## SECOND REGULAR SESSION

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

# SENATE BILL NO. 592 

## 99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Reported from the Committee on Local Government and Elections, February 15, 2018, with recommendation that the Senate Committee Substitute do pass.

4850S.05C
ADRIANE D. CROUSE, Secretary.
AN ACT
To repeal sections $115.001,115.002,115.003,115.005,115.007,115.009,115.013$, $115.023,115.049,115.061,115.063,115.065,115.077,115.078$, 115.125, $115.127,115.155,115.177,115.225,115.227,115.243,115.247,115.279$, 115.284, 115.287, 115.299, 115.329, 115.335, 115.359, 115.361, 115.363, 115.373 , 115.379, 115.421, 115.429, 115.453, 115.493, 115.507, 115.515, $115.629,115.631,115.637,115.641,115.642$, and $115.910, \mathrm{RSMo}$, and to enact in lieu thereof forty new sections relating to elections, with existing penalty provisions and effective dates for certain sections.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:
Section A. Sections 115.001, 115.002, 115.003, 115.005, 115.007, 115.009, 2 115.013, 115.023, 115.049, 115.061, 115.063, 115.065, 115.077, 115.078, 115.125,
3 115.127, 115.155, 115.177, 115.225, 115.227, 115.243, 115.247, 115.279, 115.284,
4 115.287, 115.299, 115.329, 115.335, 115.359, 115.361, 115.363, 115.373, 115.379,
5 115.421, 115.429, 115.453, 115.493, 115.507, 115.515, 115.629, 115.631, 115.637,
6 115.641, 115.642, and 115.910, RSMo, are repealed and forty new sections enacted
7 in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 115.003, 115.005, 115.007, 115.013,
$8 \quad 115.023,115.049,115.063,115.065,115.077,115.078,115.125,115.127,115.155$,
$9 \quad 115.177,115.225,115.227,115.243,115.247,115.279,115.284,115.287,115.299$,
$10 \quad 115.329,115.335,115.359,115.361,115.363,115.373,115.379,115.421,115.429$,
11 115.453, 115.507, 115.515, 115.629, 115.631, 115.637, 115.641, 115.642, and
12 115.910, to read as follows:
115.003. The purpose of [sections 115.001 to 115.801 ] this chapter is to

2 simplify, clarify and harmonize the laws governing elections. It shall be
construed and applied so as to accomplish its purpose.
115.005. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, [sections 115.001 to 115.801 ] the provisions of this chapter shall apply to all public elections in the state, except elections for which ownership of real property is required by law for voting.
115.007. No [part of sections 115.001 to 115.801] provision of this chapter shall be construed as impliedly amended or repealed by subsequent legislation if such construction can be reasonably avoided.
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;
(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;
(3) "Ballot card", a ballot which is voted by making a [punch or sensor] mark which can be tabulated by automatic tabulating equipment;
(4) "Ballot label", the card, paper, booklet, page, or other material containing the names 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] county in this state or [the City of St. Louis] any city not within a county;
(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;
(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] including computerized voting systems;
(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;
(12) "Federal office", the office of presidential elector, United States senator, or representative in Congress;
(13) "Independent", a candidate who is not a candidate of any political party and who is running for an office for which political party candidates may run;
(14) "Major political party", the political party whose candidates received the highest or second highest number of votes at the last general election;
(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;
(16) "Municipal" or "municipality", a city, village, or incorporated town of this state;
(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;
(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;
(19) "Political party", any established political party and any new party;
(20) "Political subdivision", a county, city, town, village, or township of a township organization county;
(21) "Polling place", the voting place designated for all voters residing in one or more precincts for any election;
(22) "Precincts", the geographical areas into which the election authority divides its jurisdiction for the purpose of conducting elections;
(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 thereof, 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;
(24) "Question", any measure on the ballot which can be voted "YES" or "NO";
(25) ["Relative within the first degree by consanguinity or affinity", a spouse, parent, or child of a person;
(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;
[(27)] (26) "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;
[(28)] (27) "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
[(29)] (28) "Voting district", the one or more precincts within which all voters vote at a single polling place for any election.
115.023. 1. Except as provided in subsections 2 and 3 of this section, each election authority shall conduct all public elections within its jurisdiction.
2. When an election is to be conducted for a political subdivision or special district, and the political subdivision or special district is located within the jurisdiction of more than one election authority, the election authority of the jurisdiction with the greatest proportion of the political subdivision's or special district's registered voters shall be responsible for publishing any legal notice required in this chapter.
3. When an election is to be conducted for a political subdivision or special district, and the political subdivision or special district is located within the jurisdiction of more than one election authority, the affected election authorities may, by contract, authorize one of their number to conduct the election for all or any part of the political subdivision or special district. In any election conducted pursuant to this subsection, the election authority conducting part of an election in an area outside its jurisdiction may consolidate precincts across jurisdiction lines and shall have all powers and duties granted pursuant to this chapter, except the provisions of sections 115.133 to [115.223] $\mathbf{1 1 5 . 2 2 1}$ and sections 115.279 and 115.297, in the area outside its jurisdiction.
4. Notwithstanding [the provision of section 493.030] the provisions of sections 493.025 and 493.027 to the contrary, whenever the publication of a legal advertisement, legal notice, order of court or public notice of any kind is allowed or required pursuant to this chapter, a newspaper publishing such notice shall charge and receive not more than its regular local classified advertising rate. The regular local classified advertising rate is that rate shown by the newspaper's rate schedule as offered to the public, and shall have been in effect for at least thirty days preceding publication of the particular notice to which it is applied.
115.049. 1. Each board of election commissioners in existence on January 1, 1978, shall set the salaries of its employees. Except as provided in subsection 3 of this section, the number of employees of each board and the total yearly amount of all salaries paid to the board's employees shall not exceed the number of employees and the total yearly amount of all salaries authorized on January 1, 1982; except that, in any city which has over three hundred thousand inhabitants and is located in more than one county, the board of election commissioners having jurisdiction in the part of the city situated in the county containing the major portion of the city may set the number of its employees and the total yearly amount of all salaries authorized by [statute on January 1, 1982] ordinance.
2. Each board of election commissioners established after January 1, 1978, shall set the salaries of its employees. Except as provided in subsection 3 of this section, the number of employees of each board and the total yearly amount of all salaries paid to the board's employees shall not exceed the number of employees and the total yearly amount of all salaries authorized on December 31, 1977, for counties of the first class not having a charter form of government [by sections 119.090 and 119.100].
3. If any board of election commissioners wishes to increase the number of its employees or the total yearly amount of all salaries paid to its employees, the board shall deliver a notice of the fact to the presiding officer of the local legislative body or bodies responsible for providing payment of the election commissioners' salaries. The notice shall specify the number of additional employees requested and the additional yearly amount requested by the board and shall include a justification of the increase and a day, not less than ninety days after the notice is delivered, on which the increase is to take effect. Unless any legislative body responsible for approving payment of the election
commissioners' salaries adopts a resolution disapproving the increase, the increase shall take effect on the day specified. Any board of election commissioners may implement salary adjustments, after notice to the presiding officer of the local legislative body or bodies responsible for providing payment of the election commissioners' salaries, equal to, but not more than, those adjustments granted to the employees of the local legislative body or bodies without prior legislative approval.
115.063. 1. When any question or candidate is submitted to a vote by any political subdivision or special district and no other question or candidate is submitted at the same election, all costs of the election shall be paid from the general revenue of the political subdivision or special district submitting a question or candidate at the election.
2. All costs of [special] elections involving a statewide candidate or statewide issue and all costs of [special] elections involving candidates for state senator or state representative shall be paid by the state, except that if a political subdivision or special district holds an election on the same day, the costs shall be shared proportionately by the state and the political subdivisions and special districts affected in the manner provided in section 115.065.
3. [The state shall not be liable for any costs of a general election or primary election held in even-numbered years as designated in subsections 1 and 2 of section 115.121.
4.] When a proposed political subdivision submits a petition requesting an election as part of the formation thereof, the petitioners shall submit together with the petition sufficient security to pay all costs of the election. If such proposition is successful, the political subdivision thereby created shall reimburse those persons advancing funds to pay the costs of the election.
115.065. 1. Except as provided in sections 115.069, 115.071, 115.073 and 115.077, when any question or candidate is submitted to a vote by two or more political subdivisions or special districts, or [except in primary and general elections] by the state and one or more political subdivisions or special districts at the same election, all costs of the election shall be paid proportionally from the general revenues of the state and all political subdivisions and special districts submitting a question or candidate at the election, except that costs of publications of legal notice of elections shall not be paid proportionally. The state and each political subdivision and each special district shall pay for publication of its legal notice of election. At the discretion of the election authority, ballot
printing costs, if any, may be paid proportionally or the state and each political subdivision and each special district may pay for such ballot printing costs, if any.
2. Except as provided in sections $115.069,115.071$ and 115.073 , when any question or candidate is submitted to a vote by two or more political subdivisions or special districts at the same election, all costs of the election shall be paid proportionally from the general revenues of all political subdivisions and special districts submitting a question or candidate at the election.
3. Proportional election costs paid under the provisions of subsection 2 of this section shall be assessed by charging each political subdivision and special district the same percentage of the total cost of the election as the number of registered voters of the political subdivision or special district on the day of the election is to the total number of registered voters on the day of the election, derived by adding together the number of registered voters in each political subdivision and special district submitting a question or candidate at the election.
4. "Proportional costs" and "election costs", as used in this chapter, are defined as those costs that require additional out-of-pocket expense by the election authority in conducting an election. It may include reimbursement to county general revenue for the salaries of employees of the election authority for the hours worked to conduct an election, the rental of any electronic voting machine or electronic poll book, any indirect expenses identified under an independent cost allocation study and an amount not to exceed five percent of the total cost of election to be credited to the election services fund of the county. The election services fund shall be budgeted and expended at the direction of the election authority and shall not be used to substitute for or subsidize any allocation of general revenue for the operation of the election authority's office without the express consent of the election authority. The election services fund may be audited by the appropriate auditing agency, and any unexpended balance shall be left in the fund to accumulate from year to year with interest. The election services fund shall be used by the election authority for training programs and purchase of additional supplies or equipment to improve the conduct of elections, including anything necessarily pertaining thereto. In addition to these costs, the state shall, subject to appropriation, compensate the election services fund for transactions submitted pursuant to the provisions of section 115.157.
115.077. 1. Special districts, cities, townships in township organization
counties, villages and the state shall pay the election costs required by [this subchapter] sections 115.063 to 115.077 to each election authority conducting its elections.
2. If the state is required to pay election costs pursuant to sections 115.063 to 115.065 , the state shall, not later than the seventh Tuesday prior to any such election, pay each election authority conducting its elections an amount determined by the office of the secretary of state, in consultation with the election authority, to be a reasonable estimate of the cost of conducting such election, using a method developed by the secretary of state, in consultation with election authority, that is reviewed at least every two years.
3. Not later than the fifth Tuesday prior to any election to be conducted for [the state,] a special district or political subdivision, the election authority shall [estimate] submit the estimated cost of conducting the election for [the state and] each political subdivision and special district submitting a candidate or question at the election. Not later than the third Tuesday prior to the election, [the state,] each special district and political subdivision submitting a candidate or question at the election, except the county, shall deposit with the election authority an amount equal to the estimated cost of conducting the election for [the state,] the political subdivision or special district.
4. All payments of election costs received by an election authority under the provisions of this [subsection] section shall be placed by the election authority in a special account and used by the election authority only to pay the costs incurred in conducting the election. Not later than the tenth Tuesday following an election, if the amount paid to an election authority by the state or any political subdivision or special district exceeds the cost of conducting the election for the state, political subdivision or special district, the election authority shall [promptly] refund to the state, political subdivision or special district the difference between the amount deposited with it and the cost of conducting the election. Not later than the tenth Tuesday following an election, if the amount deposited with an election authority by the state or any political subdivision or special district is less than the cost of conducting the election [for the state, political subdivision or special district, the state, political subdivision or special district shall, not later than the fifth Tuesday after the election, pay to], the election authority shall submit a request to the state and each political subdivision and special district for the difference
between the amount deposited and the cost of conducting the election.
[3.] 5. (1) Within two weeks of receipt of actual cost and required documentation of actual expenses from the election authority, the state, political subdivision, or special district shall approve for payment the difference between the amount deposited and the cost of conducting the election.
(2) For the purposes of this section, the term "required documentation" shall mean a detailed list of expenses that the secretary of state intends to reimburse the election authority for and a detailed description of the documentation that the election authority shall produce following the election. For any election in which the state is required to pay all or a proportion of the cost, the secretary of state shall, not later than the eleventh Tuesday prior to the election or, in case of a special election, no later than five business days following the issuance of a writ of election by the governor, transmit to the election authority the detailed list and description described above.
6. Except as provided in [section 115.061 ] sections 115.063 to 115.072 , all payments of election costs received by an election authority under the provisions of this section shall be placed by the election authority in a special account and used by the election authority only to pay the costs incurred in conducting elections.
[4.] 7. When the state or any political subdivision or special district willfully fails to make payment of an election cost required by this subchapter by the time provided in this subchapter, it shall pay a penalty of fifty dollars for each day after the time provided in this subchapter proper payment is not made. Any such penalty shall be payable to the election authority authorized to receive payment of the election cost and shall be deposited in the general revenue fund of such election authority's city or county. For purposes of this subsection, the state shall not be considered to have willfully failed to make payment of an election cost if there is not sufficient cash or appropriation authority to make such a payment.
[5.] 8. (1) There is hereby created the "State Election Subsidy Fund" in the state treasury [which shall be funded by appropriations from the general assembly for the purpose of the state making advance payments of election costs as required by this section].
(2) All unobligated funds in the state election subsidy fund on

