

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 4383S.05C
Bill No.: SCS for SB 654
Subject: County Officials; Elections; Secretary of State
Type: Original
Date: March 29, 2022

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies provisions relating to elections.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
General Revenue*	\$0	More than \$7,000,000	\$0
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	\$0	More than \$7,000,000	\$0

*Savings of approximately \$7 million in March 2024 (FY 2024) for not holding a Presidential Preference Primary Election (§115.123.2 & [§115.755 – §115.785])

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Other State Funds*	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown

* §28.960.3 and §115.225.6 allow the Secretary of State to withhold funds from the Local Election Authorities (LEA). Oversight assumes this could be from various other state funds. These funds vary by size of election and LEA and are difficult to calculate a total. Withholding all these funds would be a potential loss to LEAs exceeding \$250,000 but be offset with savings to Other State Funds in the same amount.

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE	0	0	0

- ☐ Estimated Net Effect (expenditures or reduced revenues) expected to exceed \$250,000 in any of the three fiscal years after implementation of the act or at full implementation of the act.
- ☒ Estimated Net Effect (savings or increased revenues) expected to exceed \$250,000 in any of the three fiscal years after implementation of the act or at full implementation of the act.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Local Government	Unknown to (Unknown)	Unknown to (Unknown)	Unknown to (Unknown)

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

Officials from the **Office of the Secretary of State (SOS)** assume this bill would allow voters who have moved from one county to another after the registration deadline for any given election to update their registration in person at the office of their local election authority on Election Day and be eligible to vote, so long as their existing registration was not previously cancelled.

The change in the registration deadline will require programming changes to the Missouri Centralized Voter Registration database in order to ensure that newly-registered voters are eligible for each election. The Secretary of State's Office anticipates that these changes should be accomplished under existing contracts as part of a regular upgrade release cycle. However, it is possible that specialized programming outside of standard contracts may be required to accomplish the necessary changes. The cost of the technical resources that would be needed in such a situation is unknown.

Oversight assumes any additional costs arising from this proposal can be absorbed with existing personnel and resources. However, the SOS may seek additional appropriations if there is a significant increase for technical resources. Therefore, Oversight assumes the SOS will be able to perform any additional duties required by this proposal with current staff and resources and will reflect no fiscal impact to the SOS for fiscal note purposes.

The **SOS** states this bill also removes the requirement to hold a presidential preference primary election every four years. As a result, the State of Missouri would no longer be obligated to pay the costs of such an election.

The payment of election costs is subject to appropriation by the General Assembly. However, if they assume that the presidential preference primary were to be fully appropriated as it has been in years past, they anticipate a cost savings to the state of approximately \$7 million, based on actual expenditures from the 2020 Presidential Preference Primary. Such savings would next occur in FY 2024 as a result of not holding the presidential preference primary in March 2024.

Oversight has reflected, in this fiscal note, the state saving due to removing the requirement to hold a PPP. The next scheduled Presidential Preference Primary election is March 2024 (FY24). Therefore, Oversight will reflect a potential election cost savings for reimbursement to local political subdivisions in FY 2024.

In addition, **SOS** notes this bill would require all direct-record electronic voting machines (DREs) be removed from service by January 1, 2024, with the exception of any machine used solely for disabled voters. Based on most recent survey conducted in 2020, there are 330 DREs in service statewide. All local election authorities (LEAs) which disclosed the use of DREs on the survey have already replaced or have indicated that they are actively planning to replace those machines prior to the date specified in the bill. Therefore, the SOS does not anticipate

being required to cover the costs under Article X, Section 21, but will provide assistance to those LEAs using existing grant programs.

Oversight notes this response from the SOS is different from previous years. SOS' response to similar proposals in 2021 (i.e. HB 925) included a per-machine replacement cost of \$5,000 for the 330 DRE's in service statewide (for a total of \$1.65 million). Oversight will utilize SOS' assumption that this change is already in progress and that this bill will not create an additional fiscal impact to the state.

