JOHN R. ASHCROFT
SECRETARY OF STATE
STATE OF MISSOURI

JAMES C. KIRKPATRICK
STATE INFORMATION CENTER
(573) 751-4936

ELECTIONS DIVISION
(573) 751-2301

March 9, 2021

RECEIVED
MAR 0 9 2021
STATE AUDITORS OFFICE

The Honorable Nicole Galloway
State Auditor
State Capitol Building
Jefferson City, MO 65101

RE: Petition approval request from Winston Apple regarding a proposed constitutional amendment to Article III, version 2 (2022-019)

Dear Auditor Galloway:

Enclosed please find an initiative petition sample sheet for a proposal to amend the Missouri Constitution filed by Winston Apple on March 9, 2021.

We are referring the enclosed petition sample sheet to you for the purposes of preparing a fiscal note and fiscal note summary as required by Section 116.332, RSMo. Section 116.175.2, RSMo requires the state auditor to forward the fiscal note and fiscal note summary to the attorney general within twenty days of receipt of the petition sample sheet.

Thank you for your immediate consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

John R. Ashcroft

cc: Hon. Eric S. Schmitt
Sheri Hoffman
Trish Vincent

STAPLE HERE

It is a class A misdemeanor punishable, notwithstanding the provisions of section 560.021, RSMo, to the contrary, for a term of imprisonment not to exceed one year in the county jail or a fine not to exceed ten thousand dollars or both, for anyone to sign any initiative petition with any name other than his or her own, or knowingly to sign his or her name more than once for the same measure for the same election, or to sign a petition when such person knows he or she is not a registered voter.

County _____

INITIATIVE PETITION

Page No. _____

22-019

To the Honorable John R. Ashcroft, Secretary of State for the state of Missouri:

We, the undersigned, registered voters of the state of Missouri and _____ County (or city of St. Louis), respectfully order that the following proposed amendment to the constitution shall be submitted to the voters of the state of Missouri, for their approval or rejection, at the general election to be held on the 8th day of November, 2022, and each for himself or herself says: I have personally signed this petition; I am a registered voter of the state of Missouri and _____ County (or city of St. Louis); my registered voting address and the name of the city, town or village in which I live are correctly written after my name.

RECEIVED
2021 MAR -9 AM 8:54
SEC. OF STATE

CIRCULATOR'S AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF MISSOURI, COUNTY OF _____ I, _____ being first duly sworn, say (print names of signers)

	Signature	Date Signed	Registered Voting Address	Zip Code	Cong. District	Printed First and Last Name
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

signed this page of the foregoing petition, and each of them signed his or her name thereto in my presence; I believe that each has stated his or her name, registered voting address and city, town or village correctly, and that each signer is a registered voter of the state of Missouri and _____ County (or city of St. Louis). FURTHERMORE, I HEREBY SWEAR OR AFFIRM UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT ALL STATEMENTS MADE BY ME ARE TRUE AND CORRECT AND THAT I HAVE NEVER BEEN CONVICTED OF, FOUND GUILTY OF, OR PLED GUILTY TO ANY OFFENSE INVOLVING FORGERY. I am at least 18 years of age. I do___ do not ___ (check one) expect to be paid for circulating this petition. If paid, list the payer: _____

_____
Signature of Affiant (Person obtaining signatures)

_____
Street Address of Affiant

_____
Printed Name of Affiant

_____
City, State and Zip Code of Affiant

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, A.D. _____

(Seal)

_____
Signature of Notary

_____
Address of Notary

Be it resolved by the people of the state of Missouri that the Constitution be amended:

Article III of the Constitution is revised by repealing Sections 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, and 27 and amending Sections 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20(a), 20(b), 20(d), 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, and 45, to read as follows:

Section 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a [senate and house of representatives] legislature to be styled "The General Assembly of the State of Missouri."

Section 3. [(a)] Beginning with the election of representatives in the general election to be held in the year two thousand and twenty-four and the convening of the one-hundred-and-third General Assembly the [The house of representatives] General Assembly shall consist of [one hundred sixty-three members] twenty members from each congressional district and three at-large members elected at each general election [and redistricted as provided in this section]. The one-hundred-and-third General Assembly shall also include senators elected in two thousand and twenty-two, who shall serve as at-large representatives as provided in Section 7 of this article.