January 1, 2019, shall be transferred to the elections administration improvements fund authorized pursuant to section 115.078. To meet the state's funding obligation to maintain expenditures pursuant to Section 254(a)(7) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002, the commissioner of the office of administration shall annually transfer from general revenue to the [state election subsidy fund] election administration improvement fund, established pursuant to section 115.078, an amount not less than the amount expended in the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2000. [At the end of each fiscal year, any amounts in the state election subsidy fund not expended or obligated to meet the state's obligations pursuant to section 115.065 and this section shall be transferred to the election administration improvements fund authorized pursuant to section 115.078 and used to meet the maintenance of effort funding requirements of Section 254(a)(7) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002.] Any other law to the contrary notwithstanding, the funds received pursuant to Sections 251 and 252 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 shall be expended according to the state plan developed pursuant to the provisions of Section 254 of said act. The secretary of state shall develop the state plan through the committee appointed by the secretary of state under the provisions of Section 255 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002.
9. An election authority may rent or lease out any electronic voting machine purchased using funds other than those received through the state or the federal government as a result of the Help America Vote Act of 2002, as amended.
115.078. 1. There is hereby created in the state treasury the "Election Administration Improvements Fund", which shall consist of appropriations from the general assembly, any gifts, contributions, grants, or bequests received from federal, private, or other sources for the purpose of improving the administration of elections within Missouri, including making payments of election costs as required under section 115.065 and section 115.077. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund and shall make disbursements from the fund in accordance with sections 30.170 and 30.180. Money in the fund shall be used exclusively for election administration improvements as directed by the secretary of state, and to meet the state's obligations under sections 115.065 and $\mathbf{1 1 5 . 0 7 7}$. No moneys obtained through the provisions of this section shall be made a part of the general operating budget of an election authority, or used to supplant other federal, state,
or local funds expended for elections. The secretary of state may transfer moneys from the fund to the election improvements revolving loan fund as the secretary deems necessary to facilitate compliance with the Help America Vote Act of 2002. Notwithstanding section 33.080 to the contrary, any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of any biennium shall not revert to the credit of the general revenue fund. All yield, interest, income, increment, or gain received from time deposit of moneys in the state treasury to the credit of the fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no amount of moneys in the fund shall be transferred from the fund or charged for purposes of the administration of central services for the state of Missouri.
2. There is hereby created in the state treasury the "Election Improvements Revolving Loan Fund", which shall consist of all moneys appropriated to it by the general assembly, all repayment of moneys from eligible lenders and any moneys deposited or transferred to the fund for the purpose of improving the administration of elections through loans. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund and shall make disbursements from the fund in accordance with sections 30.170 and 30.180 . Money in the fund shall be used solely for improving the administration of elections through loans. Notwithstanding section 33.080 to the contrary, any moneys remaining in the fund shall not revert to the credit of the general revenue fund. All yield, interest, income, increment, or gain received from time deposit of moneys in the state treasury to the credit of the fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no amount of moneys in the fund shall be transferred from the fund or charged for purposes of the administration of central services for the state of Missouri. The secretary of state is authorized to administer the fund in accordance with this section and the Help America Vote Act of 2002, and to promulgate rules to execute this 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.
115.125. 1. Not later than 5:00 p.m. on the tenth Tuesday prior to any election, except a special election to decide an election contest, tie vote or an election to elect seven members to serve on a school board of a district pursuant to section 162.241, or a delay in notification pursuant to subsection [2] 3 of this section, or pursuant to the provisions of section 115.399, the officer or agency calling the election shall notify the election authorities responsible for conducting the election. The notice shall be in writing, shall specify the name of the officer
or agency calling the election and shall include a certified copy of the legal notice to be published pursuant to subsection 2 of section 115.127. The notice and any other information required by this section may, with the prior notification to the election authority receiving the notice, be accepted by facsimile transmission prior to 5:00 p.m. on the tenth Tuesday prior to the election, provided that the original copy of the notice and a certified copy of the legal notice to be published shall be received in the office of the election authority within three business days from the date of the facsimile transmission.
2. In lieu of a certified copy of the legal notice to be published pursuant to subsection 2 of section 115.127, each notice of a special election to fill a vacancy shall include the name of the office to be filled, the date of the election and the date by which candidates must be selected or filed for the office. Not later than the [fourth] sixth Tuesday prior to any special election to fill a vacancy called by a political subdivision or special district, the officer or agency calling the election shall certify a sample ballot to the election authorities responsible for conducting the election.
[2.] 3. Except as provided for in sections 115.247 and 115.359 , if there is no additional cost for the printing or reprinting of ballots or if the political subdivision or special district calling for the election agrees to pay any printing or reprinting costs, a political subdivision or special district may, at any time after certification of the notice of election required in subsection 1 of this section, but no later than 5:00 p.m. on the [sixth] eighth Tuesday before the election, be permitted to make late notification to the election authority pursuant to court order, which, except for good cause shown by the election authority in opposition thereto, shall be freely given upon application by the political subdivision or special district to the circuit court of the area of such subdivision or district. No court shall have the authority to order an individual or issue be placed on the ballot less than [six] eight weeks before the date of the election[, except as provided in sections 115.361 and 115.379].
115.127. 1. Except as provided in subsection 4 of this section, upon receipt of notice of a special election to fill a vacancy submitted pursuant to subsection 2 of section 115.125, the election authority shall cause legal notice of the special election to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in its jurisdiction. The notice shall include the name of the officer or agency calling the election, the date and time of the election, the name of the office to be filled and the date by which candidates must be selected or filed for the office. Within one
week prior to each special election to fill a vacancy held in its jurisdiction, the election authority shall cause legal notice of the election to be published in two newspapers of different political faith and general circulation in the jurisdiction. The legal notice shall include the date and time of the election, the name of the officer or agency calling the election and a sample ballot. If there is only one newspaper of general circulation in the jurisdiction, the notice shall be published in the newspaper within one week prior to the election. If there are two or more newspapers of general circulation in the jurisdiction, but no two of opposite political faith, the notice shall be published in any two of the newspapers within one week prior to the election.
2. Except as provided in subsections 1 and 4 of this section and in sections 115.521, 115.549 and 115.593, the election authority shall cause legal notice of each election held in its jurisdiction to be published. The notice shall be published in two newspapers of different political faith and qualified pursuant to chapter 493 which are published within the bounds of the area holding the election. If there is only one so qualified newspaper, then notice shall be published in only one newspaper. If there is no newspaper published within the bounds of the election area, then the notice shall be published in two qualified newspapers of different political faith serving the area. Notice shall be published twice, the first publication occurring in the second week prior to the election, and the second publication occurring within one week prior to the election. Each such legal notice shall include the date and time of the election, the name of the officer or agency calling the election and a sample ballot; and, unless notice has been given as provided by section 115.129, the second publication of notice of the election shall include the location of polling places. The election authority may provide any additional notice of the election it deems desirable.
3. The election authority shall print the official ballot as the same appears on the sample ballot, and no candidate's name or ballot issue which appears on the sample ballot or official printed ballot shall be stricken or removed from the ballot except on death of a candidate or by court order, but in no event shall a candidate or issue be stricken or removed from the ballot less than eight weeks before the date of the election.
4. In lieu of causing legal notice to be published in accordance with any of the provisions of this chapter, the election authority in jurisdictions which have less than seven hundred fifty registered voters and in which no newspaper qualified pursuant to chapter 493 is published, may cause legal notice to be
mailed during the second week prior to the election, by first class mail, to each registered voter at the voter's voting address. All such legal notices shall include the date and time of the election, the location of the polling place, the name of the officer or agency calling the election and a sample ballot.
5. If the opening date for filing a declaration of candidacy for any office in a political subdivision or special district is not required by law or charter, the opening filing date shall be 8:00 a.m., the sixteenth Tuesday prior to the election, except that for any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county and any political subdivision or special district located in such city, the opening filing date shall be 8:00 a.m., the fifteenth Tuesday prior to the election. If the closing date for filing a declaration of candidacy for any office in a political subdivision or special district is not required by law or charter, the closing filing date shall be 5:00 p.m., the eleventh Tuesday prior to the election. The political subdivision or special district calling an election shall, before the sixteenth Tuesday, or the fifteenth Tuesday for any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county or any political subdivision or special district located in such city, prior to any election at which offices are to be filled, notify the general public of the opening filing date, the office or offices to be filled, the proper place for filing and the closing filing date of the election. Such notification may be accomplished by legal notice published in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the political subdivision or special district.
6. Except as provided for in sections 115.247 and 115.359 , if there is no additional cost for the printing or reprinting of ballots or if the candidate agrees to pay any printing or reprinting costs, a candidate who has filed for an office or who has been duly nominated for an office may, at any time after the certification of the notice of election required in subsection 1 of section 115.125 but no later than 5:00 p.m. on the [sixth] eighth Tuesday before the election, withdraw as a candidate pursuant to a court order, which, except for good cause shown by the election authority in opposition thereto, shall be freely given upon application by the candidate to the circuit court of the area of such candidate's residence.
115.155. 1. The election authority shall provide for the registration of each voter. Each application shall be in substantially the following form:

