

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

FISCAL NOTE

L.R. No.: 0917S.18S
 Bill No.: CCS for HS for HCS for SS No. 2 for SCS for SB 96
 Subject: Political Subdivisions; Economic Development; Elections
 Type: Original
 Date: May 9, 2023

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies provisions relating to voting procedures.

FISCAL SUMMARY

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
General Revenue*	(Unknown, could exceed \$5,000,000)	\$0	\$0
Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue	(Unknown, could exceed \$5,000,000)	\$0	\$0

*Costs could exceed \$5 million in April 2024 (FY 2024) for the state’s proportional share for holding a Presidential Preference Primary Election in combination with the Municipal Election.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

Numbers within parentheses: () indicate costs or losses.

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0

ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
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 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
Local Government	(Unknown)	Unknown to (Unknown)	Unknown to (Unknown)

FISCAL ANALYSIS

ASSUMPTION

§§67.1421 & 238.225 – Special Taxing Districts

Officials from the **City of Kansas City** state this proposal could have a negative fiscal impact on Kansas City of an indeterminate amount if the legislation makes it more difficult to establish community improvement districts and thereby impedes economic development.

Oversight assumes this could possibly make it harder to establish a Community Improvement District and/or a Transportation Development District. However, Oversight assumes this to be a potential *indirect* impact and will not show it on the fiscal note.

In response to a previous version, officials from the **Office of Administration - Budget and Planning** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these sections of the proposal.

§§67.1521 & 238.230 – Transportation Development Districts (TDD)

Oversight assumes TDD revenue in LPS could be impacted and will reflect a \$0 or negative unknown impact to LPS for this section of the amendment.

§§115.105, 115.123, 115.127, 115.284, 115.351, 115.635, 115.755, 115.758, 115.761, 115.765, 115.767, 115.770, 115.773, 115.776, 115.785 & 115.904 – Presidential Preference Primary

In response to similar legislation from this year, Perfected HCS for HBs 267 & 347, officials from the **Office of the Secretary of State (SOS)** assumed this bill would reinstate the presidential preference primary (PPP) election which was previously held in March of any presidential election year.

Amounts paid by the state to the counties for proportional costs for the Primary and General elections for 2022 are below. Note: As of 4/18/2023 SOS still has a number of outstanding counties that they are working with to audit and complete any payments or reimbursements.

Primary - \$3,566,001.71
General - \$3,704,696.17

Based on these numbers for a presidential primary to be held in conjunction with an April Municipal Election SOS estimates the state share for a 2024 Presidential Preference Primary to be \$5M to \$10M due to the fact that the primary and general elections include statewide issues and entire county races where a municipal election may include city issues, some school districts plus water, ambulance etc. **Additionally, since turnout would be higher with a presidential**

election, other political subdivisions may forgo putting any issues on the municipal election which would lead to the state paying for the entire election.

Further, the municipal elections may not include entire county issues so state share of costs would be depending on what could be included on the ballot. Therefore; the state would be shouldering most of the cost since it would be a statewide election for every county. Election costs continue to rise due to inflation, more cost for election judges and poll workers and election supplies.

Oversight notes section 115.785 states all costs, as specified under 115.065, incurred from a presidential preference primary shall be paid by the state, except that, pursuant to section 115.065, costs shall be shared proportionately by the state and any political subdivisions and special districts holding an election on the same day as any such primary. For any county with more than five hundred polling places, the state shall assist in assuring adequate poll workers and equipment. 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, SOS anticipates a cost of \$5 million to \$10 million. Oversight has reflected, in this fiscal note, a cost that could exceed \$5 million due to reinstating the requirement to hold a PPP. The next scheduled Presidential Preference Primary election would be in April 2024 (FY24). Therefore, Oversight will reflect a potential election cost for reimbursement to local political subdivisions in FY 2024.