[(b) The house independent bipartisan citizens commission shall redistrict the house of representatives using the following methods, listed in order of priority:

(1) Districts shall be as nearly equal as practicable in population, and shall be drawn on the basis of one person, one vote. Districts are as nearly equal as practicable in population if no district deviates by more than one percent from the ideal population of the district, as measured by dividing the number of districts into the statewide population data being used, except that a district may deviate by up to three percent if necessary to follow political subdivision lines consistent with subdivision (4) of this subsection;

(2) Districts shall be established in a manner so as to comply with all requirements of the United States Constitution and applicable federal laws, including, but not limited to, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (as amended). The following principles shall take precedence over any other part of this constitution: no district shall be drawn in a manner which results in a denial or abridgment of the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color; and no district shall be drawn such that members of any community of citizens protected by the preceding clause have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice;

(3) Subject to the requirements of subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection, districts shall be composed of contiguous territory as compact as may be. Areas which meet only at the points of adjoining corners are not contiguous. In general, compact districts are those which are square, rectangular, or hexagonal in shape to the extent permitted by natural or political boundaries;

(4) To the extent consistent with subdivisions (1) to (3) of this subsection, communities shall be preserved. Districts shall satisfy this requirement if district lines follow political subdivision lines to the extent possible, using the following criteria, in order of priority. First, each county shall wholly contain as many districts as its population allows. Second, if a county wholly contains one or more districts, the remaining population shall be wholly joined in a single district made up of population from outside the county. If a county does not wholly contain a district, then no more than two segments of a county shall be combined with an adjoining county. Third, split counties and county segments, defined as any part of the county that is in a district not wholly within that county, shall each be as few as possible. Fourth, as few municipal lines shall be crossed as possible;

(5) Districts shall be drawn in a manner that achieves both partisan fairness and, secondarily, competitiveness, but the standards established by subdivisions (1) to (4) of this subsection shall take precedence over partisan fairness and competitiveness. "Partisan fairness" means that parties shall be able to translate their popular support into legislative representation with approximately equal efficiency. "Competitiveness" means that parties' legislative representation shall be substantially and similarly responsive to shifts in the electorate's preferences.

To this end, the average electoral performance of the two political parties receiving the most votes in the three preceding general elections for governor, for United States Senate, and for President of the United States shall be calculated. This index shall be defined as the total votes received by each party in the three preceding general elections for governor, for United States Senate, and for President of the United States, divided by the total votes cast for both parties in these elections. Using this index, the total number of wasted votes for each party, summing across all of the districts in the plan shall be calculated. "Wasted votes" are votes cast for a losing candidate or for a winning candidate in excess of the threshold needed for victory. In any redistricting plan and map of the proposed districts, the difference between the two parties' total wasted votes, divided by the total votes cast for the two parties, shall not exceed fifteen percent.

To promote competitiveness, the electoral performance index shall be used to simulate elections in which the hypothetical statewide vote shifts by one percent, two percent, three percent, four percent, and five percent in favor of each party. The vote in each individual district shall be assumed to shift by the same amount as the statewide vote. In each of these simulated elections, the difference between the two parties' total wasted votes, divided by the total votes cast for the two parties, shall not exceed fifteen percent.

(c) Within sixty days after the population of this state is reported to the President for each decennial census of the United States or, in the event that a redistricting plan has been invalidated by a court of competent jurisdiction, within sixty days that such a ruling has been made, the state committee and the congressional district committees of each of the two political parties casting the highest vote for governor at the last preceding general election shall meet and the members of each committee shall nominate, by a majority vote of the elected members of the committee present, provided that a majority of the elected members is present, members of their party, residents in that district, in the case of a congressional district committee, as nominees for the house independent bipartisan citizens commission. No party shall select more than one nominee from any one state legislative district. The congressional district committees shall each submit to the governor their list of two elected nominees. The state committees shall each submit to the governor their list of five elected nominees. Within thirty days thereafter, the governor shall appoint a house independent bipartisan citizens commission consisting of one nominee from each list submitted by each congressional district committee and two nominees from each list submitted by each state committee to redistrict the state into one hundred and sixty-three representative districts and to establish the numbers and boundaries of said districts. No person shall be appointed to both the house independent bipartisan citizens commission and the senate independent bipartisan citizens commission during the same redistricting cycle.

If any committee fails to submit a list within such time, the governor shall appoint a member of his or her own choice from the political party of the committee failing to submit a list, provided that in the case of a congressional district committee failing to submit a list, the person appointed to the commission by the governor shall reside in the congressional district of such committee.