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION
Are you a citizen of the United States?
$6 \quad$ Will you be 18 years of age on or before election day?


#### Abstract

YES NO IF YOU CHECKED "NO" IN RESPONSE TO EITHER OF THESE QUESTIONS, DO NOT COMPLETE THIS FORM. IF YOU ARE SUBMITTING THIS FORM BY MAIL AND ARE REGISTERING FOR THE FIRST TIME, PLEASE SUBMIT A COPY OF A CURRENT, VALID PHOTO IDENTIFICATION. IF YOU DO NOT SUBMIT SUCH INFORMATION, YOU WILL BE REQUIRED TO PRESENT ADDITIONAL IDENTIFICATION UPON VOTING FOR THE FIRST TIME SUCH AS A BIRTH CERTIFICATE, A NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBAL DOCUMENT, OTHER PROOF OF UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP, A VALID MISSOURI DRIVERS LICENSE OR OTHER FORM OF PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION.



exists for Applicant)
Remarks:
When
I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the state of Missouri. I have not been adjudged incapacitated by any court of law. If I have been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor connected with the right of suffrage, I have had the voting disabilities resulting from such conviction removed pursuant to law. I do solemnly swear that all statements made on this card are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I UNDERSTAND THAT IF I REGISTER TO VOTE KNOWING THAT I AM NOT LEGALLY ENTITLED TO REGISTER, I AM COMMITTING A CLASS ONE ELECTION OFFENSE AND MAY BE PUNISHED BY IMPRISONMENT OF NOT MORE THAN FIVE YEARS OR BY A FINE OF BETWEEN TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS OR BY BOTH SUCH IMPRISONMENT AND FINE.