In response to similar legislation from this year, Perfected HCS for HBs 267 & 347, the **Office of the Secretary of State** stated this bill would require SOS to assist in assuring adequate poll workers and equipment for counties containing more than 500 polling places. For the most recent general election held in November 2022, no county claimed to operate more than 500 polling places. However, at least two counties did claim more than 500 precincts at that election, so there may be a potential cost if these counties were forced to open additional polling places. The scope of such potential cost is unknown.

Oversight does not know if particular counties will be operating more than 500 polling places. Therefore, Oversight will also reflect a \$0 to unknown cost to the state for the potential cost of poll workers and equipment for counties containing more than 500 polling places.

Officials from the **Platte County Board of Elections** assume the cost to hold a Presidential Preference Primary in 2020 was \$84,155. The cost to hold a Presidential Preference Primary in 2024 should be near but slightly higher than the 2020 amount.

Officials from **Johnson County** assume a cost of \$49,780. This is based on the actual cost from March 2020 and factoring for increased cost in polling place rent, election worker pay, ballot stock, printing and programming. It should be noted that the state does not pay for certain costs such as equipment rental that is paid by other jurisdictions calling for elections. The amount paid by the State of Missouri for the March 2020 Presidential Preference Primary doesn't represent the true actual cost to the County.

This amount does not include any direct mailings for new voter cards that include the voter's party affiliation. That cost is unknown at this time. It is concerning that the state budget was passed without funding for the Presidential Preference Primary (PPP), which means these costs would be borne solely by the counties.

Officials from **St. Charles County** assume a cost of \$568,000. Since the 2024 budget did not appropriate funds for the Presidential Preference Primary, the county can expect the cost to be borne on the County. A county wide election averages \$568,000 over the last 6 years.

Officials from **Polk County** assume a cost of \$50,000. This will include updating equipment, software and additional training if the PPP is to be a closed non-binding election.

In response to similar legislation from this year, Perfected HCS for HBs 267 & 347, officials from the **St. Louis City Board of Elections** assumed the cost of a city-wide election runs between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

In response to similar legislation from this year, Perfected HCS for HBs 267 & 347, officials from the **Kansas City Board of Elections** assumed it will cost the State approximately \$650,000 to conduct this election in the Kansas City portion of Jackson County.

In response to similar legislation from this year, Perfected HCS for HBs 267 & 347, officials from the **Greene County Clerk's Office** assumed SOS' costs for March 2020 was \$192,162. The total cost of the March 2020 election was \$266,341. As the State does not pay for machine rental, poll pad rental, and other portions of election costs, the County costs were approximately \$74,178 for the machine rental, poll pad rental, a portion of clerk salary, a portion of ballot supplies.

Oversight will reflect an unknown cost to local election authorities for election expenses (machine rental, poll pad rental, a portion of clerk salary, and a portion of ballot supplies) not covered by state as mentioned above by the local political subdivisions.

Officials from the **St. Louis County Board of Elections** assume since the General Assembly did not appropriate any funds for a Presidential Preference Primary election, the St. Louis County Election Board estimates a cost of \$1.7 million per Presidential Preference Primary.

In response to similar legislation from this year, Perfected HCS for HBs 267 & 347, officials from the **Jackson County Board of Elections** assumed combining a non-partisan General Municipal Election with a partisan Presidential Preference Primary would be burdensome for election officials and confusing for the election judges and voters of the State of Missouri.

Moving the Presidential Preference Primary to April gives it even less meaning than placing it on a March ballot since Super Tuesday will be held March 5th leaving their Presidential Preference Primary meaningless and costly.

Combining the two elections will also cost their local municipalities more in election judge pay, poll rental, and ballot costs. It will quadruple the ballot order to make available party ballots and place a burden on the election judges to manage an already confusing municipal election (split polls) with added party ballots to distribute. Jackson County could have up to 20 – 30 ballot styles in polling locations.

This is an irresponsible burden for the State to place on local jurisdictions, judges, and election officials to save money.

If the State chooses to bring the PPP back it should not be intermingled with a nonpartisan election.

