ballot.
- 5. No ballot printed or designed for use with an electronic voting system for any partisan election held under this chapter shall allow a person to vote a straight political party ticket. For purposes of this subsection, a "straight political party ticket" means voting for all of the candidates for elective office who are on the ballot representing a single political party by a single selection on the ballot.
- [5.] **6.** The secretary of state shall promulgate rules that specify uniform standards for ballot layout for each electronic or computerized ballot counting system approved under the provisions of section 115.225 so that the ballot used with any counting system is, where possible, consistent with the intent of this section. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require

the format specified in this section if it does not meet the requirements of the ballot counting system used by the election authority.

- [6.] 7. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2002, shall be invalid and void.
- 115.255. [1. In polling places using voting machines, the ballot information may be arranged in vertical or horizontal rows. In any event, the name of each candidate, his party, the office for which he is a candidate and each question shall be indicated clearly on the ballot label. All ballot labels shall be placed to indicate clearly to the voter which key lever or other device to operate in order to vote on questions and for the candidates of his choice.
 - 2. Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed as prohibiting] The use of [a] separate paper [ballot] ballots for questions and candidates in polling places shall not be prohibited where electronic voting machines are used.
 - 115.257. 1. In jurisdictions where **electronic** voting machines are used, the election authority shall cause the voting machines to be put in order, set, adjusted and made ready for voting before they are delivered to polling places. [Before delivery to the polling places, the election authority shall have all recording counters, except the protective counter on each voting machine set at zero (000).]
 - 2. At least five days before preparing **electronic** voting machines for any election, notice of the time and place of such preparation shall be mailed to each independent candidate and the chairman of the county committee of each established political party named on the ballot. The preparation shall be watched by two observers designated by the election authority, one from each major political party, and shall be open to representatives of the political parties, candidates, the news media and the public.
 - 3. When [a] an electronic voting machine has been examined by such observers and shown to be in good working order, the machine shall be locked against voting [and sealed in their presence with a numbered metal seal]. The observers shall certify the [number] vote count on each machine[, the number on each protective counter, the number on each seal and that each recording counter] is set at zero.
 - 4. After [a] an electronic voting machine has been properly prepared[,] and locked [and sealed], its keys shall be retained by the election authority and delivered to the election judges along with the other election supplies.

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- 5. For the purpose of processing absentee ballots, the election authority may cause a voting machine to be put in order, set, adjusted, and made ready for voting within one business day of the printing of absentee ballots as provided in section 115.281. The election authority shall have the recording counter except for the protective counter on the voting machine set to zero (000). After the voting machine has been made ready for voting, the election authority shall not permit any person to handle any voting machine except voters while they are voting and others expressly authorized by the election authority. The election authority shall neither be nor permit any other person to be in any position, or near any position, that enables them to see how any absentee voter votes or has voted.
- 6. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the on-site storage of **electronic** voting machines and the preparation of the **electronic** machines for voting, provided the **electronic** voting machines are put in order, set, adjusted and made ready for voting as provided in subsections 1, 2, 3, [and] 4, 5, and 6 of this section.
- 115.261. During an election, no door, [or other counter] compartment, [covering] or lock shall be unlocked or opened [or the counters exposed], except by direction of the election authority, and then only for good and sufficient reason. If the door, [or other counter] compartment, [covering] or lock on any machine is opened by the election authority or his representative, the reason for such opening shall be stated in writing, signed by the election authority or his representative and attached to one statement of returns.
- 115.263. After the opening of the polls, the election judges shall not permit any person to handle any **electronic** voting machine, except voters while they are voting and others expressly authorized by the election authority **or state law**.
- 115.265. If any electronic voting machine at a polling place becomes inoperative, the election judges shall immediately notify the election authority. If possible, the election authority shall repair or replace the machine. If [a] an electronic voting machine is replaced with another 3 machine, the votes on both machines shall be recorded at the close of the polls and shall be added together in determining the results of the election. If the inoperative machine cannot be repaired, 5 and no other machine is available for use, paper ballots, made as nearly as practicable to the official ballot may be used. At the close of the polls, the votes on paper ballots and the votes on 8 the **electronic** voting machines shall be recorded and shall be added together in determining the results of the election. All paper ballots used pursuant to this section shall be used in accordance with the laws affecting paper ballots and shall be returned to the election authority as paper 10 11 ballots are returned with a statement describing how and why the paper ballots were voted.
- 115.267. Any election authority may adopt, experiment with or abandon any [voting machine meeting the requirements of this subchapter or any] electronic voting system approved for use in the state, or may lease one or more **electronic** voting machines or other equipment,

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4 either with or without option to purchase, and may use any authorized **electronic** voting 5 equipment at any polling place in its jurisdiction.

designate suitable times and places for the exhibition and demonstration of its **electronic** voting machines [or marking devices]. During such instructions, the **electronic** voting machines [and marking devices] may contain sample ballot labels which show the names of offices and fictitious candidates. No **electronic** voting machine shall be used for instruction after it has been prepared [and sealed] for use at an election, unless it is prepared again [and resealed] prior to the election. [During the instructions, no counting mechanism on any voting machine shall be exposed to view.]

- 115.271. 1. While its **electronic** voting machines [or marking devices] are not in use, the election authority may permit civic or educational organizations to use the machines [or devices] for the purpose of giving instructions on their use.
- 2. Any election authority may rent its **electronic** voting machines [or marking devices] to any other group for use in its elections.
- 3. At the discretion of the election authority, the machines [or devices] may be transported at the expense of the organizations using them. The president or secretary of each organization using such machines [or devices] shall sign a receipt therefor and shall agree in writing that the organization assumes liability for any damage or loss occurring to the machines [or devices] up to the time they are returned to the election authority and will return the machines [or devices] by a designated time.
- 115.273. All provisions of law not inconsistent with the provisions of sections 115.249 to 115.271 shall apply with full force and effect to elections in jurisdictions using **electronic** voting machines.