Signature of Voter

Date

Signature of Election Official
2. After supplying all information necessary for the registration records, each applicant who appears in person before the election authority shall swear or affirm the statements on the registration application by signing his or her full name, witnessed by the signature of the election authority or such authority's deputy registration official. Each applicant who applies to register by mail pursuant to section 115.159 , or pursuant to section 115.160 or 115.162 , shall attest to the statements on the application by his or her signature.
3. Upon receipt by mail of a completed and signed voter registration application, a voter registration application forwarded by the division of motor vehicle and drivers licensing of the department of revenue pursuant to section 115.160, or a voter registration agency pursuant to section 115.162, the election authority shall, if satisfied that the applicant is entitled to register, transfer all data necessary for the registration records from the application to its registration system. Within seven business days after receiving the application, the election authority shall send the applicant a verification notice. If such notice is returned
as undeliverable by the postal service within the time established by the election authority, the election authority shall not place the applicant's name on the voter registration file.
4. If, upon receipt by mail of a voter registration application or a voter registration application forwarded pursuant to section 115.160 or 115.162 , the election authority determines that the applicant is not entitled to register, such authority shall, within seven business days after receiving the application, so notify the applicant by mail and state the reason such authority has determined the applicant is not qualified. The applicant may [have such determination reviewed pursuant to the provisions of section 115.223] file a complaint with the elections division of the secretary of state's office pursuant to section 115.219. If an applicant for voter registration fails to answer the question on the application concerning United States citizenship, the election authority shall notify the applicant of the failure and provide the applicant with an opportunity to complete the form in a timely manner to allow for the completion of the registration form before the next election.
5. [It shall be the responsibility of] The secretary of state [to] shall prescribe specifications for voter registration documents so that they are uniform throughout the state of Missouri and comply with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, including the reporting requirements, and so that registrations, name changes and transfers of registrations within the state may take place as allowed by law.
6. All voter registration applications shall be preserved in the office of the election authority.
115.177. Nothing in this [subchapter] chapter shall be construed in any way as interfering with or discontinuing any person's valid registration which is in effect on January 1, 1978, until such time as the person is required to transfer his or her registration or to reregister under the provisions of [sections 115.001 to 115.641 and section 51.460 ] this chapter.
115.225. 1. Before use by election authorities in this state, the secretary of state shall approve the marking devices and the automatic tabulating equipment used in electronic voting systems and may promulgate rules and regulations to implement the intent of sections 115.225 to 115.235 .
2. No electronic voting system shall be approved unless it:
(1) Permits voting in absolute secrecy;
(2) Permits each voter to vote for as many candidates for each office as a
(3) Permits each voter to vote for or against as many questions as a voter is lawfully entitled to vote on, and no more;
(4) Provides facilities for each voter to cast as many write-in votes for each office as a voter is lawfully entitled to cast;
(5) Permits each voter in a primary election to vote for the candidates of only one party announced by the voter in advance;
(6) Permits each voter at a presidential election to vote by use of a single [punch or] mark for the candidates of one party or group of petitioners for president, vice president and their presidential electors;
(7) Accurately counts all proper votes cast for each candidate and for and against each question;
(8) Is set to reject all votes, except write-in votes, for any office and on any question when the number of votes exceeds the number a voter is lawfully entitled to cast;
(9) Permits each voter, while voting, to clearly see the ballot label;
(10) Has been tested and is certified by an independent authority that meets the voting system standards developed by the Federal Election Commission or its successor agency. The provisions of this subdivision shall not be required for any system purchased prior to August 28, 2002.
3. The secretary of state shall promulgate rules and regulations to allow the use of a computerized voting system. The procedures shall provide for the use of a computerized voting system with the ability to provide a paper audit trail. Notwithstanding any provisions of this chapter to the contrary, such a system may allow for the storage of processed ballot materials in an electronic form.
4. 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.
115.227. All provisions of law not inconsistent with sections [8.001 to
$28.040] 115.225$ to 115.235 shall apply with full force and effect to elections in
each jurisdiction using an electronic voting system.
115.243. 1. For the purposes of [sections 115.001 to 115.641 and sections 51.450 and 51.460] this chapter, the candidates for president and vice president of the United States from any political party or group of petitioners shall be considered one candidate. The names of the candidates for president and vice president from each political party or group of petitioners shall be enclosed in a brace directly to the left of the names in the appropriate column on the official ballot. Directly to the left of each brace shall be printed one square, the sides of which are not less than one-fourth inch in length. The names of candidates for presidential electors shall not be printed on the ballot but shall be filed with the secretary of state in the manner provided in section 115.399.
2. A vote for any candidate for president and vice president shall be a vote for their electors.
3. When presidential and vice-presidential candidates are to be elected, the following instruction shall be printed on the official ballot: "A vote for candidates for President and Vice President is a vote for their electors.".
115.247. 1. Each election authority shall provide all ballots for every election within its jurisdiction. Ballots other than those printed by the election authority in accordance with [sections 115.001 to 115.641 and section 51.460 ] the provisions of this chapter shall not be cast or counted at any election.
2. Whenever it appears that an error has occurred in any publication required by [sections 115.001 to 115.641 and section 51.460 ] the provisions of this chapter, or in the printing of any ballot, any circuit court may, upon the application of any voter, order the appropriate election authorities to correct the error or to show cause why the error should not be corrected.
3. For each election held in a county with a charter form of government and with more than two hundred fifty thousand but fewer than three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants, the election authority may provide for each polling place in its jurisdiction fifty-five ballots for each fifty and fraction of fifty voters registered in the voting district at the time of the election. For each election, except a general election, held in any county other than a county with a charter form of government and with more than two hundred fifty thousand but fewer than three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants, the election authority shall provide for each polling place in its jurisdiction a number of ballots equal to at least one and one-third times the number of ballots cast in the voting district served by such polling place at the election held two years before at that polling
place or at the polling place that served the voting district in the previous election. For each general election held in any county other than a county with a charter form of government and with more than two hundred fifty thousand but fewer than three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants, the election authority shall provide for each polling place in its jurisdiction a number of ballots equal to one and one-third times the number of ballots cast in the voting district served by such polling place or at the polling place that served the voting district in the general election held four years prior. When determining the number of ballots to provide for each polling place, the election authority shall consider any factors that would affect the turnout at such polling place. The election authority shall keep a record of the exact number of ballots delivered to each polling place. For purposes of this subsection, the election authority shall not be required to count registered voters designated as inactive pursuant to section 115.193.
4. After the polls have closed on every election day, the election judges shall return all unused ballots to the election authority with the other election supplies.
5. All ballots cast in public elections shall be printed and distributed at public expense, payable as provided in sections [115.061] 115.063 to 115.077.
115.279. 1. Application for an absentee ballot may be made by the applicant in person, or by mail, or for the applicant, in person, by his or her guardian or a relative within the second degree by consanguinity or affinity. The election authority shall accept applications by facsimile transmission and by electronic mail within the limits of its telecommunications capacity.
2. Each application shall be made to the election authority of the jurisdiction in which the person is or would be registered. Each application shall be in writing and shall state the applicant's name, address at which he or she is or would be registered, his or her reason for voting an absentee ballot, the address to which the ballot is to be mailed, if mailing is requested, and for absent uniformed services and overseas applicants, the applicant's email address if electronic transmission is requested. If the reason for the applicant voting absentee is due to the reasons established under subdivision (6) of subsection 1 of section 115.277, the applicant shall state the voter's identification information provided by the address confidentiality program in lieu of the applicant's name, address at which he or she is or would be registered, and address to which the ballot is to be mailed, if mailing is requested. Each application to vote in a primary election shall also state which ballot the applicant wishes to receive. If
any application fails to designate a ballot, the election authority shall, within three working days after receiving the application, notify the applicant by mail that it will be unable to deliver an absentee ballot until the applicant designates which political party ballot he or she wishes to receive. If the applicant does not respond to the request for political party designation, the election authority is authorized to provide the voter with that part of the ballot for which no political party designation is required.
3. Except as provided in subsection 3 of section 115.281, all applications for absentee ballots received prior to the sixth Tuesday before an election shall be stored at the office of the election authority until such time as the applications are processed in accordance with section 115.281. No application for an absentee ballot received in the office of the election authority by mail, by facsimile transmission, by electronic mail, or by a guardian or relative after 5:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday immediately prior to the election shall be accepted by any election authority. No application for an absentee ballot submitted by the applicant in person after 5:00 p.m. on the day before the election shall be accepted by any election authority, except as provided in subsections 6,8 and 9 of this section.
4. Each application for an absentee ballot shall be signed by the applicant or, if the application is made by a guardian or relative pursuant to this section, the application shall be signed by the guardian or relative, who shall note on the application his or her relationship to the applicant. If an applicant, guardian or relative is blind, unable to read or write the English language or physically incapable of signing the application, he or she shall sign by mark, witnessed by the signature of an election official or person of his or her own choosing. Any person who knowingly makes, delivers or mails a fraudulent absentee ballot application shall be guilty of a class one election offense.
5. (1) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, any resident of the state of Missouri who resides outside the boundaries of the United States or who is on active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States or members of their immediate family living with them may request an absentee ballot for both the primary and subsequent general election with one application.
(2) The election authority shall provide each absent uniformed services voter and each overseas voter who submits a voter registration application or an absentee ballot request, if the election authority rejects the application or request, with the reasons for the rejection.
(3) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, if a standard oath regarding material misstatements of fact is adopted for uniformed and overseas voters pursuant to the Help America Vote Act of 2002, the election authority shall accept such oath for voter registration, absentee ballot, or other election-related materials.
(4) Not later than sixty days after the date of each regularly scheduled general election for federal office, each election authority which administered the election shall submit to the secretary of state in a format prescribed by the secretary a report on the combined number of absentee ballots transmitted to, and returned by, absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters for the election. The secretary shall submit to the Election Assistance Commission a combined report of such information not later than ninety days after the date of each regularly scheduled general election for federal office and in a standardized format developed by the commission pursuant to the Help America Vote Act of 2002. The secretary shall make the report available to the general public.
(5) As used in this section, the terms "absent uniformed services voter" and "overseas voter" shall have the meaning prescribed in [42] 52 U.S.C. [Section 1973ff-6] 20310.
6. An application for an absentee ballot by a new resident[, as defined in section 115.275 , ] shall be submitted in person by the applicant in the office of the election authority in the election jurisdiction in which such applicant resides. The application shall be received by the election authority no later than 7:00 p.m. on the day of the election. Such application shall be in the form of an affidavit, executed in duplicate in the presence of the election authority or any authorized officer of the election authority, and in substantially the following form:
"STATE OF $\qquad$
COUNTY OF $\qquad$ , ss.
I, $\qquad$ , do solemnly swear that:
(1) Before becoming a resident of this state, I resided at $\qquad$ (residence address) in $\qquad$ (town, township, village or city) of $\qquad$ County in the state of $\qquad$ ;
(2) I moved to this state after the last day to register to vote in such general presidential election and I am now residing in the county of $\qquad$ , state of Missouri;
(3) I believe I am entitled pursuant to the laws of this state to
vote in the presidential election to be held November $\qquad$ ,
$\qquad$
(4) I hereby make application for a presidential and vice presidential ballot. I have not voted and shall not vote other than by this ballot at such election.

Signed $\qquad$
(Applicant)
(Residence Address)
Subscribed and sworn to before me this $\qquad$ day of $\qquad$ , $\qquad$
Signed $\qquad$
(Title and name of officer authorized to administer oaths)"
7. The election authority in whose office an application is filed pursuant to subsection 6 of this section shall immediately send a duplicate of such application to the appropriate official of the state in which the new resident applicant last resided and shall file the original of such application in its office.
8. An application for an absentee ballot by an intrastate new resident[, as defined in section 115.275 ,] shall be made in person by the applicant in the office of the election authority in the election jurisdiction in which such applicant resides. The application shall be received by the election authority no later than 7:00 p.m. on the day of the election. Such application shall be in the form of an affidavit, executed in duplicate in the presence of the election authority or an authorized officer of the election authority, and in substantially the following form:
"STATE OF $\qquad$
COUNTY OF $\qquad$ ss.
I, __ , do solemnly swear that:
(1) Before becoming a resident of this election jurisdiction, I resided at $\qquad$ (residence address) in $\qquad$ (town, township, village or city) of $\qquad$ county in the state of $\qquad$ ;
(2) I moved to this election jurisdiction after the last day to register to vote in such election;
(3) I believe I am entitled pursuant to the laws of this state to vote in the election to be held $\qquad$ (date);
(4) I hereby make application for an absentee ballot for candidates
and issues on which I am entitled to vote pursuant to the laws of this state. I have not voted and shall not vote other than by this ballot at such election.

Signed $\qquad$
(Applicant)
(Residence Address)
Subscribed and sworn to before me this $\qquad$ day of $\qquad$ ,
Signed $\qquad$
(Title and name of officer authorized to administer oaths)"
9. An application for an absentee ballot by an interstate former resident[, as defined in section 115.275 ,] shall be received in the office of the election authority where the applicant was formerly registered by 5:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday immediately prior to the election, unless the application is made in person by the applicant in the office of the election authority, in which case such application shall be made no later than 7:00 p.m. on the day of the election.
115.284. 1. There is hereby established an absentee voting process to assist persons with permanent disabilities in the exercise of their voting rights.
2. The local election authority shall send an application to participate in the absentee voting process set out in this section to any registered voter residing within the election authority's jurisdiction upon request.
3. Upon receipt of a properly completed application, the election authority shall enter the voter's name on a list of voters qualified to participate as absentee voters pursuant to this section.
4. The application to participate in the absentee voting process shall be in substantially the following form:

State of $\qquad$
County (City) of $\qquad$
I, ____ (print applicant's name), declare that I am a resident and
registered voter of $\qquad$ County, Missouri, and am permanently
disabled. I hereby request that my name be placed on the election authority's list of voters qualified to participate as absentee voters pursuant to section 115.284, and that I be delivered an absentee ballot application for each election in which I am eligible to vote.