The **SOS** also assumes many bills considered by the General Assembly include provisions allowing or requiring agencies to submit rules and regulations to implement the act. The SOS is provided with core funding to handle a certain amount of normal activity resulting from each year's legislative session. The fiscal impact for this fiscal note to the SOS for Administrative Rules is less than \$5,000. The SOS recognizes that this is a small amount and does not expect that additional funding would be required to meet these costs. However, the SOS also recognizes that many such bills may be passed by the General Assembly in a given year and that collectively the costs may be in excess of what the office can sustain with the core budget. Therefore, the SOS reserves the right to request funding for the cost of supporting administrative rules requirements should the need arise based on a review of the finally approved bills signed by the governor.

Oversight assumes the SOS could absorb the costs of printing and distributing regulations related to this proposal. If multiple bills pass which require the printing and distribution of regulations at substantial costs, the SOS could require additional resources.

Officials from the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** state:

The provisions for electronic transmission of voter registration application data proposed in §115.160 is a program that is already in place between DOR and the SOS. This electronic exchange program was implemented on March 14, 2022.

§115.427.2(1)

The proposed change removes the language requiring the individual to sign a statement certifying the individual has no other form of personal identification that meets the current requirements of §115.427.2(1) when applying for a Nondriver identification card for voting transactions.

Administrative Impact

Currently the Department is required to have the individual who is applying for a Nondriver license for voting purposes, sign a statement at time of application, certifying under penalty of perjury that they have no other form of personal identification that would meet the current requirements of §115.427.2(1).

To implement the proposed change, the Department would be required to:

- Complete business requirements and design documents to modify the Missouri Electronic Driver License (MEDL) issuance system, MEDL central applications and supporting systems to remove nondriver for voting statement no longer required, update denial tracking application and to generate an electronic voter registration statement in lieu of a printed form;
- Complete programming and user acceptance testing of the Missouri Electronic Driver License (MEDL) issuance system;
- Coordinate with the Secretary of State to develop requirements for the data and signature file specifications for electronic transfer of voter registration application data;
- OA-ITSD must develop a secure process that is a format compatible with the Missouri voter registration system for sending the required signature and voter registration information file to the data file for submission to the Secretary of State;
- OA-ITSD Test the file generation and secure transfer process to ensure all required data elements and signature are sent as required;
- Obtain format and procedure approvals from Secretary of State and others as applicable;
- Update policies, procedures, and the Uniform License Issuance Manual (ULIM);
- Update forms, manuals, and the Department website;
- Complete training as required.

FY 2023 - Driver License Bureau

Research/Data Assistant	220 hrs. @ \$16.30 per hr.	= \$3,586
Research/Data Analyst	260 hrs. @ \$24.29 per hr.	= \$6,315
Administrative Manager	80 hrs. @ \$26.37 per hr.	= \$2,110
Total		\$12,011

FY 2023 - Personnel Services Bureau

Associate Research/Data Analyst	20 hrs. @ \$19.47 per hr.	= \$389
Associate Research/Data Analyst	10 hrs. @ \$19.47 per hr.	= \$195
Total		\$584

Total Costs \$12,595

Oversight notes that IT costs for §115.427.2(1) according to **DOR** are contracted at \$95 per hour. This section would result in \$2,873 (30.24 hours x \$95) in FY 2023.

Revenue Impact

DOR states currently persons who already hold an acceptable identification for voting are not allowed the no cost nondriver for voting since they cannot complete the required affidavit statement. The removal of this limitation may allow persons who already have a valid driver license or other eligible document to apply for the no cost nondriver for voting. The estimated number of potential applicants who may have a current acceptable identification document for

voting and yet request an NDL for voting purposes is 53. This number was determined by reviewing the maximum office denial count statewide in 2021.

The estimated loss of revenue below reflects the office transaction fee and office processing fee since currently the offices are reimbursed for processing fees related to no fee nondriver for voting transactions not collected at the time of issuance.

Potential annual loss of NDL Transaction Fee = \$6.00 x 53=	\$318
10 months (FY23) = \$265	
Total Loss of State General Revenue FY 24, FY 25 and on-going	\$318

Potential savings from General Revenue by removing reimbursement of processing fees to license offices for current issuance volumes of nondriver for voting documents would be:

\$12.00 x 1,001(948 annual NDL Voting issuance + 53 denials) = \$12,012 potential revenue savings.

Vendor per card cost including postage for NDL \$2.44112 x 53 = \$129 annually FY 24, 25 and on-going (this is assuming thee applicants would not have completed application today if fee not waived).