115.291. 1. Upon receiving an absentee ballot in person or by mail, the voter shall mark
the ballot in secret, place the ballot in the ballot envelope, seal the envelope and fill out the
statement on the ballot envelope. The affidavit of each person voting an absentee ballot shall
be subscribed and sworn to before the election official receiving the ballot, a notary public or
other officer authorized by law to administer oaths, unless the voter is voting absentee due to
incapacity or confinement due to the provisions of section 115.284, illness or physical disability,
or the voter is a covered voter as defined in section 115.902. If the voter is blind, unable to read
or write the English language, or physically incapable of voting the ballot, the voter may be
assisted by a person of the voter's own choosing. Any person assisting a voter who is not entitled
to such assistance, and any person who assists a voter and in any manner coerces or initiates a
request or a suggestion that the voter vote for or against or refrain from voting on any question,
ticket or candidate, shall be guilty of a class one election offense. If, upon counting, challenge

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- or election contest, it is ascertained that any absentee ballot was voted with unlawful assistance, 14 the ballot shall be rejected.
- 2. Except as provided in subsection 4 of this section, each absentee ballot shall be 16 returned to the election authority in the ballot envelope and shall only be returned by the voter in person, or in person by a relative of the voter who is within the second degree of consanguinity 17 18 or affinity, by mail or registered carrier or by a team of deputy election authorities; except that persons in federal service, when sent from a location determined by the secretary of state to be inaccessible on election day, shall be allowed to return their absentee ballots cast by use of facsimile transmission or under a program approved by the Department of Defense for electronic transmission of election materials.
 - 3. In cases of an emergency declared by the President of the United States or the governor of this state where the conduct of an election may be affected, the secretary of state may provide for the delivery and return of absentee ballots by use of a facsimile transmission device or system. Any rule promulgated pursuant to this subsection shall apply to a class or classes of voters as provided for by the secretary of state.
 - 4. No election authority shall refuse to accept and process any otherwise valid marked absentee ballot submitted in any manner by a covered voter solely on the basis of restrictions on envelope type. When an absentee ballot is voted in person, the election authority may waive the sealed ballot envelope provisions of this section and process the ballot as provided in subsection 5 of section 115.257.
 - 115.293. [1.] All proper votes on each absentee ballot received by an election authority at or before the time fixed by law for the closing of the polls on election day shall be counted. No votes on any absentee ballot received by an election authority after the time fixed by law for the closing of the polls on election day shall be counted.
- 5 [2. If sufficient evidence is shown to an election authority that any absentee voter has died prior to the opening of the polls on election day, the ballot of the deceased voter shall be rejected. Any ballot so rejected, still sealed in its ballot envelope, shall be sealed with the application and any other papers connected therewith in an envelope marked "Rejected ballot of voting district". The reason for rejection shall be noted on the envelope, which shall be kept by the election authority with the 10 other ballots from the election until the ballots are destroyed according to law.] 11
 - 115.342. 1. Any person who files as a candidate for election to a public office shall be disqualified from participation in the election for which the candidate has filed if such person is delinquent in the payment of any state income taxes, personal property taxes, municipal taxes, real property taxes on the place of residence, as stated on the declaration of candidacy, or if the person is a past or present corporate officer of any fee office that owes any taxes to the state.

2. Each potential candidate for election to a public office shall file an affidavit with the department of revenue and include a copy of the affidavit with the declaration of candidacy required under section 115.349. Such affidavit shall be in substantially the following form:

AFFIRMATION OF TAX PAYMENTS AND BONDING REQUIREMENTS:

I hereby declare under penalties of perjury that I am not currently aware of any delinquency in the filing or payment of any state income taxes, personal property taxes, **municipal taxes**, real property taxes on the place of residence, as stated on the declaration of candidacy, or that I am a past or present corporate officer of any fee office that owes any taxes to the state, other than those taxes which may be in dispute. I declare under penalties of perjury that I am not aware of any information that would prohibit me from fulfilling any bonding requirements for the office for which I am filing.

- 3. Upon receipt of a complaint alleging a delinquency of the candidate in the filing or payment of any state income taxes, personal property taxes, **municipal taxes**, real property taxes on the place of residence, as stated on the declaration of candidacy, or if the person is a past or present corporate officer of any fee office that owes any taxes to the state, the department of revenue shall investigate such potential candidate to verify the claim contained in the complaint. If the department of revenue finds a positive affirmation to be false, the department shall contact the secretary of state, or the election official who accepted such candidate's declaration of candidacy, and the potential candidate. The department shall notify the candidate of the outstanding tax owed and give the candidate thirty days to remit any such outstanding taxes owed which are not the subject of dispute between the department and the candidate. If the candidate fails to remit such amounts in full within thirty days, the candidate shall be disqualified from participating in the current election and barred from refiling for an entire election cycle even if the individual pays all of the outstanding taxes that were the subject of the complaint.
- 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, no person shall be appointed to any public office if the person is delinquent in the payment of any state income taxes, personal property taxes, real property taxes on the place of residence, or any county or municipal taxes or user fees.
- 115.395. 1. At each primary election, there shall be as many separate ballots as there are parties entitled to participate in the election.
- 2. The names of the candidates for each office on each party ballot shall be listed in the order in which they are filed, except that, in the case of candidates who file a declaration of candidacy with the secretary of state prior to 5:00 p.m. on the first day for filing, the secretary of state shall determine by random drawing the order in which such candidates' names shall

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appear on the ballot. The drawing shall be conducted so that each candidate, or candidate's 8 representative if the candidate filed under subsection 2 of section 115.355, may draw a number at random at the time of filing. The secretary of state shall record the number drawn with the candidate's declaration of candidacy. The names of candidates filing on the first day for 10 filing for each office on each party ballot shall be listed in ascending order of the numbers so 11 drawn. For the purposes of this subsection, the election authority responsible for oversight of 12 13 the filing of candidates, other than candidates that file with the secretary of state, shall clearly 14 designate where candidates, or candidate's representative if the candidate filed under 15 subsection 2 of section 115.355, shall form a line to effectuate such filings and determine the 16 order of such filings; except that, in the case of candidates who file a declaration of candidacy with the election authority prior to 5:00 p.m. on the first day for filing, the election authority may 17 determine by random drawing the order in which such candidates' names shall appear on the 19 ballot. If a drawing is conducted pursuant to this subsection, it shall be conducted so that each 20 candidate, or candidate's representative if the candidate filed under subsection 2 of section 21 115.355, may draw a number at random at the time of filing. If such drawing is conducted, the 22 election authority shall record the number drawn with the candidate's declaration of candidacy. 23 If such drawing is conducted, the names of candidates filing on the first day for filing for each 24 office on each party ballot shall be listed in ascending order of the numbers so drawn.