Members of the commission shall be disqualified from holding office as members of the general assembly for four years following the date of the filing by the commission of its final redistricting plan.

For the purposes of this Article, the term congressional district committee or congressional district refers to the congressional district committee or the congressional district from which a congressman was last elected, or, in the event members of congress from this state have been elected at large, the term congressional district committee refers to those persons who last served as the congressional district committee for those districts from which congressmen were last elected, and the term congressional district refers to those districts from which congressmen were last elected. Any action pursuant to this section by the congressional district committee shall take place only at duly called meetings, shall be recorded in their official minutes and only members present in person shall be permitted to vote.

(d) The commissioners so selected shall, on the fifteenth day, excluding Sundays and state holidays, after all members have been appointed, meet in the capitol building and proceed to organize by electing from their number a chairman, vice chairman and secretary. The commission shall adopt an agenda establishing at least three hearing dates on which hearings open to the public shall be held to hear objections or testimony from interested persons. A copy of the agenda shall be filed with the clerk of the house of representatives within twenty-four hours after its adoption. Executive meetings may be scheduled and held as often as the commission deems advisable.

(e) Not later than five months after the appointment of the commission, the commission shall file with the secretary of state a tentative redistricting plan and map of the proposed districts and during the ensuing fifteen days shall hold such public hearings as may be necessary to hear objections or testimony of interested persons. The commission shall make public the tentative redistricting plan and map of the proposed districts, as well as all demographic and partisan data used in the creation of the plan and map.

(f) Not later than six months after the appointment of the commission, the commission shall file with the secretary of state a final statement of the numbers and the boundaries of the districts together with a map of the districts, and no statement shall be valid unless approved by at least seven-tenths of the members.

(g) After the final statement is filed, members of the house of representatives shall be elected according to such districts until a new redistricting plan is made as provided in this section, except that if the final statement is not filed within six months of the time fixed for the appointment of the commission, the commission shall stand discharged and the house of representatives shall be redistricted using the same methods and criteria as described in subsection (b) of this section by a commission of six members appointed from among the judges of the appellate courts of the state of Missouri by the state supreme court, a majority of whom shall sign and file its redistricting plan and map with the secretary of state within ninety days of the date of the discharge of the house independent bipartisan citizens commission. The judicial commission shall make public the tentative redistricting plan and map of the proposed districts, as well as all demographic and partisan data used in the creation of the plan and map. Thereafter, members of the house of representatives shall be elected according to such districts until a redistricting plan is made as provided in this section.

(h) Each member of the commission shall receive as compensation fifteen dollars a day for each day the commission is in session but not more than one thousand dollars, and, in addition, shall be reimbursed for his or her actual and necessary expenses incurred while serving as a member of the commission.

(i) No redistricting plan shall be subject to the referendum.

(j) Any action expressly or implicitly alleging that a redistricting plan violates this Constitution, federal law, or the United States Constitution shall be filed in the circuit court of Cole County and shall name the body that approved the challenged redistricting plan as a defendant. Only an eligible Missouri voter who sustains an individual injury by virtue of residing in a district that exhibits the alleged violation, and whose injury is remedied by a differently drawn district, shall have standing. If the court renders a judgment in which it finds that a completed redistricting plan exhibits the alleged violation, its judgment shall adjust only those districts, and only those parts of district boundaries, necessary to bring the map into compliance. The supreme court shall have exclusive appellate jurisdiction upon the filing of a notice of appeal within ten days after the judgment has become final.]

Section 4. Each representative shall be [twenty-four] eighteen years of age[, and next] before the day of her or his election, shall [have been] be a qualified voter, [for two years] and, with the exception of at-large representatives, a resident of the [county or] district which she or he is chosen to represent for one year, if such [county or] district shall have been so long established, and if not, then of the [county or] district from which the same shall have been taken.

[Section 5. The senate shall consist of thirty-four members elected by the qualified voters of the senatorial districts for a term of four years. Senatorial districts shall be apportioned as provided for in Article III, Section 7.]

[Section 6. Each senator shall be thirty years of age, and next before the day of his election shall have been a qualified voter of the state for three years and a resident of the district which he is chosen to represent for one year, if such district shall have been so long established, and if not, then of the district or districts from which the same shall have been taken.]