Signature of Voter
$\qquad$

## Voter's Address

5. Not earlier than ten weeks before an election but prior to the fourth Tuesday prior to an election, the election authority shall deliver to each voter qualified to participate as absentee voters pursuant to this section an absentee ballot application if the voter is eligible to vote in that election. If the voter returns the absentee request application to the election authority not later than 5:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday before an election and has retained the necessary qualifications to vote, the election authority shall provide the voter with an absentee ballot pursuant to this chapter.
6. The election authority shall remove from the list of voters qualified to participate as absentee voters pursuant to this section any voter who:
(1) Asks to be removed from the list;
(2) Dies;
(3) Becomes disqualified from voting pursuant to this chapter; or
(4) No longer resides at the address of his or her voter registration.
115.287. 1. Upon receipt of a signed application for an absentee ballot and if satisfied the applicant is entitled to vote by absentee ballot, the election authority shall, within three working days after receiving the application, or if absentee ballots are not available at the time the application is received, within five working days after they become available, deliver to the voter an absentee ballot, ballot envelope and such instructions as are necessary for the applicant to vote. Delivery shall be made to the voter personally in the office of the election authority or by bipartisan teams appointed by the election authority, or by first class, registered, or certified mail at the discretion of the election authority, or in the case of a covered voter as defined in section 115.902, the method of transmission prescribed in section 115.914. Where the election authority is a county clerk, the members of bipartisan teams representing the political party other than that of county clerk shall be selected from a list of persons submitted to the county clerk by the county chairman of that party. If no list is provided by the time that absentee ballots are to be made available, the county clerk may select a person or persons from lists provided in accordance with section 115.087. If the election authority is not satisfied that any applicant is entitled to vote by absentee ballot, it shall not deliver an absentee ballot to the applicant. Within
three working days of receiving such an application, the election authority shall notify the applicant and state the reason he or she is not entitled to vote by absentee ballot. The applicant may [appeal the decision of the election authority to the circuit court in the manner provided in section 115.223] file a complaint with the elections division of the secretary of state's office pursuant to section 115.219 .
7. If, after 5:00 p.m. on the Wednesday before an election, any voter from the jurisdiction has become hospitalized, becomes confined due to illness or injury, or is confined in an [adult boarding facility,] intermediate care facility, residential care facility, or skilled nursing facility, as such terms are defined in section 198.006, in the county in which the jurisdiction is located or in the jurisdiction or an adjacent election authority within the same county, the election authority shall appoint a team to deliver, witness the signing of and return the voter's application and deliver, witness the voting of and return the voter's absentee ballot. In counties with a charter form of government and in cities not within a county, and in each city which has over three hundred thousand inhabitants, and is situated in more than one county, if the election authority receives ten or more applications for absentee ballots from the same address it may appoint a team to deliver and witness the voting and return of absentee ballots by voters residing at that address, except when such addresses are for an apartment building or other structure wherein individual living units are located, each of which has its own separate cooking facilities. Each team appointed pursuant to this subsection shall consist of two registered voters, one from each major political party. Both members of any team appointed pursuant to this subsection shall be present during the delivery, signing or voting and return of any application or absentee ballot signed or voted pursuant to this subsection.
8. On the mailing and ballot envelopes for each covered voter, the election authority shall stamp prominently in black the words "FEDERAL BALLOT, STATE OF MISSOURI" and "U.S. Postage Paid, 39 U.S.C. Section 3406".
9. No information which encourages a vote for or against a candidate or issue shall be provided to any voter with an absentee ballot.
115.299. 1. To count absentee votes on election day, the election authority shall appoint a sufficient number of teams of election judges comprised of an equal number of judges from each major political party.
10. The teams so appointed shall meet on election day after the time fixed by law for the opening of the polls at a central location designated by the election
authority. The election authority shall deliver the absentee ballots to the teams, and shall maintain a record of the delivery. The record shall include the number of ballots delivered to each team and shall include a signed receipt from two judges, one from each major political party. The election authority shall provide each team with a ballot box, tally sheets and statements of returns as are provided to a polling place.
11. Each team shall count votes on all absentee ballots designated by the election authority.
12. One member of each team, closely observed by another member of the team from a different political party, shall open each envelope and call the voter's name in a clear voice. Without unfolding the ballot, two team members, one from each major political party, shall initial the ballot, and an election judge shall place the ballot, still folded, in a ballot box. No ballot box shall be opened until all of the ballots a team is counting have been placed in the box. The votes shall be tallied and the returns made as provided in sections 115.447 to 115.525 for paper ballots. After the votes on all ballots assigned to a team have been counted, the ballots and ballot envelopes shall be [placed on a string and] enclosed in sealed containers marked "voted absentee ballots and ballot envelopes from the election held $\qquad$ , 20 $\qquad$ ". All rejected absentee ballots and envelopes shall be enclosed and sealed in a separate container marked "rejected absentee ballots and envelopes from the election held $\qquad$ , 20 $\qquad$ ". On the outside of each voted ballot and rejected ballot container, each member of the team shall write his or her name, and all such containers shall be returned to the election authority. Upon receipt of the returns and ballots, the election authority shall tabulate the absentee vote along with the votes certified from each polling place in its jurisdiction.
115.329. 1. The secretary of state or any election authority shall not accept for filing any petition for the formation of a new party or for the nomination of an independent candidate which is submitted prior to 8:00 a.m. on the day immediately following the general election next preceding the general election for which the petition is submitted or which is submitted after 5:00 p.m. on the fifteenth Monday immediately preceding the general election for which the petition is submitted.
13. When a special election to fill a vacancy is called, [neither the secretary of state nor any] no election authority shall accept for filing any petition for the formation of a new party or for the nomination of an independent candidate which
is submitted after 5:00 p.m. on the day which is midway between the day the election is called and the election day.
14. When a special election to fill a vacancy is called to fill an unexpired term for state representative or state senator, the secretary of state shall not accept for filing any petition for the formation of a new party or for the nomination of an independent candidate which is submitted after 5:00 p.m. on the twenty-first day after the writ of election is issued by the governor pursuant to article III, section 14 of the Missouri Constitution, calculated by excluding the day the writ is issued.
115.335. 1. The secretary of state or the election authority shall have specific authority to determine the validity of signatures on petitions filed with his or her office and shall have authority not to count those which are, in his or her opinion, forged or fraudulent or the signatures of persons who are not registered voters.
15. For the purpose of verifying signatures on any new party or independent candidate petition filed with his or her office, the secretary of state may send copies of petition pages [by certified mail] to the appropriate election authorities for registration verification. Each election authority receiving a copy of petition pages shall check any signature indicated by the secretary of state against the registration records and return all such copies to the secretary of state [by certified mail] no later than the day designated by the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall not designate any deadline for returning copies and certifications which is less than [ten or more than forty] seven days after the copies have been received by the election authority. If the secretary of state or an election authority determines the congressional district number written after the signature of any registered voter is not the congressional district in which [he] the voter resides, the secretary of state or the election authority shall correct the congressional district number on the petition page. Failure of a voter to give his or her correct congressional district number shall not alone be sufficient reason to disqualify his or her signature. Only valid signatures from the county named in the circulator's affidavit shall be counted on any petition page.
16. The secretary of state or election authority shall have authority to verify the signatures on petitions filed with his or her office by use of random sampling. Random sampling may be used on any petition on which five hundred
or more signatures are required. Petitions requiring fewer than five hundred signatures shall have each signature checked and random sampling shall not be used. The random sample of signatures to be verified shall be drawn in such a manner that every signature contained on the filed petition shall be given an equal opportunity to be included in the sample. Such a random sampling shall include an examination of not less than five percent of the signatures so filed.
17. If the random sample verification establishes that the number of valid signatures is less than ninety-five percent of the number of qualified voters needed to find the petition sufficient, the petition shall be deemed to have failed to qualify.
18. If the random sample verification establishes that the number of valid signatures total more than one hundred five percent of the number of qualified voters needed to find the petition sufficient, the petition shall be deemed to qualify in that district.
19. If the random sample verification establishes that the number of valid signatures is more than ninety-five percent but less than one hundred five percent of the number of qualified voters needed to find the petition sufficient, each signature filed shall be examined and verified.
20. The secretary of state is authorized to adopt rules to ensure uniform, complete and accurate checking of petition signatures either by actual counting or random sampling.
21. If copies of petition pages are sent to any local election authority for registration verification under the provisions of this subchapter, the secretary of state's final determination on the number of valid signatures submitted on the petition from the election authority's jurisdiction shall be based on the certification made by the election authority.
115.359. 1. Any person who has filed a declaration of candidacy for nomination and who wishes to withdraw as a candidate shall, not later than the eleventh Tuesday prior to the primary election, file a written, sworn statement of withdrawal in the office of the official who accepted such candidate's declaration of candidacy. Any person nominated for an office who wishes to withdraw as a candidate shall, not later than the eleventh Tuesday prior to the general election, file a written, sworn statement of withdrawal in the office of the official who accepted such candidate's declaration of candidacy. In addition, any person who has filed a declaration of candidacy for nomination or who is nominated for an office who wishes to withdraw as a candidate due to being
named as the party candidate for a different office by a party nominating committee pursuant to sections 115.363 to 115.377 may withdraw as a candidate no later than 5:00 p.m. on the fifth day after being named as the party candidate for a different office by the party nominating committee.
22. Except as provided for in section 115.247 , if there is no additional cost for the printing or reprinting of ballots, or if the candidate agrees to pay any printing or reprinting costs, a candidate who has filed or is nominated for an office may, at any time after the time limits set forth in subsection 1 of this section but no later than 5:00 p.m. on the [sixth] eighth Tuesday before the election, withdraw as a candidate pursuant to a court order, which, except for good cause shown by the election authority in opposition thereto, shall be freely given upon application by the candidate to the circuit court in the county of such candidate's residence. No withdrawal pursuant to this subsection shall be effective until such candidate files a copy of the court's order in the office of the official who accepted such candidate's declaration of candidacy.