- 3. Insofar as applicable, the provisions of sections 115.237[, 115.241] and 115.245 shall apply to each ballot prepared for a primary election, except that the ballot information may be placed in vertical or horizontal rows, no circle shall appear under any party name and no write-in lines shall appear under the name of any office for which a candidate is to be nominated at the primary. At a primary election, write-in votes shall be counted only for persons who can be elected to an office at the primary.
- 115.417. 1. Before the time fixed by law for the opening of the polls, the election authority shall deliver to each polling place a sufficient number of voter instruction cards which include the following information:
- (1) If paper ballots or an electronic voting system is used, the instructions shall inform the voter on how to obtain a ballot for voting, how to vote and prepare the ballot for deposit in the ballot box and how to obtain a new ballot to replace one accidentally spoiled[;
- (2) If voting machines are used, the instructions shall inform the voter how to operate the machine in such a manner that the voter may vote as the voter wishes].
- 2. The election authority at each polling place shall post in a conspicuous place voting instructions on a poster no smaller than twenty-four inches by thirty inches. Such instructions 10 shall also inform the voter that the **electronic** voting equipment can be demonstrated upon 12 request of the voter. The election authority shall also publicly post during the period of time in

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- 13 which a person may cast an absentee ballot and on election day a sample version of the ballot
- 14 that will be used for that election, the date of the election, the hours during which the polling
- 15 place will be open, instructions for mail-in registrants and first-time voters, general information
- on voting rights in accordance with the state plan filed by the secretary of state pursuant to the
- 17 Help America Vote Act of 2002, general information on the right to cast a provisional ballot and
- 18 instructions for provisional ballots, how to contact appropriate authorities if voting rights have
- 19 been violated, and general information on federal and Missouri law regarding prohibitions on
- 20 acts of fraud and misrepresentation. The secretary of state may promulgate rules to execute this
- 21 section. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated pursuant to the authority of this section shall
- become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to chapter 536.
 - 3. [If marking devices or voting machines are used, the election authority shall also provide to each polling place a model of a marking device or portion of the face of a voting machine. If requested to do so by a voter, the election judges shall give instructions on operation of the marking device or voting machine by use of the model.
 - 4.]The secretary of state may develop multilingual voting instructions to be made available to election authorities.
 - 115.420. 1. An election authority [operating a voting system that uses ballot cards] shall not use a butterfly ballot unless the secretary of state provides written approval to the election authority for the use of a butterfly ballot in the particular election.
 - 2. For purposes of this section, "butterfly ballot" means a ballot where two ballot pages are used side by side and where voters must vote on candidates or issues on both sides of the pages.
- [3. The secretary of state may approve the use of a butterfly ballot in a particular election when a large number of candidates and issues are to be decided, no alternative ballot is reasonable under the circumstances, and the election authority submits to the secretary of state a written explanation of the need for using a butterfly ballot. The secretary of state shall respond to such written request within two business days.]
- 115.431. Upon satisfactory identification of the voter, two judges of different political parties shall place their initials on the line where the voter signed the precinct register or, if electronic pollbooks are used, two judges of different political parties shall make the appropriate mark on the pollbook. [All voters' names on the precinct register shall be numbered consecutively in the order in which they have signed, starting with the number "1".]
- 6 The [computer] computerized or paper precinct register shall then constitute the poll list.
- 115.443. 1. Where paper ballots are used, the voter shall, before leaving the voting booth, fold his ballot so that the [cross (X)] **distinguishing** marks are concealed. The voter shall
- 3 place his ballot in the ballot box and leave the polling place immediately.

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- 2. [Where ballot cards with envelopes are used, the voter shall, immediately before leaving the voting booth, place his ballot card in the ballot envelope. Where ballot cards with stubs are used, the voter shall, immediately after leaving the voting booth, hand his ballot card 7 or envelope containing his ballot card to an election judge. The election judge shall remove the stub from the ballot card and, where ballot envelopes are used, replace the ballot card in the envelope and return the ballot card or envelope containing the ballot card to the voter. The voter shall place the ballot card or envelope containing the ballot card in the ballot box and leave the polling place immediately. Where ballot cards without stubs are used, the voter shall, immediately after leaving the voting booth, place the ballot card or ballot envelope containing the ballot card in the ballot box and leave the polling place immediately.
 - 3.] Where **electronic** voting machines are used, the voter shall register his vote as directed in the instructions for use of the machine and leave the polling place immediately.
 - 115.453. Election judges shall count votes for all candidates in the following manner:
 - (1) No candidate shall be counted as voted for, except a candidate before whose name a [cross (X)] distinguishing mark appears [in the square] preceding the name and a [cross (X)] distinguishing mark does not appear in the square preceding the name of any candidate for the same office in another column. Except as provided in this subdivision and subdivision (2) of this section, each candidate with a [cross (X)] distinguishing mark [in the square] preceding his or her name shall be counted as voted for;
 - (2) If [cross (X)] distinguishing marks appear next to the names of more candidates for an office than are entitled to fill the office, no candidate for the office shall be counted as voted for. If more than one candidate is to be nominated or elected to an office, and any voter has voted for the same candidate more than once for the same office at the same election, no votes cast by the voter for the candidate shall be counted;
 - (3) No vote shall be counted for any candidate that is not marked substantially in accordance with the provisions of this section. The judges shall count votes marked substantially in accordance with this section and section 115.456 when the intent of the voter seems clear. Regulations promulgated by the secretary of state shall be used by the judges to determine voter intent. No ballot containing any proper votes shall be rejected for containing fewer marks than are authorized by law;
 - (4) Write-in votes shall be counted only for candidates for election to office who have filed a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for election to office with the proper election authority, who shall then notify the proper filing officer of the write-in candidate prior to 5:00 p.m. on the second Friday immediately preceding the election day; except that, write-in votes shall be counted only for candidates for election to state or federal office who have filed a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for election to state or federal office with the

secretary of state pursuant to section 115.353 prior to 5:00 p.m. on the second Friday immediately preceding the election day. No person who filed as a party or independent candidate for nomination or election to an office may, without withdrawing as provided by law, file as a write-in candidate for election to the same office for the same term. No candidate who files for nomination to an office and is not nominated at a primary election may file a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for the same office at the general election. When declarations are properly filed with the secretary of state, the secretary of state shall promptly transmit copies of all such declarations to the proper election authorities for further action pursuant to this section. The election authority shall furnish a list to the election judges and counting teams prior to election day of all write-in candidates who have filed such declaration. This subdivision shall not apply to elections wherein candidates are being elected to an office for which no candidate has filed. No person shall file a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for election to any municipal office unless such person is qualified to be certified as a candidate under section 115.346;

- (5) Write-in votes shall be cast and counted for a candidate without party designation. Write-in votes for a person cast with a party designation shall not be counted. Except for candidates for political party committees, no candidate shall be elected as a write-in candidate unless such candidate receives a separate plurality of the votes without party designation regardless of whether or not the total write-in votes for such candidate under all party and without party designations totals a majority of the votes cast;
- (6) When submitted to the election authority, each declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for the office of United States president shall include the name of a candidate for vice president and the name of nominees for presidential elector equal to the number to which the state is entitled. At least one qualified resident of each congressional district shall be nominated as presidential elector. Each such declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate shall be accompanied by a declaration of candidacy for each presidential elector in substantially the form set forth in subsection 3 of section 115.399. Each declaration of candidacy for the office of presidential elector shall be subscribed and sworn to by the candidate before the election official receiving the declaration of intent to be a write-in, notary public or other officer authorized by law to administer oaths.