Section 7. [(a) Within sixty days after the population of this state is reported to the President for each decennial census of the United States, or within sixty days after a redistricting plan has been invalidated by a court of competent jurisdiction, the state committee and the congressional district committees of each of the two political parties casting the highest vote for governor at the last preceding general election shall meet and the members of each committee shall nominate, by a majority vote of the elected members of the committee present, provided that a majority of the elected members is present, members of their party, residents in that district, in the case of a congressional district committee, as nominees for the senate independent bipartisan citizens commission. No party shall select more than one nominee from any one state legislative district. The congressional district committees shall each submit to the governor their list of two elected nominees. The state committees shall each submit to the governor their list of five elected nominees. Within thirty days thereafter the governor shall appoint a senate independent bipartisan citizens commission consisting of two nominees from each list submitted by each state committee and one nominee from each list submitted by each congressional district committee, to redistrict the thirty-four senatorial districts and to establish the numbers and boundaries of said districts. No

person shall be appointed to both the house independent bipartisan citizens commission and the senate independent bipartisan citizens commission during the same redistricting cycle.

If any committee fails to submit a list within such time, the governor shall appoint a member of his or her own choice from the political party of the committee failing to submit a list, provided that in the case of a congressional district committee failing to submit a list, the person appointed to the commission by the governor shall reside in the congressional district of such committee.

Members of the commission shall be disqualified from holding office as members of the general assembly for four years following the date of the filing by the commission of its final redistricting plan.

(b) The commissioners so selected shall, on the fifteenth day, excluding Sundays and state holidays, after all members have been appointed, meet in the capitol building and proceed to organize by electing from their number a chairman, vice chairman and secretary. The commission shall adopt an agenda establishing at least three hearing dates on which hearings open to the public shall be held to hear objections or testimony from interested persons. A copy of the agenda shall be filed with the secretary of the senate within twenty-four hours after its adoption. Executive meetings may be scheduled and held as often as the commission deems advisable.

(c) The senate independent bipartisan citizens commission shall redistrict the senate using the same methods and criteria as those required by subsection (b), section 3 of this Article for the redistricting of the house of representatives.

(d) Not later than five months after the appointment of the senate independent bipartisan citizens commission, the commission shall file with the secretary of state a tentative redistricting plan and map of the proposed districts and during the ensuing fifteen days shall hold such public hearings as may be necessary to hear objections or testimony of interested persons. The commission shall make public the tentative redistricting plan and map of the proposed districts, as well as all demographic and partisan data used in the creation of the plan and map.

(e) Not later than six months after the appointment of the commission, the commission shall file with the secretary of state a final statement of the numbers and the boundaries of the districts together with a map of the districts, and no statement shall be valid unless approved by at least seven-tenths of the members.

(f) After the final statement is filed, senators shall be elected according to such districts until a new redistricting plan is made as provided in this section, except that if the final statement is not filed within six months of the time fixed for the appointment of the commission, the commission shall stand discharged and the senate shall be redistricted using the same methods and criteria as described in subsection (b) of section 3 of this Article by a commission of six members appointed from among the judges of the appellate courts of the state of Missouri by the state supreme court, a majority of whom shall sign and file its redistricting plan and map with the secretary of state within ninety days of the date of the discharge of the senate independent bipartisan citizens commission. The judicial commission shall make public the tentative redistricting plan and map of the proposed districts, as well as all demographic and partisan data used in the creation of the plan and map. Thereafter, senators shall be elected according to such districts until a redistricting plan is made as provided in this section.

(g) Each member of the commission shall receive as compensation fifteen dollars a day for each day the commission is in session, but not more than one thousand dollars, and, in addition, shall be reimbursed for his or her actual and necessary expenses incurred while serving as a member of the commission.

(h) No redistricting plan shall be subject to the referendum.

(i) Any action expressly or implicitly alleging that a redistricting plan violates this Constitution, federal law, or the United States Constitution shall be filed in the circuit court of Cole County and shall name the body that approved the challenged redistricting plan as a defendant. Only an eligible Missouri voter who sustains an individual injury by virtue of residing in a district that exhibits the alleged violation, and whose injury is remedied by a differently drawn district, shall have standing. If the court renders a judgment in which it finds that a completed redistricting plan exhibits the alleged violation, its judgment shall adjust only those districts, and only those parts of district boundaries, necessary to bring the map into compliance. The supreme court shall have exclusive appellate jurisdiction upon the filing of a notice of appeal within ten days after the judgment has become final.]