23. The name of a person who has properly filed a declaration of candidacy, or of a person nominated for office, who has not given notice of withdrawal as provided in subsection 1 or 2 of this section shall, except in case of death or disqualification, be printed on the official primary or general election ballot, as the case may be.
115.361. 1. Except as provided in subsections 2 and 3 of this section, if a candidate for nomination to an office in which the candidate is the incumbent or the only candidate dies, withdraws as provided in subsection 1 or 2 of section 115.359 , or is disqualified after 5:00 p.m. on the last day in which a person may file as a candidate for nomination, and at or before 5:00 p.m. on the [eighth] tenth Tuesday prior to any primary election, or if any candidate for the position of political party committeeman or committeewoman dies or withdraws as provided in subsection 1 or 2 of section 115.359 , or is disqualified after 5:00 p.m. on the last day in which a person may file as a candidate for nomination, and at or before 5:00 p.m. on the [eighth] tenth Tuesday prior to any primary election, leaving less candidates for the available committee positions than the number of available committee positions, filing for the office or position shall be reopened for a period of five working days, excluding holidays and weekends, following the death, withdrawal or disqualification during which period new candidates may file declarations of candidacy.
24. If a candidate for nomination to an office in which the candidate is the
only candidate dies, withdraws as provided in subsection 1 or 2 of section 115.359, or is disqualified after 5:00 p.m. on the [sixth] tenth Tuesday prior to the primary election, the election and canvass shall not proceed, and a vacancy shall exist on the general election ballot to be filled in the manner provided in sections 115.363 to 115.377 .
25. If a candidate for the position of political party committeeman or committeewoman becomes disqualified after the [eighth] tenth Tuesday prior to the primary election, the election and canvass shall proceed, and the disqualified candidate's name shall be physically eradicated from the ballot so that no vote may be cast for that candidate.
26. If after filing a declaration of candidacy, a candidate files a statement of withdrawal within two working days prior to the deadline for the close of filing set forth in section 115.349, the time of filing for that office shall cease at said deadline. There shall be a reopening of filing on the first Tuesday after the deadline for the close of filing set forth in section 115.349 which shall last until 5:00 p.m. on the Friday immediately following the first Tuesday after said deadline.
115.363. 1. Except as provided in section 115.361, a party nominating committee of a political party may select a party candidate for nomination to an office on the primary election ballot in the following cases:
(1) If there are no candidates for nomination as the party candidate due to death of all the party's candidates after 5:00 p.m. on the last day in which a person may file as a candidate for nomination and at or before 5:00 p.m. on the [fourth] tenth Tuesday prior to the primary election;
(2) If there are no candidates for nomination as the party candidate due to withdrawal after 5:00 p.m. on the last day in which a person may file as a candidate for nomination and at or before 5:00 p.m. on whatever day may be fixed by law as the final date for withdrawing as a candidate for the office;
(3) If there are no candidates for nomination as the party candidate due to death or disqualification of all candidates within seven days prior to the filing deadline and if no person has filed for the party nomination within that time;
(4) If there are no candidates for nomination as the party candidate due to disqualification of all party candidates after 5:00 p.m. on the last day on which a person may file as a candidate for nomination, and at or before 5:00 p.m. on the [sixth] tenth Tuesday prior to the primary election; or
(5) If a candidate for the position of political party committeeman or
committeewoman dies or withdraws as provided in subsection 1 or 2 of section 115.359 after the [eighth] tenth Tuesday prior to the primary election, leaving no candidate.
27. Any established political party may select a candidate for nomination, if a candidate who is the incumbent or only candidate dies, is disqualified or withdraws pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 of section 115.359 after 5:00 p.m. on the [eighth] tenth Tuesday prior to the primary election, and at or before 5:00 p.m. on whatever day is fixed by law as the final date for withdrawing as a candidate for the office.
28. A party nominating committee may select a party candidate for election to an office on the general election ballot in the following cases:
(1) If the person nominated as the party candidate shall die at or before 5:00 p.m. on the [fourth] tenth Tuesday prior to the general election;
(2) If the person nominated as the party candidate is disqualified at or before 5:00 p.m. on the [sixth] tenth Tuesday prior to the general election;
(3) If the person nominated as the party candidate shall withdraw at or before 5:00 p.m. on whatever day may be fixed by law as the final date for withdrawing as a candidate for the office;
(4) If a candidate for nomination to an office in which the person is the party's only candidate dies after 5:00 p.m. on the [fourth] tenth Tuesday prior to any primary election, withdraws as provided in subsection 1 of section 115.359 after 5:00 p.m. on the [fourth] tenth Tuesday prior to any primary election, or is disqualified after 5:00 p.m. on the [sixth] tenth Tuesday before any primary election.
29. If a person nominated as a party's candidate who is unopposed shall die at or before 5:00 p.m. on the [fourth] tenth Tuesday prior to the general election, is disqualified at or before 5:00 p.m. on the [sixth] tenth Tuesday prior to the general election, or shall withdraw at or before $5: 00 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on whatever day may be fixed by law as the final date for withdrawing as a candidate for the office, the party nominating committee for any established political party may select a party candidate.
30. A party nominating committee may select a party candidate for election to an office in the following cases:
(1) For an election called to fill a vacancy in an office;
(2) For an election held pursuant to the provisions of section 105.030 to fill an unexpired term resulting from a vacancy in an office that occurs within
fourteen days prior to the filing deadline for the primary election and not later than the [eighth] tenth Tuesday prior to the general election. If such vacancy occurs prior to the fourteenth day before the filing deadline for a primary election, filing for the office shall be as provided for in sections 115.307 to 115.359.
115.373. 1. The name of a candidate selected by a party nominating committee for a primary or general election to fill a vacancy created by death, withdrawal or disqualification shall be filed with the secretary of state or proper election authority no later than 5:00 p.m. on the twenty-eighth day after the vacancy occurs or no later than 5:00 p.m. on the [fourth] eighth Friday prior to the election, whichever occurs sooner.
31. The name of a person selected by a party nominating committee as a candidate to fill an unexpired term shall be filed with the [secretary of state or] proper election authority no later than 5:00 p.m. on the day which is midway between the day the election is called and election day.
[2.] 3. The name of a person selected by a party nominating committee as a candidate to fill an unexpired term for state representative or state senator in a special election shall be filed with the secretary of state no later than 5:00 p.m. on the twenty-first day after the writ of election is issued by the governor pursuant to article III, section 14 of the Missouri Constitution, calculated by excluding the day the writ is issued.
32. If the candidate selected by a party nominating committee for a primary, general or special election ballot dies prior to the election, the vacancy created by such death may be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies created by death on the primary and general election ballots.
115.379. 1. Whenever the only candidate of a party for nomination or election to an office at a primary election, general election or special election to fill a vacancy dies after the filing deadline and before the election, his or her name shall be printed on the primary, general or special election ballot, as the case may be, unless another candidate has filed for the office pursuant to the provisions of section 115.361 or a new candidate has been selected pursuant to the provisions of sections 115.363 to 115.377 . Whenever any other candidate for nomination or election to an office at a primary election, general election or special election to fill a vacancy dies after 5:00 p.m. on the [fourth] eighth Tuesday prior to the election, his or her name shall be printed on the primary, general or special election ballot, as the case may be. The election and canvass
shall proceed, and, if a sufficient number of votes are cast for the deceased candidate to entitle the candidate to nomination or election had the candidate not died, a vacancy shall exist on the general election ballot or in the office to be filled in the manner provided by law.
33. Whenever a candidate for nomination or election to an office is disqualified after 5:00 p.m. on the [sixth] eighth Tuesday prior to a primary election, general election or special election to fill a vacancy, his or her name shall be printed on the primary, general or special election ballot, as the case may be. The election and canvass shall proceed, and, if a sufficient number of votes are cast for the disqualified candidate to entitle him or her to nomination or election had the candidate not become disqualified, a vacancy shall exist on the general election ballot or in the office to be filled in the manner provided by law.
34. Except as provided in subsection 3 of section 115.359 , subsection 2 of section 115.361 and subsections 1 and 2 of this section, whenever a candidate for nomination or election to an office dies, withdraws or is disqualified prior to a primary election, general election or special election to fill a vacancy, all appropriate election authorities shall see that such candidate's name is removed from the primary, general or special election ballot, as the case may be.
115.421. Before the time fixed by law for the opening of the polls, the election judges shall:
(1) Set up the voting equipment, arrange the furniture, supplies and records and make all other arrangements necessary to open the polls at the time fixed by law;
(2) Post a voter instruction card in each voting booth or machine and in at least one other conspicuous place within the polling place and post a sample ballot in a conspicuous place near the voting booths;
(3) Certify the number of ballots received at each polling place. In each polling place using voting machines, the election judges shall, in lieu of certifying the number of ballots received, certify the number on each voting machine received at the polling place, the number on the seal of each voting machine, the number on the protective counter of each voting machine and that all recording counters on all voting machines at the polling place are set at zero. If a recording counter on any voting machine is not set at zero, the election judges shall immediately notify the election authority and proceed as it directs;
(4) Compare the ballot, ballot label or ballot card and ballot label with the sample ballots, see that the names, numbers and letters agree and certify thereto
in the tally book. If the names, numbers or letters do not agree, the election judges shall immediately notify the election authority and proceed as it directs; and
(5) Sign the tally book in the manner provided in the form for tally books in section 115.461 [,] or 115.473 [or 115.487]. If any election judge, challenger or watcher has not been previously sworn as the law directs, he or she shall take and subscribe the oath of his or her office as provided in section 115.091 or 115.109, and the oath shall be returned to the election authority with the tally book.
115.429. 1. The election judges shall not permit any person to vote unless satisfied that such person is the person whose name appears on the precinct register.
35. The identity or qualifications of any person offering to vote may be challenged by any election authority personnel, any registered voter, or any duly authorized challenger at the polling place. No person whose right to vote is challenged shall receive a ballot until his or her identity and qualifications have been established.
36. Any question of doubt concerning the identity or qualifications of a voter shall be decided by a majority of the judges from the major political parties. If such election judges decide not to permit a person to vote because of doubt as to his or her identity or qualifications, the person may apply to the election authority [or to the circuit court] as provided in [sections] section 115.193 [and 115.223] or file a complaint with the elections division of the secretary of state's office pursuant to section 115.219.