This impact could potentially increase on election years when more citizens will utilize the provisions.

**Oversight notes that there may be a potential increase in loss of revenue during an election year when more citizens may utilize the provisions. According to DOR, the denial count statewide out of 182 offices was 1,442 persons YTD in 2020 (Presidential Election Year). The loss of revenue is reflected below:

NDL Transaction Fee (Loss) = \$6.00 x 1,442=	(\$ 8,652)
Office Processing Fee (Savings) = \$12.00 x 1,442=	<u>\$17,304</u>
Total Affect to State General Revenue FY 23, FY 24 and on-going	\$8,652

Oversight assumes that Department of Revenue will be able to accomplish the requirements of §115.427.2(1) with existing resources; however, during presidential election years, the cumulative impact may require additional appropriations.

Officials from the **Attorney General's Office, Department of Corrections, Missouri Highway Patrol, Office of the State Public Defender, Missouri Office of Prosecution Services, and Office of the State Courts Administrator** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note.

Officials from the **Platte County Board of Elections** assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

Officials from the **St. Louis County Board of Elections** assume the proposed section 28.960 would allow the SOS to conduct discretionary audits of voter records in any MO county. This states that the SOS shall verify whether a voter is alive, where the voter resides, and whether the voter is entitled to vote. This may sound straightforward to the uninitiated, but verifying these things can be difficult in practice. For example, many MO voters registered to vote decades ago before the last four digits of the SSN were required when registering. It can be quite difficult to match a death record against a voter with no SSN in the voter database. The same type of ambiguity also exists in questions of residency. Presumably the SOS's office, which heretofore has had no statutory role in registering voters or maintaining the voter list, could make some arbitrary decision that a certain voter or voters should be deleted and the LEA may disagree with this decision. In a case such as this the LEA would be in the precarious position of having funding withheld. This does not detail what funding may be withheld or how much. In a worst case scenario the SOS could withhold the State's portion of the potential election funding for the August and November 2022 elections. For St. Louis County this would be about \$1.4 million.

Section 115.160.3 will have the DMV electronically transfer voter registrations to the office would save 350 hours of work a year. At the lowest temporary employee salary, this would save \$13,000 annually.

In section 115.225.5 because "electronic vote-counting machine" is not defined, it is assumed this would eliminate the use of tabulation software. In order to hand count 27 million votes (the number of votes cast in the November 2020 election), it would take 45,049 man hours. This would require 200 two-person teams to work 24/7 for ten days in order to have results by the certification deadline. At \$25 an hour, this would cost \$1,125,000. Training costs would include an hour of training for 800 people (counters and back-ups). At \$25 an hour this would cost \$20,000. In addition, they would require the use of a space to fit this many people. To rent a building for 24 hours a day for 10 days, this would cost an estimated \$100,000. Security would be needed at an estimated cost of \$20,000. In total, this would cost \$1,265,000 per county-wide election.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Jackson County Board of Elections** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organizations.

In response to similar legislation, SB 670 from 2022, officials from the **St. Charles County Election Authority** assumed Section 28.960.3 and Section 115.225.6 state that the SOS may withhold funds from the Local Election Authorities (LEAs). The language does not state which funds may be withheld. As the SOS distributes federal grant funds, the State's "Fair Share" of election costs when appropriated, the Efficiency Grant, absentee mail postage reimbursements and reimbursements for updating the state MCVR database, any and all of these funds could be withheld by the SOS from the LEA. These funds vary by size of election and LEA and are

difficult to calculate a total. Withholding all these funds in 2020 would have cost St. Charles County Election Authority \$1,047,000.

In response to similar legislation, HB 680 from 2021, officials from the **Kansas City Election Board** anticipated a cost savings of roughly \$625,000 every four years, if this legislation is passed.

In response to similar legislation, HB 680 from 2021, officials from the **Platte County Board of Elections** assumed the 2020 Presidential Preference Primary (PPP) cost about \$85,000. That would be the savings for each PPP not held.