The costs for their local jurisdictions in the April 2022 General Municipal Election was \$539,762.85. Voter turnout was 14.57%.

The 2020 Presidential Preference Primary cost was \$560,577.19 with a turnout of 27.38%.

ADDITIONAL COSTS ADDED BY COMBINING PPP WITH GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Addition Ballot Cost (party ballots)	-	\$36,000.00
Additional Polling Locations	-	\$ 5,100.00
Equipment Rent (which state refuses to reimburse)	-	\$30,000.00
Additional Security (partisan election)	-	\$10,000.00
Additional Election Judges to manage ballot styles	-	\$50,000.00
Additional Election Support for ballot programming-		\$10,000.00
Informational Mailers to Voters Explaining Combination of Elections	-	\$156,000.00
Total Additional Costs	-	\$287,100.00

This does not include all other costs the State would share proportionally – estimated to be \$420,000 based on the March 2020 Presidential Primary.

In response to similar legislation from this year, Perfected HCS for HBs 267 & 347, officials from the **Greene County Clerk's Office** assumed the following:

For the March 2020 election, the SOS cost was **\$192,162.17**. The total cost of the March 2020 election was \$266,340.51. As the State does not pay for machine rental, poll-pad rental, and other portions of election costs, the County costs were approximately \$74,178.34 for the machine rental, poll-pad rental, a portion of clerk salary, a portion of ballot supplies.

For a *rough* estimate for April with a presidential preference, the SOS proportional costs would be **\$108,311.20**. The County costs would be \$36,338.89 for the items that the State does not pay for. However, this does increase the total cost of an April Election to \$415,067.12 from an estimated \$361,710.81. The difference is a rough savings for the State of **83,850.97**.

If you take final costs for the March PPP, **\$266,340.51** and add that to the estimated April election cost, **\$361,710.81** the totals equals **\$628,051.32**. It is roughly anticipated that the combined elections will cost **\$415,067.12**. If you subtract **\$415,067.12** from **\$628,051.32** it equals **\$212,984.20** of savings for taxpayers. More time would be needed to analyze the direct cost savings to the state and any direct cost savings to the local entities.

Oversight assumes combining a non-partisan General Municipal Election with a partisan Presidential Preference Primary will increase cost to local election authorities. There will need to be additional ballots printed, additional polling locations, additional security, staff, and election judges required. Therefore, Oversight will reflect an unknown cost to local election authorities on the fiscal note in FY2024.

Oversight also notes there will be an increase split cost to the entities participating in that election. Oversight has no way to determine how many entities or issues will be on any one particular municipal ballot. Therefore oversight will reflect an unknown cost to local political subdivisions in FY2024.

In response to similar legislation from 2023, Perfected HCS for HB Nos. 267 & 347, officials from the **Office of the State Public Defender** assumed the proposed legislation creates a new offense under section 115.635 which could result in additional cases eligible for SPD representation. The number of additional cases is unknown and as a result the fiscal impact is unknown. However, if the offenses were classified as class D misdemeanors, jail time would not be a possible sentence and the offense therefore would not be eligible for SPD representation. Or the possibility of jail time could be removed by limiting the punishment as is to a fine.

Oversight notes in FY22 the SPD was appropriated moneys for 53 additional FTE. Oversight assumes this proposal will create a minimal number of new cases and that the SPD can absorb the additional caseload required by this proposal with current staff and resources. Therefore, Oversight will reflect no fiscal impact to the SPD for fiscal note purposes. However, if multiple bills pass which require additional staffing and duties, the SPD may request funding through the appropriation process.

In response to similar legislation from 2023, Perfected HCS for HB Nos. 267 & 347, officials from the **Missouri Senate** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note.

In response to similar legislation from 2023, Perfected HCS for HB Nos. 267 & 347, officials from the **Office of the State Courts Administrator** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

In response to similar legislation from 2023, Perfected HCS for HB Nos. 267 & 347, officials from the **Jackson County Board of Elections** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

In response to similar legislation from 2023, Perfected HCS for HB Nos. 267 & 347, officials from the **Greene County Clerk's Office** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note.