115.475. 1. [Immediately after signing the statements of returns, or earlier if convenient, the election judges shall separate all ballot cards, except defective ballot cards, from the write-in forms if any. As soon as possible after signing the statements of returns, the election judges shall enclose the ballot cards, the envelope marked "DEFECTIVE BALLOTS", all write-in forms containing proper votes, and the tally book, tally sheets and statements of returns in a container designated by the election authority. The container shall be securely sealed in such a manner that

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- if the container is opened, the seal will be broken beyond repair. On the outside of the container, 8 the location of the polling place and date of the election shall be printed.
 - 2.] As soon as possible after signing the statements of returns, the election judges shall seal and enclose the ballots, electronic voting machine memory cards, write-in forms containing no votes, the unused ballots and other election supplies in containers designated by the election authority.
 - [3.] 2. Immediately after the [ballot cards and other] election materials have been placed in the proper containers, the two supervisory judges shall together deliver the containers to the counting location or other place designated by the election authority. If any [ballot card] container is not sealed when it is delivered to the counting location or other place designated by the election authority, the election official receiving the container shall make a statement of the fact which includes the location of the polling place and the date of the election printed on the container and the reason the container is not sealed, if known.
 - [4.] 3. If the election authority has directed the supervisory judges to deliver election materials to a place other than the counting location, the election authority shall appoint at least one team of election judges who shall receive the [ballot] containers from the supervisory judges and immediately deliver them to the counting location. Each team appointed pursuant to this subsection shall consist of two election judges or employees of the election authority, one from each major political party.
 - 15. The election authority may authorize the delivery of ballots voted prior to 11:00 a.m. to the counting location prior to the closing of the polls.]
 - 115.477. 1. In each jurisdiction using an electronic voting system, all proceedings at the counting location shall be under the direction of the election authority. The election authority shall appoint two judges, one from each major political party, to be present and observe the count. The counting shall be open to the public, but no persons, except those employed and authorized for the purpose, shall touch any ballot, ballot container or return.
 - 2. [All ballot cards shall be counted in order by polling place.] The automatic tabulating equipment shall produce a return showing the total number of votes cast for each candidate and on each question at each polling place and in the jurisdiction as a whole.
- 9 3. If any ballot is damaged and cannot be properly counted by the automatic tabulating equipment, it may be handcounted in the manner provided for absentee ballots, or a true 10 duplicate copy may be made of the defective ballot. If any ballot contains a number of votes and write-in votes for any office which exceeds the number allowed by law, it may be handcounted 12 in the manner provided for absentee ballots, a true duplicate copy be made which does not include the invalid votes or, at the discretion of the election judges, a self-adhesive removable 14 label, sensitized, may be placed over any mark to allow the ballot to be processed through the

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automatic tabulating equipment. The duplication of each ballot shall be closely observed by two election judges or employees of the election authority, one from each major political party. Each duplicate ballot shall be clearly labeled "duplicate", shall bear a serial number which shall be recorded on the defective ballot, and shall be counted in lieu of the defective ballot.

shall, after the count has been completed and the results received, have the automatic tabulating equipment tested to ascertain that the equipment has correctly counted the votes for all offices and on all questions. The test shall be observed by at least two persons designated by the election authority, one from each major political party, and shall be open to the public. The test shall be conducted by processing the same preaudited group of [ballot cards] **ballots** used in the preelection test provided for in section 115.233. If any error is detected, the cause shall be ascertained and corrected, and an errorless count shall be made before the final results are announced. After the completion of an errorless count, the programs and the [ballot cards] **ballots** shall be sealed, retained and disposed of as provided for paper ballots.

- 115.483. 1. As soon as the polls close in each polling place using **electronic** voting machines, the election judges shall [lock and seal] **secure** each voting machine against further voting and proceed to count the votes. Once begun, the count shall not be adjourned or postponed until all proper votes have been counted.
- 2. The election judges shall open the counting compartment on each voting machine or, if a machine is equipped with a device for printing, embossing or photographing the registering counters, the judges shall operate the machine to produce a record of the counters. One counting judge shall read the total vote cast for each candidate and for and against each question on each machine. The other counting judge shall watch and verify each total as it is being read from the recording counters or from the record of the counters. The two recording judges shall each record the votes cast for each candidate and for and against each question as they are called out and verified by the counting judges.
- 3. All proper write-in votes shall be read, recorded and counted as provided in sections 115.449 and 115.453. No write-in vote shall be counted for any candidate for any office whose name appears on the ballot label as a candidate for the office, except when more than one person is to be nominated or elected to an office. When more than one person is to be nominated or elected to an office, the voter may write in the names of one or more persons whose names do not appear on the ballot label with or without the names of one or more persons whose names do appear. No write-in vote shall be counted unless it is cast in the appropriate place on the machine.
- 4. If more than one voting machine is used in a polling place, the election judges shall read, verify and record all the totals from the first machine before proceeding to the second, and

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- 23 so on, until all of the totals on each machine in the polling place have been read, verified and
- 24 recorded. The total number of votes from each machine shall be added to the write-in votes to
- 25 determine the total vote for each candidate and for and against each question.
- 115.495. **1.** After being [locked and sealed] **secured** against further voting by the election judges, **electronic** voting machines shall remain [locked] **secured** for the period provided by law for filing an election contest and as much longer as may be necessary or advisable because of any threatened or pending contest, grand jury investigation, or civil or criminal case relating to the election. During this time, the **electronic** voting machines shall not be [unlocked] **unsecured**, except upon order of a court, grand jury or legislative body trying an election contest.
 - 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section to the contrary, when an election is required by law to be held after an election during any period of time described in subsection 1 of this section, the data of the electronic voting machine relating to the initial election shall be removed and secured and such machine shall be made available for use in the subsequent election.
- 115.503. 1. As soon as possible after an election in which **electronic** voting machines are used, the verification board, or a bipartisan committee appointed by the verification board, shall inspect each secured electronic voting machine [not equipped with printed election return mechanisms used at the election and shall make a record of the number on the seal and protective 4 counter of each machine, open the counter compartment of the machine] and [, without unlocking the machine against voting,] record the votes cast on the machine. In precincts where electronic voting machines equipped with printed election returns mechanisms are used, the 8 counter compartment shall not be opened and the original and duplicate originals of the printed return sheets of the votes cast on questions and for candidates regularly nominated, or who have duly filed, together with the tabulation and inclusion of any votes written in on the paper roll for 10 11 those not regularly nominated, or who have not filed, shall constitute the official return sheet for 12 the votes cast on that machine, when properly certified by the precinct election officers. [One 13 copy of such printed return sheet shall be posted on the outside of the polling place for the information of the public.] One copy of such printed return sheet shall be returned to the 15 election authority and retained by it for not less than one year. Any bipartisan committee appointed pursuant to this subsection shall consist of at least two people, one from each major 16 political party, who shall be appointed in the same manner and possess the same qualifications 17 18 as election judges.
 - 2. After the verification board or committee has completed its inspection and record, it shall compare the record with the returns made by the election judges on election day. If there is a discrepancy between the returns of the election judges and the record of the verification

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board or committee, the verification board shall correct the returns made by the judges to 23 conform to its record. The corrected returns shall supersede the returns made by the election 24 judges on election day. Both the record and the returns shall be retained by the election authority 25 as provided in section 115.493.