In response to similar legislation, HB 680 from 2021, officials from the **Johnson County Clerk's Office** assumed the removal of the Presidential Preference Primary would create a savings of \$43,200 for Johnson County alone. This cost will increase in 2024 due to increased costs for polling place rent, election judge pay and increased costs for ballot printing and programming. Since reinstating the PPP in 2000, the voter turnout in Johnson County has fluctuated from a low turnout of 6% in 2012 to their highest turnout of 43% in 2016. The cost to taxpayers far outweighs the justification for holding the presidential preference primary, due to a lack of participation by voters and an overall feeling that it is an unnecessary endeavor.

Oversight notes that §115.160.3 states the Director of Revenue shall utilize electronic voter registration application forms and provide for secure electronic transfer of voter registration information to election authorities. As stated above by the St. Louis County Board of Elections there would be a savings as a result of electronic registrations. Therefore, Oversight will reflect an unknown positive impact to local election authorities in the fiscal note due to this provision.

Oversight notes that §28.960.3 and §115.225.6 state that the SOS may withhold funds from the LEAs. The language does not state which funds may be withheld. As mentioned above by the St. Charles Election Authority the SOS distributes federal grant funds, the State's "Fair Share" of election costs when appropriated, the Efficiency Grant, absentee mail postage reimbursements and reimbursements for updating the state MCVR database, any of these funds could be withheld by the SOS from the LEA. These funds vary by size of election and LEA and are difficult to calculate a total. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a potential loss of \$0 (no funds withheld by SOS) to Unknown (funds withheld by SOS) to the LEAs on the fiscal note. Oversight will reflect a corresponding potential savings of \$0 (no funds withheld by SOS) to Unknown (funds withheld by SOS) to the Other State Funds on the fiscal note.

Oversight also notes that at the beginning of January 1, 2024, no electronic voting systems shall be used. The use of remaining direct-record electronic voting machines shall be phased out upon mechanical failure. Based on most recent survey conducted in 2020, there are 330 DREs in service statewide. All local election authorities (LEAs) which disclosed the use of DREs on the survey have already replaced or have indicated that they are actively planning to replace those machines prior to the date specified in the bill. Therefore, Oversight does not anticipate fiscal impact to LEAs for this provision.

Oversight only reflects the responses received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other local election authorities and county clerks were requested to respond to this proposed legislation but did not. A listing of political subdivisions included in the Missouri Legislative Information System database is available upon request.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2023 (10 Mo.)	FY 2024	FY 2025
GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
<u>Savings</u> - SOS - reimbursement of local election authority election costs for PPP p. 3	\$0	More than \$7,000,000	\$0
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND	<u>\$0</u>	<u>More than \$7,000,000</u>	<u>\$0</u>
OTHER STATE FUNDS			
<u>Savings</u> – §28.960.3 and §115.225.6 Potential withholding by SOS of “Fair Share” funding to LEAs p. 8	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown	\$0 to Unknown
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS	<u>\$0 to Unknown</u>	<u>\$0 to Unknown</u>	<u>\$0 to Unknown</u>

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2023 (10 Mo.)	FY 2024	FY 2025
LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS			
<u>Savings</u> - Local Election Authorities - cost of a PPP election p. 3	\$0	\$0 or More than \$7,000,000	\$0
<u>Savings</u> - §115.160.3 Electronic registrations p. 8	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
<u>Loss</u> - Local Election Authorities - reimbursement of election costs for PPP p. 3	\$0	\$0 or (More than \$7,000,000)	\$0
<u>Loss</u> – §28.960.3 and §115.225.6 Potential withholding by SOS of “Fair Share” funding to LEAs p. 8	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
<u>Costs</u> – to implement various provisions of the bill	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0 to (Unknown)
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS	Unknown to (Unknown)	Unknown to (Unknown)	Unknown to (Unknown)

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

No direct fiscal impact to small businesses would be expected as a result of this proposal.

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This act modifies various provisions relating to elections.

(Section 28.960)

The Secretary of State (SOS) is authorized to audit the voter registration records of any local election authority (LEA). Each such audit shall, at least quarterly, determine whether the LEA has performed certain voter registration list maintenance activities that are required by law. If, after completing the audit, the SOS determines that the LEA has not performed such activities, then the SOS may withhold funds from the LEA.

(Section 115.004)

The act prohibits amendments or modifications of any kind to all election laws, rules, and regulations in the 26 weeks preceding any presidential election.

(Section 115.013)

The act requires all automatic tabulating equipment, electronic voting machines, and electronic voting systems to all be air-gapped, as that term is defined in the act.