37. If the election judges cannot reach a decision on the identity or qualifications of any person, the question shall be decided by the election authority, subject to appeal to the circuit court as provided in section 115.223.
38. The election judges or the election authority may require any person whose right to vote is challenged to execute an affidavit affirming his or her qualifications. The election authority shall furnish to the election judges a sufficient number of blank affidavits of qualification, and the election judges shall enter any appropriate information or comments under the title "Remarks" which shall appear at the bottom of the affidavit. All executed affidavits of qualification shall be returned to the election authority with the other election supplies. Any person who makes a false affidavit of qualification shall be guilty of a class one election offense.
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 distinguishing mark appears preceding the name and a 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 distinguishing mark preceding his or her name shall be counted as voted for;
(2) If 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 $5: 00 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. 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] 115.306;
(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.
115.507. 1. Not later than the second Tuesday after the election, the verification board shall issue a statement announcing the results of each election held within its jurisdiction and shall certify the returns to each political subdivision and special district submitting a candidate or question at the election. The statement shall include a categorization of the number of regular and absentee votes cast in the election, and how those votes were cast; provided however, that absentee votes shall not be reported separately where such reporting would disclose how any single voter cast his or her vote. When absentee votes are not reported separately the statement shall include the reason
why such reporting did not occur. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the election authority to tabulate absentee ballots by precinct on election night.
39. The verification board shall prepare the returns by drawing an abstract of the votes cast for each candidate and on each question submitted to a vote of people in its jurisdiction by the state and by each political subdivision and special district at the election. The abstract of votes drawn by the verification board shall be the official returns of the election.
40. Any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county may by ordinance designate one of the election authorities situated partially or wholly within that home rule city to be the verification board that shall certify the returns of such city submitting a candidate or question at any election and shall notify each verification board within the city of that designation by providing each with a copy of such duly adopted ordinance. Not later than the second Tuesday after any election in any city making such a designation, each verification board within the city shall certify the returns of such city submitting a candidate or question at the election to the election authority so designated by the city to be its verification board, and such election authority shall announce the results of the election and certify the cumulative returns to the city in conformance with subsections 1 and 2 of this section not later than ten days thereafter.
41. Not later than the second Tuesday after each election at which the name of a candidate for nomination or election to the office of president of the United States, United States senator, representative in Congress, governor, lieutenant governor, state senator, state representative, judge of the circuit court, secretary of state, attorney general, state treasurer, or state auditor, or at which an initiative, referendum, constitutional amendment or question of retaining a judge subject to the provisions of Article V, [Section 29] Sections 25(a) to 25(g) of the State Constitution, appears on the ballot in a jurisdiction, the election authority of the jurisdiction shall mail or deliver to the secretary of state the abstract of the votes given in its jurisdiction, by polling place or precinct, for each such office and on each such question. If mailed, the abstract shall be enclosed in a strong, sealed envelope or envelopes. On the outside of each envelope shall be printed: "Returns of election held in the county of $\qquad$ (City of St. Louis, Kansas City) on the ___ day of ___ ,_ ${ }^{\prime}$, etc.
115.515. 1. If two or more persons receive an equal number of votes for
nomination as a party's candidate for any federal office, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, state treasurer, state auditor, circuit judge not subject to the provisions of Article V, [Section 29] Sections $\mathbf{2 5 ( a )}$ to 25(g) of the State Constitution, state senator or state representative, and a higher number of votes than any other candidate for the same office on the same party ballot, the governor shall, immediately after the results of the election have been announced, issue a proclamation stating the fact and ordering a special primary election to determine the party's nominee for the office. The proclamation shall set the date of the election, which shall be not less than fourteen or more than thirty days after the proclamation is issued, and shall be sent by the governor to each election authority responsible for conducting the special primary election. In [his] the proclamation, the governor shall specify the name of each candidate for the office to be voted on at the election, and the special primary election shall be conducted and the votes counted as in other primary elections.
42. If two or more persons receive an equal number of votes for nomination as a party's candidate for any other office, except party committeeman or committeewoman, and a higher number of votes than any other candidate for the same office on the same party ballot, the officer with whom such candidates filed their declarations of candidacy shall, immediately after the results of the election have been certified, issue a proclamation stating the fact and ordering a special primary election to determine the party's nominee for the office. The proclamation shall set the date of the election, which shall be not less than fourteen or more than thirty days after the proclamation is issued, and shall be sent by the officer to each election authority responsible for conducting the special primary election. In [his] the proclamation, the officer shall specify the name of each candidate for the office to be voted on at the election, and the special primary election shall be conducted and the votes counted as in other primary elections.
43. As an alternative to the procedure prescribed in subsections 1 and 2 of this section, if the candidates who received an equal number of votes in such election agree to the procedure prescribed in this subsection, the officer with whom such candidates filed their declarations of candidacy may, after notification of the time and place of such drawing given to each such candidate at least five days before such drawing, determine the winner of such election by lot. Any candidate who received an equal number of votes may decline to have his or her
name put into such drawing.
115.629. There shall be four classes of election offenses consisting of all offenses arising under [sections 115.001 to 115.641 and sections 51.450 and 51.460] this chapter, and such other offenses as are specified by law.
115.631. The following offenses, and any others specifically so described by law, shall be class one election offenses and are deemed felonies connected with the exercise of the right of suffrage. Conviction for any of these offenses shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than five years or by fine of not less than two thousand five hundred dollars but not more than ten thousand dollars or by both such imprisonment and fine:
(1) Willfully and falsely making any certificate, affidavit, or statement required to be made pursuant to any provision of [sections 115.001 to 115.641] this chapter, including but not limited to statements specifically required to be made "under penalty of perjury"; or in any other manner knowingly furnishing false information to an election authority or election official engaged in any lawful duty or action in such a way as to hinder or mislead the authority or official in the performance of official duties. If an individual willfully and falsely makes any certificate, affidavit, or statement required to be made under section 115.155 , including but not limited to statements specifically required to be made "under penalty of perjury", such individual shall be guilty of a class D felony;
(2) Voting more than once or voting at any election knowing that the person is not entitled to vote or that the person has already voted on the same day at another location inside or outside the state of Missouri;
(3) Procuring any person to vote knowing the person is not lawfully entitled to vote or knowingly procuring an illegal vote to be cast at any election;
(4) Applying for a ballot in the name of any other person, whether the name be that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person, or applying for a ballot in his or her own or any other name after having once voted at the election inside or outside the state of Missouri;
(5) Aiding, abetting or advising another person to vote knowing the person is not legally entitled to vote or knowingly aiding, abetting or advising another person to cast an illegal vote;
(6) An election judge knowingly causing or permitting any ballot to be in the ballot box at the opening of the polls and before the voting commences;
(7) Knowingly furnishing any voter with a false or fraudulent or bogus ballot, or knowingly practicing any fraud upon a voter to induce him or her to
cast a vote which will be rejected, or otherwise defrauding him or her of his or her vote;
(8) An election judge knowingly placing or attempting to place or permitting any ballot, or paper having the semblance of a ballot, to be placed in a ballot box at any election unless the ballot is offered by a qualified voter as provided by law;
(9) Knowingly placing or attempting to place or causing to be placed any false or fraudulent or bogus ballot in a ballot box at any election;
(10) Knowingly removing any legal ballot from a ballot box for the purpose of changing the true and lawful count of any election or in any other manner knowingly changing the true and lawful count of any election;
(11) Knowingly altering, defacing, damaging, destroying or concealing any ballot after it has been voted for the purpose of changing the lawful count of any election;
(12) Knowingly altering, defacing, damaging, destroying or concealing any poll list, report, affidavit, return or certificate for the purpose of changing the lawful count of any election;
(13) On the part of any person authorized to receive, tally or count a poll list, tally sheet or election return, receiving, tallying or counting a poll list, tally sheet or election return the person knows is fraudulent, forged or counterfeit, or knowingly making an incorrect account of any election;
(14) On the part of any person whose duty it is to grant certificates of election, or in any manner declare the result of an election, granting a certificate to a person the person knows is not entitled to receive the certificate, or declaring any election result the person knows is based upon fraudulent, fictitious or illegal votes or returns;
(15) Willfully destroying or damaging any official ballots, whether marked or unmarked, after the ballots have been prepared for use at an election and during the time they are required by law to be preserved in the custody of the election judges or the election authority;
(16) Willfully tampering with, disarranging, altering the information on, defacing, impairing or destroying any voting machine or marking device after the machine or marking device has been prepared for use at an election and during the time it is required by law to remain locked and sealed with intent to impair the functioning of the machine or marking device at an election, mislead any voter at the election, or to destroy or change the count or record of votes on such
machine;
(17) Registering to vote knowing the person is not legally entitled to register or registering in the name of another person, whether the name be that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person;
(18) Procuring any other person to register knowing the person is not legally entitled to register, or aiding, abetting or advising another person to register knowing the person is not legally entitled to register;
(19) Knowingly preparing, altering or substituting any computer program or other counting equipment to give an untrue or unlawful result of an election;
(20) On the part of any person assisting a blind or disabled person to vote, knowingly failing to cast such person's vote as such person directs;
(21) On the part of any registration or election official, permitting any person to register to vote or to vote when such official knows the person is not legally entitled to register or not legally entitled to vote;
(22) On the part of a notary public acting in his or her official capacity, knowingly violating any of the provisions of [sections 115.001 to 115.627] this chapter or any provision of law pertaining to elections;