115.607. 1. No person shall be elected or shall serve as a member of a county committee who is not, for one year next before the person's election, both a registered voter of and a resident of the county and the committee district from which the person is elected if such district shall have been so long established, and if not, then of the district or districts from which the same shall have been taken. Except as provided in subsections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of this section, the membership of a county committee of each established political party shall consist of a man and a woman elected from each township or ward in the county.

- 2. In each county of the first classification containing the major portion of a city which has over three hundred thousand inhabitants, Itwo members of the committee, a man and a 10 woman, shall be elected from each ward in the city. Any township entirely contained in the city shall have no additional representation on the county committee. The election authority for the 12 county shall, not later than six months after the decennial census has been reported to the President of the United States, divide the most populous township outside the city into eight 14 subdistricts of contiguous and compact territory and as nearly equal in population as practicable. The subdistricts shall be numbered from one upward consecutively, which numbers shall, insofar as practicable, be retained upon reapportionment. Two members of the county committee, a man and a woman, shall be elected from each such subdistrict. Six members of the committee, three men and three women, shall be elected from the second and third most populous townships outside the city. Four members of the committee, two men and two women, shall be elected 20 from the other townships outside the city members of the committee shall be elected from the districts of each state representative that are in any way contained in the county in the following manner: within six months after each legislative reapportionment, each portion of a legislative district contained in the county shall constitute a single committee district. Two men and two women shall be elected from each committee district formed from a legislative district that is wholly contained in the county as members of the committee, two men and two women shall be elected from each committee district formed from a legislative district that is predominantly contained in the county as members of the committee, and one man and one woman shall be elected from each committee district formed from a legislative district that is partially but not predominantly contained in the county as members of the committee.
 - 3. [In any city which has over three hundred thousand inhabitants, the major portion of which is located in a county with a charter form of government, for the portion of the city located

within such county and notwithstanding section 82.110, it shall be the duty of the election authority, not later than six months after the decennial census has been reported to the President of the United States, to divide such cities into not less than twenty-four nor more than twenty-five wards after each decennial census. Wards shall be so divided that the number of inhabitants in any ward shall not exceed any other ward of the city and within the same county, by more than five percent, measured by the number of the inhabitants determined at the preceding decennial census.

- 4.] In each county of the first classification containing a portion, but not the major portion, of a city which has over three hundred thousand inhabitants, ten members of the committee, five men and five women, shall be elected from the district of each state representative wholly contained in the county in the following manner: within six months after each legislative reapportionment, the election authority shall divide each legislative district wholly contained in the county into five committee districts of contiguous territory as compact and as nearly equal in population as may be; two members of the committee, a man and a woman, shall be elected from each committee district. The election authority shall divide the area of the county located within legislative districts not wholly contained in the county into similar committee districts; two members of the committee, a man and a woman, shall be elected from each committee district.
- [5.] **4.** In each city not situated in a county, two members of the committee, a man and a woman, shall be elected from each ward.
- [6.] **5.** In all counties with a charter form of government and a population of over nine hundred thousand inhabitants, the county committee persons shall be elected from each township. Within ninety days after August 28, 2002, and within six months after each decennial census has been reported to the President of the United States, the election authority shall divide the county into twenty-eight compact and contiguous townships containing populations as nearly equal in population to each other as is practical.
- [7.] 6. If any election authority has failed to adopt a reapportionment plan by the deadline set forth in this section, the county commission, sitting as a reapportionment commission, shall within sixty days after the deadline, adopt a reapportionment plan. Changes of township, ward, or precinct lines shall not affect the terms of office of incumbent party committee members elected from districts as constituted at the time of their election.
- 115.755. A statewide presidential preference primary shall be held on the [first] **second**2 Tuesday after the first Monday in [February] **March** of each presidential election year.
- 115.960. 1. An election authority is authorized to accept voter registration applications with a signature submitted to the election authority under the provisions of sections 432.200 to 432.295 as provided in this section:

- 4 (1) Sections 432.200 to 432.295 shall only apply to transactions between parties that 5 have agreed to conduct transactions by electronic means;
 - (2) Except as provided in subsection 2 of this section, as used in this section and section 432.200, the parties who agree to conduct voter registration transactions by electronic means shall be the local election authority who is required to accept or reject a voter registration application and the prospective voter submitting the application;
 - (3) A local election authority is authorized to develop, maintain, and approve systems that transmit voter registration applications electronically under section 432.200 to 432.295;
 - (4) Except as provided in subsection 2 of this section, no officer, agency, or organization shall collect or submit a voter registration application with an electronic signature to an election authority without first obtaining approval of the data and signature format from the local election authority and the approval of the voter to collect and store the signature and data; and
 - (5) Local election authorities who maintain a voter registration application system shall direct voter registration applicants from other jurisdictions to the system used by the local election authority for that jurisdiction to accept voter registration applications electronically.
 - 2. A system maintained by the secretary of state's office shall be used to accept voter registration applications electronically subsequent to approval from the committee formed as set forth in this subsection.
 - (1) Within thirty days of the effective date of this section, the president of the Missouri association of county clerks and election authorities shall appoint fourteen of its members to serve on a committee to approve and develop uniform standards, systems, and modifications that shall be used by the secretary of state in any electronic voter registration application system offered by that office. The committee shall have fourteen local election authorities, including representatives of each classification of counties, a representative from an election board, and at least one member who has experience processing online voter registration transactions. In addition, one representative appointed by the secretary of state's office shall serve on the committee.
 - (2) The committee shall immediately meet to approve electronic signature formats and a minimum set of data collection standards for use in a voter registration application system maintained by the secretary of state;
 - (3) Once the format and data collection standards are approved by the committee and implemented for the system maintained by the secretary of state, local election

authorities shall accept the transmission of voter registration applications submitted to the approved system under the provisions of section 432.200;