(Sections 115.031 to 115.107)

Current law requires election commissioners to be a registered voter and a resident of the jurisdiction for which he or she is appointed for at least one year preceding his or her appointment. This act repeals the one year residency requirement.

The act stipulates that no employee of a board of election commissioners shall be required to reside and be a registered voter within the jurisdiction of the LEA unless directed by the board.

(Section 115.045) The act also stipulates that no deputy county clerk shall be required to reside and be a registered voter within the jurisdiction of the county clerk unless directed by the clerk.

(Section 115.051)

The act permits the committee of each major political party within the jurisdiction of a particular LEA to provide the LEA with a list of candidates for the position of election judge. If the committee fails to submit a number of candidates equal to the number of positions available for election judge, then the LEA may fill the positions as otherwise required by law. Furthermore, if the LEA determines that a candidate submitted by the committee does not meet the qualifications for election judge, the LEA shall notify the committee and permit it to submit a new name prior to filling the position. (Section 115.081)

Current law permits an LEA to appoint election judges who are registered voters of another LEA's jurisdiction only after receiving the written consent of the other LEA. This act repeals that requirement. (Section 115.085)

(Sections 115.135 to 115.205)

The act provides that in order to vote in any election for which registration is required, a person must be registered to vote in the state of Missouri, rather than in the specific jurisdiction, no later than 5:00 p.m. on the fourth Wednesday prior to the election. Furthermore, the act repeals a provision that says in no case shall registration for an election extend beyond 10:00 p.m. on the fourth Wednesday prior to the election. (Section 115.135)

This act requires the use of electronic voter registration application forms by the Director of Revenue. The Director must additionally provide for the secure electronic transfer of voter registration information to election authorities in the manner described in the act. All voter

registration information sent electronically to the election authorities shall be printed out by the election authorities and retained for a period of at least two years. (Section 115.160)

The act requires LEAs to accept and process voter registration records, including electronic images of applicant signatures, transmitted electronically by the division of motor vehicle and driver licensing of the department of revenue. (Section 115.960)

The act requires LEAs to forward voter history to the Missouri voter registration system not later than 3 months after each election. Current law gives LEAs up to 6 months. (Section 115.157)

The act modifies the voter registration information that a LEA or the SOS may furnish to any member of the public. Specifically, in furnishing electronic media printouts containing voter registration information a LEA or the SOS may only include unique voter identification numbers, voters' names, years of birth, addresses, and townships or wards, and precincts. Furthermore, any information so furnished shall not be used for commercial purposes. (Section 115.157)

The act repeals a provision allowing a candidate, campaign committee, or a political party committee to request information regarding the names of voters within a particular jurisdiction who have requested an absentee ballot. Another provision is repealed requiring local election authorities to supply voter registration lists to all candidates and party committees that request them. (Section 115.157)

A registered voter who has changed his or her residence within the state and has not been removed from the list of registered voters shall be permitted to file a change of address in person at the office of the LEA on Election Day. In order to change an address in person on Election Day, a registered voter shall provide a form of personal photo identification required to vote.

The act prohibits any person from being paid or otherwise compensated for soliciting voter registration applications, provided that a governmental entity or person paid or compensated by a governmental entity may solicit such applications. Any person who solicits more than 10 voter registration applications is required to register with the SOS for every election cycle. (Section 115.205)

(Sections 115.225 and 115.237)

The act prohibits the use of touchscreen direct-recording, electronic vote-counting machines beginning January 1, 2024. Upon the removal of such a machine from an LEA's inventory because of mechanical malfunction, wear and tear, or any other reason, the machine shall not be replaced and no additional direct-recording electronic vote-counting machine shall be added to the LEA's inventory.

The SOS may require cyber security testing, including penetration testing, of vendor machines, programs, and systems. Failure to participate in such testing shall result in a revocation of vendor certification. Upon notice from another jurisdiction of cyber security failures or certification

withholds or revocation, the SOS may revoke or withhold certification for vendors. The requirements of this provision shall be subject to appropriation for the purpose of cyber security testing.