(23) Violation of any of the provisions of sections 115.275 to 115.303 , or of any provision of law pertaining to absentee voting;
(24) Assisting a person to vote knowing such person is not legally entitled to such assistance, or while assisting a person to vote who is legally entitled to such assistance, in any manner coercing, requesting or suggesting that the voter vote for or against, or refrain from voting on any question, ticket or candidate;
(25) Engaging in any act of violence, destruction of property having a value of five hundred dollars or more, or threatening an act of violence with the intent of denying a person's lawful right to vote or to participate in the election process; and
(26) Knowingly providing false information about election procedures for the purpose of preventing any person from going to the polls.
115.637. The following offenses, and any others specifically so described by law, shall be class four election offenses and are deemed misdemeanors not connected with the exercise of the right of suffrage. Conviction for any of these offenses shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than one year or by a fine of not more than two thousand five hundred dollars or by both such imprisonment and fine:
(1) Stealing or willfully concealing, defacing, mutilating, or destroying any
sample ballots that may be furnished by an organization or individual at or near any voting place on election day, except that this subdivision shall not be construed so as to interfere with the right of an individual voter to erase or cause to be erased on a sample ballot the name of any candidate and substituting the name of the person for whom he or she intends to vote; or to dispose of the received sample ballot;
(2) Printing, circulating, or causing to be printed or circulated, any false and fraudulent sample ballots which appear on their face to be designed as a fraud upon voters;
(3) Purposefully giving a printed or written sample ballot to any qualified voter which is intended to mislead the voter;
(4) On the part of any candidate for election to any office of honor, trust, or profit, offering or promising to discharge the duties of such office for a less sum than the salary, fees, or emoluments as fixed by law or promising to pay back or donate to any public or private interest any portion of such salary, fees, or emolument as an inducement to voters;
(5) On the part of any canvasser appointed to canvass any registration list, willfully failing to appear, refusing to continue, or abandoning such canvass or willfully neglecting to perform his duties in making such canvass or willfully neglecting any duties lawfully assigned to him or her;
(6) On the part of any employer, making, enforcing, or attempting to enforce any order, rule, or regulation or adopting any other device or method to prevent an employee from engaging in political activities, accepting candidacy for nomination to, election to, or the holding of, political office, holding a position as a member of a political committee, soliciting or receiving funds for political purpose, acting as chairman or participating in a political convention, assuming the conduct of any political campaign, signing, or subscribing his or her name to any initiative, referendum, or recall petition, or any other petition circulated pursuant to law;
(7) On the part of any person authorized or employed to print official ballots, or any person employed in printing ballots, giving, delivering, or knowingly permitting to be taken any ballot to or by any person other than the official under whose direction the ballots are being printed, any ballot in any form other than that prescribed by law, or with unauthorized names, with names misspelled, or with the names of candidates arranged in any way other than that authorized by law;
(8) On the part of any election authority or official charged by law with the duty of distributing the printed ballots, or any person acting on his or her behalf, knowingly distributing or causing to be distributed any ballot in any manner other than that prescribed by law;
(9) Any person having in his or her possession any official ballot, except in the performance of his or her duty as an election authority or official, or in the act of exercising his or her individual voting privilege;
(10) Willfully mutilating, defacing, or altering any ballot before it is delivered to a voter;
(11) On the part of any election judge, being willfully [absenting himself] absent from the polls on election day without good cause or willfully detaining any election material or equipment and not causing it to be produced at the voting place at the opening of the polls or within fifteen minutes thereafter;
(12) On the part of any election authority or official, willfully neglecting, refusing, or omitting to perform any duty required of him or her by law with respect to holding and conducting an election, receiving and counting out the ballots, or making proper returns;
(13) On the part of any election judge, or party watcher or challenger, furnishing any information tending in any way to show the state of the count to any other person prior to the closing of the polls;
(14) On the part of any voter, except as otherwise provided by law, allowing his or her ballot to be seen by any person with the intent of letting it be known how he or she is about to vote or has voted, or knowingly making a false statement as to his or her inability to mark [his] a ballot;
(15) On the part of any election judge, disclosing to any person the name of any candidate for whom a voter has voted;
(16) Interfering, or attempting to interfere, with any voter inside a polling place;
(17) On the part of any person at any registration site, polling place, counting location or verification location, causing any breach of the peace or engaging in disorderly conduct, violence, or threats of violence whereby such registration, election, count or verification is impeded or interfered with;
(18) Exit polling, surveying, sampling, electioneering, distributing election literature, posting signs or placing vehicles bearing signs with respect to any candidate or question to be voted on at an election on election day inside the building in which a polling place is located or within [twenty-five] one hundred
feet of the building's outer door closest to the polling place, or, on the part of any person, refusing to remove or permit removal from property owned or controlled by [him] such person, any such election sign or literature located within such distance on such day after request for removal by any person;
(19) Stealing or willfully defacing, mutilating, or destroying any campaign yard sign on private property, except that this subdivision shall not be construed to interfere with the right of any private property owner to take any action with regard to campaign yard signs on the owner's property and this subdivision shall not be construed to interfere with the right of any candidate, or the candidate's designee, to remove the candidate's campaign yard sign from the owner's private property after the election day.
115.641. Any duty or requirement imposed by [sections 115.001 to 115.641 and sections 51.450 and 51.460] the provisions of this chapter which is not fulfilled and for which no other or different punishment is prescribed shall constitute a class four election offense.
115.642. 1. Any person may file a complaint with the secretary of state stating the name of any person who has violated any of the provisions of sections 115.629 to 115.646 and stating the facts of the alleged offense, sworn to, under penalty of perjury.
44. Within thirty days of receiving a complaint, the secretary of state shall notify the person filing the complaint whether or not the secretary has dismissed the complaint or will commence an investigation. The secretary of state shall dismiss frivolous complaints. For purposes of this subsection, "frivolous complaint" shall mean an allegation clearly lacking any basis in fact or law. Any person who makes a frivolous complaint pursuant to this section shall be liable for actual and compensatory damages to the alleged violator for holding the alleged violator before the public in a false light. If reasonable grounds appear that the alleged offense was committed, the secretary of state may issue a probable cause statement. If the secretary of state issues a probable cause statement, he or she may refer the offense to the appropriate prosecuting attorney.
[2.] 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section $27.060,56.060$, or 56.430 to the contrary, when requested by the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney, the secretary of state or his or her authorized representatives may aid any prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney in the commencement and prosecution of election offenses as provided in sections 115.629 to 115.646 .
[3.] 4. The secretary of state may investigate any suspected violation of any of the provisions of sections 115.629 to 115.646 .
115.910. 1. A covered voter who is registered to vote in this state may apply for a military-overseas ballot using either the application for absentee ballot under section 115.279 or the federal postcard application or the application's electronic equivalent.
45. A covered voter who is not registered to vote in this state may use a federal postcard application or the application's electronic equivalent to apply simultaneously to register to vote under section 115.908 and for a military-overseas ballot.
46. The secretary of state shall ensure that the electronic transmission system described in section 115.906 is capable of accepting the submission of both a federal postcard application and any other approved electronic military-overseas ballot application sent to the appropriate election official. The voter may use the electronic transmission system or any other approved method to apply for a military-overseas ballot.
47. A covered voter may use the declaration accompanying a federal write-in absentee ballot as an application for a military-overseas ballot simultaneously with the submission of the federal write-in absentee ballot, if the declaration is received by the appropriate election official by 5:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday immediately prior to the election.
48. To receive the benefits of sections 115.900 to 115.936 , a covered voter shall inform the election authority that the voter is a covered voter. Methods of informing the election authority that a voter is a covered voter include:
(1) The use of a federal postcard application or federal write-in absentee ballot;
(2) The use of an overseas address on an approved voter registration application or ballot application; or
(3) The inclusion on an approved voter registration application or ballot application of other information sufficient to identify the voter as a covered voter.
[115.001. Sections 115.001 to 115.641 and sections 51.450 and 51.460 shall be known as the "Comprehensive Election Act of 1977".]
[115.002. Sections 115.002, 115.024, 115.105, 115.124,
$115.159,115.163,115.203,115.205,115.219,115.225,115.237$,
115.247, 115.249, 115.427, 115.430, 115.431, 115.439, 115.445,
$115.449,115.453,115.456$, and 115.631 , may be cited as the "Missouri Voter Protection Act".]
[115.009. The effective date of sections 115.001 to 115.641 and sections 51.450 and 51.460 shall be January 1, 1978. Any amendment made to a provision repealed by sections 115.001 to 115.641 and sections 51.450 and 51.460 shall remain in force only until January 1, 1978.]
[115.061. 1 . When any question or candidate is submitted to a vote of all voters in the state and no other question or candidate is submitted at the same election, all costs of the election shall be paid from the general revenue of the state.
49. After an audit by the commissioner of administration, the state treasurer shall pay the amounts claimed by and due the respective counties and cities out of moneys appropriated by the general assembly for the purpose.]
[115.493. The election authority shall keep all voted ballots, ballot cards, processed ballot materials in electronic form and write-in forms, and all applications, statements, certificates, affidavits and computer programs relating to each election for twenty-two months after the date of the election. During the time that voted ballots, ballot cards, processed ballot materials in electronic form and write-in forms are kept by the election authority, it shall not open or inspect them or allow anyone else to do so, except upon order of a legislative body trying an election contest, a court or a grand jury. After twenty-two months, the ballots, ballot cards, processed ballot materials in electronic form, write-in forms, applications, statements, certificates, affidavits and computer programs relating to each election may be destroyed. If an election contest, grand jury investigation or civil or criminal case relating to the election is pending at the time, however, the materials shall not be destroyed until the contest, investigation or case is finally determined.]
Section B. The repeal and reenactment of sections $115.003,115.005$, $115.007,115.013,115.023,115.049,115.125,115.127,115.155,115.177,115.225$, 115.227, 115.243, 115.247, 115.279, 115.284, 115.287, 115.299, 115.329, 115.335, $115.359,115.361,115.363,115.373,115.379,115.421,115.429,115.453,115.507$,
$5115.515,115.629,115.631,115.637,115.641,115.642$, and 115.910 , and the repeal 6 of sections $115.001,115.002,115.009$, and 115.493 shall become effective 7 November 7, 2018.

Section C. The repeal of section 115.061 and the repeal and reenactment 2 of sections $115.063,115.065,115.077$, and 115.078 shall become effective January 3 1, 2019.