- (4) The secretary of state's office shall direct eligible voters to a local election authority's system to accept voter registration applications electronically if the local election authority has a system in place as of the effective date of this section or implements a system that meets the same standards and format that has been approved by the committee for the secretary of state's system;
- (5) The committee shall meet not less than semi-annually through June 30, 2017, to recommend and approve changes and enhancements proposed by the secretary of state or election authorities to the electronic voter registration application system. Vacancies that occur on the committee shall be filled by the president of the Missouri association of county clerks and election authorities at the time of the vacancy;
- (6) To improve the accuracy of voter registration application data and reduce costs for local election authorities, the system maintained by the secretary of state shall, as soon as is practical, provide a method where the data entered by the voter registration applicant does not have to be re-entered by the election authority to the state voter registration database.
- 3. Each applicant who registers using an approved electronic voter registration application system shall be deemed to be registered as of the date the signed application is submitted to the system, if such application is accepted and not rejected by the election authority and the verification notice required under section 115.155 is not returned as undeliverable by the postal service.
- 4. This section shall not apply to voter registration and absentee records submitted by voters authorized under federal law, section 115.291, or sections 115.900 to 115.940 to submit electronic records and signatures.
- 5. High quality copies, including electronic copies, of signatures made on paper documents may be used for petition signature verification purposes and retained as records.
- 6. Any signature required for petition submission under chapter 116 shall be handwritten on a paper document.
 - 7. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 432.230, nothing in this section shall require the election authority to accept voter registration records or signatures created, generated, sent, communicated, received, stored, or otherwise processed, or used by electronic means or in electronic form from any officer, agency, or organization not authorized under subsection 2 of this section without prior approval from the election authority. Except as provided in subsection 2 of this section, no officer, agency, or

organization shall give the voter the opportunity to submit a voter registration application with an electronic signature without first obtaining the approval of the local election authority.

- 8. An election authority that agrees to conduct a transaction by electronic means may refuse to conduct other transactions by electronic means.
- 9. No election authority or the secretary of state shall furnish to any member of the public any data collected under a voter registration application system except as authorized in subsection 1 of section 115.157.
- 10. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the secretary of state to cease operating a voter registration application in place as of the effective date of this act.
- 130.026. 1. For the purpose of this section, the term "election authority" or "local election authority" means the county clerk, except that in a city or county having a board of election commissioners the board of election commissioners shall be the election authority. For any political subdivision or other district which is situated within the jurisdiction of more than one election authority, as defined herein, the election authority is the one in whose jurisdiction the candidate resides or, in the case of ballot measures, the one in whose jurisdiction the most populous portion of the political subdivision or district for which an election is held is situated, except that a county clerk or a county board of election commissioners shall be the election authority for all candidates for elective county offices other than county clerk and for any countywide ballot measures.
 - 2. The appropriate officer or officers for candidates and ballot measures shall be as follows:
 - (1) In the case of candidates for the offices of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state auditor, attorney general, judges of the supreme court and appellate court judges, the appropriate officer shall be the Missouri ethics commission;
 - (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section, in the case of candidates for the offices of state senator, state representative, county clerk, and associate circuit court judges and circuit court judges, the appropriate officers shall be the Missouri ethics commission and the election authority for the place of residence of the candidate;
 - (3) With the exception of candidates for elective county offices in any county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants, in which case the appropriate officer shall be the Missouri ethics commission, in the case of candidates for elective municipal offices in municipalities of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants and elective county offices in counties of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, the appropriate officers shall be the

- 26 Missouri ethics commission and the election authority of the municipality or county in which the candidate seeks office;
- 28 (4) In the case of all other offices, the appropriate officer shall be the election authority 29 of the district or political subdivision for which the candidate seeks office;
 - (5) In the case of ballot measures, the appropriate officer or officers shall be:
 - (a) The Missouri ethics commission for a statewide measure;
 - (b) The local election authority for any political subdivision or district as determined by the provisions of subsection 1 of this section for any measure, other than a statewide measure, to be voted on in that political subdivision or district.
 - 3. The appropriate officer or officers for candidate committees and campaign committees shall be the same as designated in subsection 2 of this section for the candidates or ballot measures supported or opposed as indicated in the statement of organization required to be filed by any such committee.
 - 4. The appropriate officer for political party committees shall be as follows:
 - (1) In the case of state party committees, the appropriate officer shall be the Missouri ethics commission;
 - (2) In the case of any district, county or city political party committee, the appropriate officer shall be the Missouri ethics commission and the election authority for that district, county or city.
 - 5. The appropriate officers for a political action committee and for any other committee not named in subsections 3, 4 and 5 of this section shall be as follows:
 - (1) The Missouri ethics commission and the election authority for the county in which the committee is domiciled; and
 - (2) If the committee makes or anticipates making expenditures other than direct contributions which aggregate more than five hundred dollars to support or oppose one or more candidates or ballot measures in the same political subdivision or district for which the appropriate officer is an election authority other than the one for the county in which the committee is domiciled, the appropriate officers for that committee shall include such other election authority or authorities, except that committees covered by this subsection need not file statements required by section 130.021 and reports required by subsections 6, 7 and 8 of section 130.046 with any appropriate officer other than those set forth in subdivision (1) of this subsection.
- 6. The term "domicile" or "domiciled" means the address of the committee listed on the statement of organization required to be filed by that committee in accordance with the provisions of section 130.021.

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162.481. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, all elections of school directors in urban districts shall be held biennially at the same times and places as municipal elections.

- 2. In any urban district which includes all or the major part of a city which first obtained a population of more than seventy-five thousand inhabitants by reason of the 1960 federal decennial census, elections of directors shall be held on municipal election days of even-numbered years. The directors of the prior district shall continue as directors of the urban district until their successors are elected as herein provided. On the first Tuesday in April, 1964, four directors shall be elected, two for terms of two years to succeed the two directors of the prior district who were elected in 1960 and two for terms of six years to succeed the two directors of the prior district who were elected in 1961. The successors of these directors shall be elected for terms of six years. On the first Tuesday in April, 1968, two directors shall be elected for terms to commence on November 5, 1968, and to terminate on the first Tuesday in April, 1974, when their successors shall be elected for terms of six years. No director shall serve more than two consecutive six-year terms after October 13, 1963.
- 3. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 4 [and], 5, 6, and 7 of this section, hereafter when a seven-director district becomes an urban district, the directors of the prior seven-director district shall continue as directors of the urban district until the expiration of the terms for which they were elected and until their successors are elected as provided in this subsection. The first biennial school election for directors shall be held in the urban district at the time provided in subsection 1 which is on the date of or subsequent to the expiration of the terms of the directors of the prior district which are first to expire, and directors shall be elected to succeed the directors of the prior district whose terms have expired. If the terms of two directors only have expired, the directors elected at the first biennial school election in the urban district shall be elected for terms of six years. If the terms of four directors have expired, two directors shall be elected for terms of six years and two shall be elected for terms of four years. At the next succeeding biennial election held in the urban district, successors for the remaining directors of the prior seven-director district shall be elected. If only two directors are to be elected they shall be elected for terms of six years each. If four directors are to be elected, two shall be elected for terms of six years and two shall be elected for terms of two years. After seven directors of the urban district have been elected under this subsection, their successors shall be elected for terms of six years.
- 4. In any school district in any city with a population of one hundred thousand or more inhabitants which is located within a county of the first classification that adjoins no other county of the first classification, or any school district which becomes an urban school district by reason of the 2000 federal decennial census, elections shall be held annually at the same times and places as general municipal elections for all years where one or more terms expire, and the terms

shall be for three years and until their successors are duly elected and qualified for all directors elected on and after August 28, 1998.