§§115.137, 115.157, 115.168, 115.279, 115.287 & 115.429 – Primary Elections

In response to similar legislation from 2023, HB 31, officials from the **Office of the Secretary of State** noted 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 its 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 request funding through the appropriation process.

Oversight notes that on similar legislation, HB 1450 from 2022, officials from the **SOS** stated the proposal authorizes state political party organizations to adopt a closed primary system for elections. This would require significant amendments to the Missouri Centralized Voter Registration Database to allow for the electronic data field "Party Affiliation" to be added along with internal processing, data table linking, sorting, searching and reporting modifications. These changes would have an estimated one-time cost of \$700,000 for seven (7) technical resources paid \$100 dollars per hour for 1,000 hours each.

In response to similar legislation from 2023, HB 31, SOS also stated **SOS** notes that voters who have been registered as party voters would also need to be identified with their chosen affiliation in the Missouri Centralized Voter Registration Database in order to be included on the party lists provided to local election authorities. Subsection 8 of the proposed new section 115.628 establishes that an appropriate software be available at polling places during the 2024 primary

election and the 2024 presidential preference primary to facilitate voters' initial party selections. This, in turn, requires that a portable electronic device (such as a tablet computer) be made available at each polling place to utilize the software provided. Since the proposed law requires this software (and by extension, the device bearing the software) to be available, the state must pay for this mandate as required by Article X, Section 21 of the Missouri Constitution. While a majority of counties currently utilize electronic poll books which could be adapted to add a party registration field, the SOS estimates that 43 counties with a total of 733 precincts (as of the last available survey data regarding electronic poll books) would need to be equipped with two (2) devices per precinct to adequately accommodate voter turnout. Each device would cost about \$1,000 to purchase, for a total of \$1,466,000 in FY23.

Oversight notes the provisions of HB 1878 from 2022, caused the SOS to have political party affiliation added as a field in MCVR. Thus the main fiscal impact already has been incurred to their current fiscal year budget, leaving procedural changes as the only impact for this proposal. Therefore, Oversight will not reflect a fiscal impact on the note for costs to SOS associated with amendments to the Missouri Centralized Voter Registration Database.

In response to similar legislation from 2023, HB 31, **SOS** also noted on similar legislation, SB 907 from 2022, while this bill does not explicitly require a voter education campaign to inform the public about the new closed primary, such a substantial change to the elections process could still justify such a campaign. The costs of such an effort are unknown, depending on SOS policy decisions and budget appropriation.

Oversight assumes that voter education campaign costs will occur only in FY 2024. Therefore, Oversight will reflect an unknown cost to SOS on the fiscal note.

Oversight notes that Section 115.168 states that if a voter chooses to change or declare his or her party affiliation at the time prior to the election and on the day of the election at the polling place. Therefore, Oversight assumes that there could be additional costs associated with this language such as additional staffing and/or portable electronic devices at polling locations to handle the additional volume who elect to exercise this option. Therefore Oversight will reflect an unknown cost to local election authorities for this section of the proposal.

In response to similar legislation from 2023, HB 31, officials from the **Kansas City Election Board** assumed if the proposal becomes law, up to four new permanent employees would need to be hired at \$40,000 each, including benefits. All tablets and registration database on Election Day would need to be re-programmed at \$10,000 and all Election Day judges would need to be retrained at \$35,000. Postage and printing to add party affiliation information to all 220,000 registered voters in the database would increase by \$80,000. Legal notices to notify the public about the changes to the Primary election would be \$10,000.

In response to similar legislation from 2023, HB 31, officials from the **Jackson County Election Board** assumed the State of Missouri will appropriate funding needed to the Missouri Secretary of State for changes needed to the Missouri Centralized Voter Registration system to allow party

affiliation and/or non-affiliation. The Jackson County Board of Election Commissioners would see an increase in printing of no less than \$5,000 and no more than \$15,000 to make changes to current poll notification cards, registration forms and any other printing changes.