(a) Beginning with the election of representatives to be held in the year two thousand twenty-four there will be no primary election for that office. For the general election, all candidates who file to run and are qualified to run, for the General Assembly will be listed on the ballot in the congressional district in which they reside, grouped by political party affiliation. Independent candidates will be grouped together on the ballot.

(b) General elections shall be carried out using a system of ranked choice voting under which each voter shall be able to rank a minimum of three candidates for the General Assembly in order of preference. If feasible, the ballot shall permit voters to rank up to ten candidates for the General Assembly, or as close to that number as feasible. Voters shall be able to request a general ballot listing all of the candidates for all political parties and all independent candidates, a single-party ballot listing only the candidates of a single political party, or a ballot listing only independent candidates.

(c) A number of spaces equal to the number of choices voters are able to rank shall be provided to write in the names of candidates not appearing on the ballot. Write-in votes may be cast for candidates for the General Assembly who are on the ballot in congressional districts other than a voter's congressional district. Those write-in votes from other districts will not be counted as part of the process of determining which candidates are elected to represent each congressional district but will be added to the cumulative vote total of candidates who are elected to the General Assembly for purposes of determining the value of each representative's weighted vote.

(d) The ballot shall be simple and easy to understand, with instructions necessary to enable voters to successfully cast ballots under the ranked choice voting system.

(e) The results of each general election shall be tabulated in two rounds. In the first round of tabulation, only first-choice votes will be counted, with separate vote totals calculated for "in-district votes" (which are votes for candidates residing in each congressional district cast by the voters of that district) and "cumulative votes" (which are the sum of in-district votes plus write-in votes from voters in districts other than the district in which a candidate resides). The twenty candidates with the most in-district votes are elected to represent each congressional district. The three candidates with the most cumulative votes, who were not elected to represent the district in which they reside shall serve as at-large representatives.

(f) In the second round of tabulation, a single vote will be added to the cumulative vote total for each representative who was elected and is the highest remaining choice on a ballot that did not list a winning candidate as the voter's first choice.

(g) Senators who were elected to a four-year term in the election of two thousand and twenty-two shall complete that four-year term by serving as at-large representatives in the one-hundred-and-third General Assembly. The cumulative vote total for those at-large representatives shall be equal to the number of votes received by each of them in the election of two thousand and twenty-two.

(h) With the exception of votes taken to override a governor's veto, for which each representative shall cast a single, non-weighted vote, representatives shall be given weighted votes in all matters before the General Assembly based on the total number of cumulative votes received by each representative. The value of each representative's weighted vote shall be determined by dividing the number of cumulative votes received by each representative by the number of cumulative votes received by the representative with the lowest number of cumulative votes.

(i) If a voter inadvertently casts a vote for more than a single candidate among any of their ranked choices each candidate listed will be given the appropriate fraction of a whole vote. If a voter inadvertently fails to fill in a choice among their ranked choices but has additional lower-ranked choices, the missing ranked choice will be ignored. A ballot with no remaining choices for candidates who were elected is an "exhausted ballot" and shall be set aside.

(j) Officials shall determine a random selection algorithm, prior to tabulation, to resolve ties between candidates for the last remaining seat(s) in the General Assembly.

(k) The candidates of all political parties that had at least one candidate for the General Assembly or statewide office who received cumulative votes in the preceding election totaling at least one percent of the votes cast for governor at the last gubernatorial election shall be listed on the ballot.

(l) A political party having no candidate for the General Assembly or statewide office receiving at least one percent of the total vote in the preceding general election, may qualify for a place on the ballot for the General Assembly in each congressional district by presenting petitions signed by one per cent of the legal voters in that congressional district. An independent candidate may qualify for a place on the ballot in a congressional district by presenting petitions signed by one-half of one percent of the legal voters in the congressional district in which they reside. The number of "legal voters" is equal to, and determined by, the total vote for governor in the general election last preceding. Said petitions are to be delivered to the secretary of state no later than one hundred and twenty days preceding the general election.

(m) The signatures on petitions submitted by independent candidates and political parties shall be subject to verification according to the procedures in the code of state regulations for independent candidate petitions in force at the time the petitions are submitted.

Section 8. No one shall be elected to serve more than [eight years total in any one house of the General Assembly nor more than] sixteen years total in [both houses of] the General Assembly. [In applying this section, service in the General Assembly resulting from an election prior to December 3, 1992, or service of less than one year, in the case of a member of the house of representatives, or two years, in the case of a member of the senate, by a person elected after the effective date of this section to complete the term of another person, shall not be counted.]