- 5. In any school district in any county with a charter form of government and with more than three hundred thousand but fewer than four hundred fifty thousand inhabitants which becomes an urban school district by reason of the 2010 federal decennial census, elections shall be held annually at the same times and places as general municipal elections for all years where one or more terms expire, and the terms shall be for three years and until their successors are duly elected and qualified for all directors elected on and after April 2, 2012.
- 6. In any school district in a county of any classification where the term of office for directors is set at three years, which becomes an urban school district by reason of any federal decennial census, the school board of such county may by majority vote, at any time twelve or more weeks prior to an election where one or more seats expire, vote to continue elections for three year terms in office for directors. Elections shall be held annually at the same times and places as general municipal elections for all years where one or more terms expire, and the terms shall be for three years and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.
- 7. If a school district of any classification has changed at any time to an urban school district by reason of any federal decennial census and such district has followed the procedures of subsection 4 of this section through an entire election cycle such that all seven directors of such district currently serve six year terms in office with biennial elections, then the directors may by majority vote, conducted at least twelve weeks prior to any election where one or more director terms in office expire, vote to reinstate three year terms in office for all directors of such district. At the first election held after such vote, the term in office for any new directors to replace those whose seats shall expire shall be four years, at the second election held after such vote, the term in office for any new directors to replace those whose seats shall expire shall be two years. For the third election held after such vote, at which time the seats of all six year term directors shall have expired, the school board shall choose three of the director seats for election to a two year term and four of the director seats for election to a three year term. Thereafter, the term in office for all directors shall be for three years and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

190.336. 1. Each member of an emergency services board established under section
2 190.335 shall be subject to recall from office by the registered voters of the election district
3 from which he or she was elected. Proceedings may be commenced for the recall of any
4 such member by the filing of a notice of intention to circulate a recall petition under this
5 section.

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- 6 2. Proceedings shall not be commenced against any member if, at the time of 7 commencement, such member:
- 8 (1) Has not held office during his or her current term for a period of more than one hundred eighty days;
 - (2) Has one hundred eighty days or less remaining in his or her term; or
- (3) Has had a recall election determined in his or her favor within the current term 11 12 of office.
 - 3. The notice of intention to circulate a recall petition shall be served personally, or by certified mail, on the board member sought to be recalled. A copy thereof shall be filed, along with an affidavit of the time and manner of service, with the election authority, as defined in chapter 115. A separate notice shall be filed for each board member sought to be recalled and shall contain all of the following:
 - (1) The name of the board member sought to be recalled;
 - (2) A statement, not exceeding two hundred words in length, of the reasons for the proposed recall; and
 - (3) The names and business or residential addresses of at least one but not more than five proponents of the recall.
 - 4. Within seven days after the filing of the notice of intention, the board member may file with the election authority a statement, not exceeding two hundred words in length, in answer to the statement of the proponents. If an answer is filed, the board member shall also serve a copy of it, personally or by certified mail, on one of the proponents named in the notice of intention. The statement and answer are intended solely to be used for the information of the voters. No insufficiency in form or substance of such statements shall affect the validity of the election proceedings.
 - 5. Before any signature may be affixed to a recall petition, the petition is required to bear all of the following:
 - (1) A request that an election be called to elect a successor to the board member;
 - (2) A copy of the notice of intention, including the statement of grounds for recall;
 - (3) The answer of the board member sought to be recalled, if any exists. If the board member has not answered, the petition shall so state; and
- (4) A place for each signer to affix his or her signature, printed name, and 37 residential address, including any address in a city, town, village, or unincorporated community.
- 39 6. Each section of the petition, when submitted to the election authority, shall have 40 attached to it an affidavit signed by the person circulating such section, setting forth all of the following: 41

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- 42 (1) The printed name of the affiant;
- 43 (2) The residential address of the affiant;
- 44 (3) That the affiant circulated that section and saw the appended signatures be written:
 - (4) That according to the best information and belief of the affiant, each signature is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be;
- 48 (5) That the affiant is a registered voter of the election district of the board member 49 sought to be recalled; and
 - (6) The dates between which all the signatures to the petition were obtained.
 - 7. A recall petition shall be filed with the election authority not more than one hundred eighty days after the filing of the notice of intention.
 - 8. The number of qualified signatures required in order to recall a board member shall be equal in number to at least twenty-five percent of the number of voters who voted in the most recent gubernatorial election in such election district.
 - 9. Within twenty days from the filing of the recall petition the election authority shall determine whether the petition was signed by the required number of qualified signatures. The election authority shall file with the petition a certificate showing the results of the examination. The election authority shall give the proponents a copy of the certificate upon their request.
 - 10. If the election authority certifies the petition to be insufficient, it may be supplemented within ten days of the date of certification by filing additional petition sections containing all of the information required by this section. Within ten days after the supplemental copies are filed, the election authority shall file with them a certificate stating whether or not the petition as supplemented is sufficient.
 - 11. If the certificate shows that the petition as supplemented is insufficient, no action shall be taken on it; however, the petition shall remain on file.
 - 12. If the election authority finds the signatures on the petition, together with the supplementary petition sections, if any, to be sufficient, it shall submit its certificate as to the sufficiency of the petition to the emergency services board prior to its next meeting. The certificate shall contain:
 - (1) The name of the member whose recall is sought;
 - (2) The number of signatures required by law;
- 74 (3) The total number of signatures on the petition; and
 - (4) The number of valid signatures on the petition.
- 13. Following the emergency services board's receipt of the certificate, the election authority shall order an election to be held on one of the election days specified in section

- 115.123. The election shall be held not less than forty-five days but not more than one hundred twenty days from the date the emergency services board receives the petition.