In addition, if a mailing to all registered voters in Eastern Jackson County is required to obtain political party affiliation information an additional \$180,000 would be required for postage, envelopes and printing of informational material.

Part-time staff to update party affiliations the first year of implementation:

250,000 Register Voters

10 Part-Time Staff @ \$18.00 per hour to add the party affiliation and assist in answering phone calls associated with the change. \$8,000.00

Computers for additional staff. \$12,000.00

Total Fiscal Note: \$205,000 - \$215,000

In response to similar legislation from 2023, HB 31, officials from the **Henry County Clerk's Office** assumed administrative costs of \$3,500 to maintain and change affiliation requests and postage of \$1,000.

In response to similar legislation from 2023, HB 31, officials from the **St. Louis County Board of Elections** assumed they will have to buy new software to re-program their electronic poll books and mail registrations, they believe this will have a fiscal impact of \$50,000.

In response to similar legislation from 2023, HB 31, officials from **Greene County Clerk's Office** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organizations.

Oversight assumes there could be an increased cost to local election authorities in order to send out voter registration cards when voters designate or change their party affiliations as well as voter education. Oversight cannot determine the number of voters that will designate or change party affiliation during a given cycle, therefore will reflect an unknown cost.

§§137.067 & 137.073 – Tax Levies by Political Subdivisions

In response to similar legislation from 2023, Perfected HS for HCS for HB 186, officials from the **State Tax Commission** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for this agency.

In response to similar legislation from 2023, Perfected HS for HCS for HB 186, officials from the **Newton County Health Department** assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on

their organization. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note.

In response to similar legislation from 2023, Perfected HS for HCS for HB 186, officials from the **Jackson County Election Authority**, and the **Lincoln County Assessor** each assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note.

Oversight does not anticipate a fiscal impact from this proposal. However, Oversight received a limited number of responses from local political subdivisions related to the fiscal impact of this proposal. Oversight has presented this fiscal note on the best information available. Upon the receipt of additional responses, Oversight will review to determine if an updated fiscal note should be prepared and seek approval to publish a new fiscal note.

§§162.471 & 162.492 - Appointing School Board Members

In response to similar legislation from 2023, Perfected HCS for HB 497, officials from the **Jackson County Board of Elections**, **Kansas City Board of Elections** and the **St. Louis City Board of Elections** each assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

Oversight assumes there could be savings if the Kansas City Public Schools and St. Louis Public Schools can appoint a board member instead of holding a special election.

In response to similar legislation from 2023, Perfected HCS for HB 497, officials from the **Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development**, **Department of Public Safety (Director's Office and the State Emergency Management Agency)**, **Missouri Department of Agriculture**, **Office of the State Auditor**, **Missouri Lottery** and the **Branson Police Department** each assumed the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations.

Responses regarding the proposed legislation as a whole

Officials from the **Attorney General's Office**, the **Office of Administration**, the **Department of Commerce and Insurance**, the **Department of Natural Resources**, the **Department of Corrections**, the **Department of Revenue**, the **Missouri Highway Patrol**, the **Department of Social Services**, the **Missouri Department of Transportation**, the **City of Springfield**, the **County Employees Retirement Fund**, the **Missouri House of Representatives**, the **Joint Committee on Administrative Rules** and the **Missouri Office of Prosecution Services** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their respective organizations. **Oversight** does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for these agencies.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – State Government</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026
GENERAL REVENUE FUND			
<u>Cost - SOS §115.785</u> Proportional share of election costs for PPP p.3-8	Could exceed (\$5,000,000)	\$0	\$0
<u>Cost – SOS -Voter Education Campaign §115.168 p.8-10</u>	(Unknown)	\$0	\$0
<u>Cost – SOS - §115.785 - Additional poll workers and equipment p.3-8</u>	\$0 to (Unknown)	\$0	\$0
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND	(Unknown, could exceed \$5,000,000)	\$0	\$0