Each LEA is required to be a member of the Elections Infrastructure Information Sharing and Analysis Center (EI-ISAC) and must allow a cyber-security assessment of their office by the SOS. (Section 115.225)

Beginning January 1, 2024, the official ballot shall be a paper ballot that is hand-marked by the voter or by a paper ballot marking device. (Section 115.237)

The act provides that an absentee ballot includes any ballot cast in the office of the LEA, by mail, or at another authorized location designated as a polling place by the LEA.

(Section 115.275(1)).

The act expands the use of absentee voting to members of the Space Force as well as their spouses and dependents. (Section 115.275) The Uniformed Military and Overseas Voters Act is also amended to include members of the Space Force as well as their spouses and dependents. (Section 115.902)

The act also allows persons who are employed as a first responder, health care worker, or member of law enforcement to vote absentee. (Section 115.277.3(7))

This act provides that any person may cast an absentee ballot in person at a place determined by the LEA by providing a form of personal photo identification required by law. (Section 115.277.1) A person may cast an absentee ballot not in person by having his or her ballot envelope notarized. (Section 115.277.2)

For persons voting absentee not in person, if the reason for such person voting absentee is due to incapacity or confinement due to illness or physical disability, such person must expect to have such incapacity or confinement on election day. Furthermore, if the reason for voting absentee is due to being primarily responsible for the physical care of a person who is incapacitated or confined due to illness or disability, the person voting must live at the same address as the person that is being cared for. (Section 115.277.2(2))

No individual, group, or party shall solicit a voter into obtaining an absentee ballot application. Furthermore, absentee ballot applications shall not have any information pre-filled prior to being provided to a voter. (Section 115.279.2)

The act stipulates that absentee ballots that are received by an LEA in person are deemed cast when received prior to Election Day and absentee ballots that are received through a common carrier are deemed cast when received prior to the closing of polls. Furthermore, absentee ballots received by the LEA through a common carrier such as the United States Postal Service are required to be received prior to the time fixed by law for the closing of polls on Election Day.

The LEA shall hand mark or stamp each absentee envelope as it is received, indicating the date and time the absentee ballot was received (Section 115.286)

Under current law, in charter counties and the cities of St. Louis and Kansas City, if the LEA 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. This act expands this provision to all LEAs and furthermore requires, rather than permits, a team to be appointed to deliver and witness the voting and return of the ballots. (Section 115.287)

(Section 115.302)

The act repeals current law authorizing mail-in ballots, which expired December 31, 2020, and expressly prohibits the use of mail-in ballots.

(Section 115.427)

The act modifies provisions governing forms of identification required to vote. Under current law, any person seeking to vote in a public election must provide a certain form of identification, provided that any person lacking such identification can vote without such a form of identification through the execution of a statement under the penalty of perjury averring, among other things, that the person is who they say they are. This act repeals the provision allowing persons to vote through execution of the statement under penalty of perjury. The act additionally creates new provisions governing the use of provisional ballots in the case of persons who do not possess the proper form of identification in order to vote.

The act repeals the following:

- A provision requiring the SOS to provide advance notice of the identification requirements for voting in elections;
- A provision requiring all costs associated with the implementation of the voter identification law to be reimbursed from the general revenue by an appropriation for that purpose; and
- A provision preventing the voter identification provisions from being enforced unless a sufficient appropriation of state funds is made to implement the law.

(Section 115.435)

The act provides that once a ballot has been completed by the voter and he or she successfully submits the ballot into the ballot box, the ballot is deemed cast.

(Sections 115.755 through 115.785)

The act repeals the presidential preference primary election.

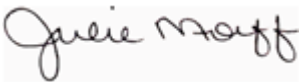
(Section 115.960.2)

The act repeals a provision that requires the SOS to maintain a system for accepting voter registration applications electronically.

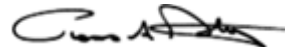
This legislation is not federally mandated, would not duplicate any other program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Office of the Secretary of State
Attorney General's Office
Department of Corrections
Department of Revenue
Missouri Highway Patrol
Office of the State Public Defender
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services
Office of the State Courts Administrator
Jackson County Board of Elections
Platte County Board of Elections
St. Louis County Board of Elections
Kansas City Board of Elections
St. Charles County Board of Elections
Johnson County Clerk's Office



Julie Morff
Director
March 29, 2022



Ross Strobe
Assistant Director
March 29, 2022