 Nominations for board membership openings under this section shall be made by filing a statement of candidacy with the election authority.
 - 14. At any time prior to forty-two days before the election, the member sought to be recalled may offer his or her resignation. If his or her resignation is offered, the recall question shall be removed from the ballot and the office declared vacant. The member who resigned shall not fill the vacancy, which shall be filled as otherwise provided by law.
 - 15. The provisions of chapter 115 governing the conduct of elections shall apply, where appropriate, to recall elections held under this section. The costs of the election shall be paid as provided in chapter 115.
 - [115.231. 1. In polling places using electronic voting systems, the ballot information, whether placed on the ballot card or on the marking device, may be arranged in vertical or horizontal rows, or on a number of separate pages. In any event, the name of each candidate, the candidate's party, the office for which he or she is a candidate and each question shall be indicated clearly on the ballot card or marking device.
 - 2. Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed as prohibiting the use of a separate paper ballot for questions or for the presidential preference primary in any polling place using an electronic voting system.
 - 3. Where electronic voting systems are used and when write-in votes are authorized by law, a write-in ballot, which may be in the form of a separate paper ballot, card or envelope shall be provided to permit each voter to write in the names of persons whose names do not appear on the ballot.]

[115.251. Any voting machine may be provided with a device for printing, embossing or photographing the recording counters before the polls open and after the polls close. "Recording counters" are the counters which show the total number of votes cast for each candidate and for and against each question at any particular time.]

[115.253. Prior to every election at which voting machines are used, the election authority shall insert ballot labels into the voting machines. The ballot labels shall be printed in black on white material of uniform size and shall fit the ballot frames of the machines. In its discretion, the election authority may print the names of the offices in red. The part of the ballot labels pertaining only to questions may be printed in black upon material tinted red. After the ballot labels have been inserted into the machines, the face of each ballot label shall be completely covered with a protective covering of smooth, hard, transparent material so that it is impossible to alter the face of the ballot label without removing or breaking the covering.]

[115.301. If ballot cards are used as absentee ballots, the teams shall meet on election day at a time and place designated by the election authority and shall proceed to separate the ballot cards from the write-in forms and to count the write-in votes as provided in section 115.467. The returns shall be made as provided in sections 115.471 and 115.473, and the ballot cards and other designated election materials shall be delivered to the counting location and tabulated in the manner provided in section 115.475, but no ballot card shall be tabulated before the time fixed by law for the closing of the polls.]

[115.305. This subchapter shall not apply to candidates for special district offices, township offices in township organization counties, or city, town and village offices; provided that, cities of the fourth class, except those in a county of the first class with a charter form of government and which adjoins a city not within a county, may elect, only by ordinance, to hold primary elections in accordance with the provisions of sections 115.305 to 115.405 or in accordance with the provisions of sections 78.470, 78.480 and 78.510, and the ordinance shall state which of these provisions of law are being adopted.]

[115.346. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, no person shall be certified as a candidate for a municipal office, nor shall such person's name appear on the ballot as a candidate for such office, who shall be in arrears for any unpaid city taxes or municipal user fees on the last day to file a declaration of candidacy for the office.]

- [115.485. At each polling place using voting machines, after the polling place is closed, the judges shall
- (1) Certify in the tally book the number on the protective counter of each machine, the number of identification certificates signed and the number of proper write-in votes cast at the polling place. If the number of signed identification certificates is not the same as the number of votes cast as registered on the protective counters, the judges shall make a signed statement of the fact and the reasons therefor if known and shall return the statement with the statements of returns;
- (2) Certify on two statements of returns the total number of votes cast for each candidate and for and against each question at the polling place;
- (3) Certify that each statement made in the tally book and on each statement of returns is correct. If any judge declines to certify that all such statements are correct, he shall state his reasons in writing, which shall be attached to each statement of returns and returned to the election authority.]

[115.487. 1. The tally book for each polling place using voting machines shall be in substantially the following form: Tally book for precincts, at the general (special, primary) election held on the day of, 20.... AB, CD, EF,

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            and XP judges, and ZR and LT, watchers and BH and SP challengers at this
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           polling place, were sworn as the law directs before beginning their duties. We
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           hereby certify: This polling place received voting machines numbered ..... and
 7
            .....; The number on the seal of voting machine number ..... is .....; the number on
 8
           its protective counter is .....; The number on the seal of voting machine number
 9
            ..... is .....; the number on its protective counter is .....; All recording counters on
            all voting machines received at this polling place are set at zero; The information
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            on the ballot labels on all voting machines received at this polling place is the
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           same as the information on the sample ballots received at this polling place.
12
13
           AB
14
           CD
15
           EF
                   Election Judges
           XP
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17
           We hereby certify: The number on the protective counter of voting machine
           number .... is ....;
18
19
           The number on the protective counter of voting machine number ..... is .....;
20
           The number of identification certificates signed at this polling place is .....;
21
           The number of proper write-in votes cast at this polling place is .....
22
           AB
23
           CD
           EF
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           XP
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                   2. At each polling place using voting machines, two tally sheets shall be included
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           in each tally book. The tally sheets shall be used to record the votes cast for each
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            candidate and for and against each question as they are called out and verified by the
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            counting judges. The tally sheets shall be in substantially the following form:
30
                   NAMES OF PERSONS VOTED FOR AND FOR WHAT OFFICE AND THE
31
                          NUMBER OF VOTES CAST FOR EACH PERSON
           Office
32
                          Candidates
                                         Voting
                                                       Voting
                          Machine
                                         Machine
33
                                                       Write-in
                                                                      Total
                          Number
                                         Number
34
                                                       Votes
                                                                      Votes
35
36
                          MC
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           Governor
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                          HK
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                          EΗ
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41
                          SS
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            Represen-
            tative in
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                          RK
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           Congress
                          CB
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                          VOTES FOR AND AGAINST EACH QUESTION
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47	Voting Machine	Voting Machine	Total	Total
48	Number	Number	Number	Number
49	Question		of	of
50	Votes Votes	Votes Votes	Votes	Votes
51	FOR AGAINST	FOR AGAINST	FOR	AGAINST
52	1. To			
53	2. To			
54				
55	3. At each polling pla	ace using voting machi	ines, two statem	nents of returns shall
56	be provided to the election jud	dges. The statements o	f returns shall b	e in substantially the
57	form provided in subsection	3 of section 115.461.]		•
58	•	-		
	[115.489. 1. Immed	liately after signing th	e statements of	f returns, the
2	election judges shall enclose t	he write-in votes, tally	books, statemen	nts of returns
3	and other election supplies in	•		
4	* *	using voting machine	•	•
5	direct the supervisory judges to place the precinct registers, identification			
6	certificates and other election	• •	•	
7	C 4 4 1 1 1 1 1		S	

for return to the election authority.]