<u>FISCAL IMPACT – Local Government</u>	FY 2024 (10 Mo.)	FY 2025	FY 2026
LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS			
<u>Revenue Gain - Local Election Authorities - §115.785 reimbursement of election costs for PPP p. 3-8</u>	Could exceed \$5,000,000		
<u>Cost – Political Subdivision - Proportional share of Municipal/PPP election §§115.123, 115.755 & 115.761 p. 3-8</u>	(Unknown)	\$0	\$0
<u>Cost – Local Election Authorities Additional printed ballots, polling locations, and staff for combining Municipal and PPP elections §§115.123, 115.755 & 115.761 p. 3-8</u>	(Unknown)	\$0	\$0
<u>Cost – LEA - Additional voter registration/education p. 8-10</u>	(Unknown)	(Unknown)	(Unknown)

<u>Cost</u> - Local Election Authorities §115.785 - holding PPP election p. 3-8	(\$10,000,000)	\$0	\$0
<u>Cost</u> – Local Election Authorities Election expenses not covered by State p. 8-10	(Unknown)	\$0	\$0
Cost – LEA – potential increase to staffing/equipment needed at polling locations §115.168 p. 9	(Unknown)	\$0	\$0
<u>Savings</u> – election costs - §162.471 & 162.492 p. 11-12	<u>\$0 or Unknown</u>	<u>\$0 or Unknown</u>	<u>\$0 or Unknown</u>
ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS	<u>(Unknown)</u>	<u>Unknown to (Unknown)</u>	<u>Unknown to (Unknown)</u>

FISCAL IMPACT – Small Business

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

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

§§115.105, 115.123, 115.351, 115.755, 115.758, 115.761, 115.765, 115.767, 115.770, 115.773, 115.776, 115.785 & 115.904 – Presidential Preference Primary

This bill reinstates the presidential preference primary election, to be held statewide on the second Tuesday after the first Monday in April of each presidential election year.

All costs of a presidential preference primary shall be paid by the state, except that, costs shall be shared proportionately by the state and any political subdivisions and special districts holding an election on the same day as any such primary. For any county with more than 500 polling places, the state shall assist in assuring adequate poll workers and equipment.

§§115.137, 115.157, 115.168, 115.279, 115.287 & 115.429 – Primary Elections

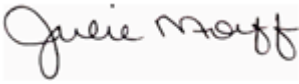
This proposal changes the law regarding primary elections.

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

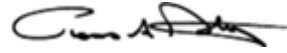
SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Office of the Secretary of State
Attorney General's Office
Department of Commerce and Insurance
Department of Natural Resources
Department of Corrections
Department of Revenue
Missouri Highway Patrol
Department of Social Services
Missouri Department of Transportation
City of Springfield
County Employees Retirement Fund
Missouri House of Representatives
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules
Missouri Office of Prosecution Services
Kansas City
Office of Administration - Budget and Planning
Office of Administration
Office of the State Public Defender
Missouri Senate
Office of the State Courts Administrator
Henry County
State Tax Commission
Lincoln County Assessor
Newton County Health Department
Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development
Department of Public Safety
 Office of the Director
 State Emergency Management Agency
Missouri Department of Agriculture
Office of the State Auditor
Missouri Lottery Commission
Branson Police Department
Jackson County Board of Elections
Platte County Board of Elections
St. Louis City Board of Elections
St. Louis County Board of Elections
Kansas City Board of Elections
Greene County Clerk's Office
St. Charles County
Johnson County
Polk County

L.R. No. 0917S.18S
Bill No. CCS for HS for HCS for SS No. 2 for SCS for SB 96
Page **15** of **15**
May 9, 2023



Julie Morff
Director
May 9, 2023



Ross Strobe
Assistant Director
May 9, 2023