[**Section 9.** Until the convening of the Seventy-fourth General Assembly the House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred sixty-three members elected from the one hundred sixty-three representative districts, as they existed January 1, 1965.]

[**Section 10.** The last decennial census of the United States shall be used in apportioning representatives and determining the population of senatorial and representative districts. Such districts may be altered from time to time as public convenience may require.]

[**Section 11.** The first election of senators and representatives under this constitution, shall be held at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-six when the whole number of representatives and the senators from the districts having even numbers, who shall compose the first class, shall be elected, and two years thereafter the whole number of representatives and the senators from districts having odd numbers, who shall compose the second class, shall be elected, and so on at each succeeding general election.]

Section 12. No person holding any lucrative office or employment under the United States, this state or any municipality thereof shall hold the office of [senator or] representative. When any [senator or] representative accepts any office or employment under the United States, this state or any municipality thereof, his or her office shall thereby be vacated and he or she shall thereafter perform no duty and receive no salary as [senator or] representative. During the term for which he or she was elected no [senator or] representative shall accept any appointive office or employment under this state which is created or the emoluments of which are increased during such term. This section shall not apply to members of the organized militia, of the reserve corps and of school boards, and notaries public.

Section 13. If any [senator or] representative removes her or his residence from the [district or county for which he was elected, his] state of Missouri, their office shall thereby be vacated. If any representative removes her or his residence from the district from which they were elected, they may serve out their term as long as they continue to reside in Missouri.

[**Section 14.** Writs of election to fill vacancies in either house of the general assembly shall be issued by the governor.]

Section 15. Every [senator or] representative elect, before entering upon the duties of his or her office, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the state of Missouri, and faithfully perform the duties of my office, and that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or nonperformance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law." The oath shall be administered in the halls of the [respective houses] General Assembly to the members thereof, by a judge of the supreme court or a circuit court, or after the organization by the [presiding officer of either house] president of the General Assembly, and shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. Any [senator or] representative refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall be deemed to have vacated his or her office, and any member convicted of having violated his or her oath or affirmation shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this state.

Section 16. [Senators and r] Representatives shall receive from the state treasury as salary such sums as are provided by law. No law fixing the compensation of members of the general assembly shall become effective until the first day of the regular session of the general assembly next following the session at which the law was enacted. Upon certification by the president and secretary of the [senate and by the speaker and chief clerk of the house of representatives] General Assembly as to the [respective] members thereof, the state comptroller shall audit and the state treasurer shall pay such compensation without legislative enactment. Until otherwise provided by law [senators and] representatives shall receive one dollar for every ten miles traveled in going to and returning from their place of meeting while the legislature is in session, on the most usual route.

Until otherwise provided by law, each [senator or] representative shall be reimbursed from the state treasury for the actual and necessary expenses incurred by him or her in attending sessions of the general assembly in the sum of ten dollars ($10.00) per day for each day on which the journal of the [senate or house respectively] General Assembly shows the presence of such [senator or] representative. Upon certification by the president and secretary of the [senate and by the speaker and chief clerk of the house of representatives] General Assembly as to the [respective] members thereof, the state comptroller shall approve and the state treasurer shall pay monthly such expense allowance without legislative enactment.

Section 17. Until otherwise provided by law, the [house of representatives shall not employ more than one hundred twenty-five and the senate] General Assembly shall not employ more than [seventy-five] three hundred employees elective, appointive or any other at any time during any session.

Section 18. [Each house] The General Assembly shall appoint its [own] officers; shall be sole judge of the qualifications, election and returns of its [own] members; may determine the rules of its own proceedings, except as herein provided; may arrest and punish by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding ten days, or both, any person not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the [house] General Assembly by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence during its sessions; may punish its members for disorderly conduct; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all members elect, may expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

Section 19. (a) [Senators and r] Representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony, offenses under this Article, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and for the fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session; and they shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in [either house] the General Assembly in any other place.

(b) Legislative records shall be public records and subject to generally applicable state laws governing public access to public records, including the Sunshine Law. Legislative records include, but are not limited to, all records, in whatever form or format, of the official acts of the general assembly, of the official acts of legislative committees, of the official acts of members of the general assembly, of individual legislators, their employees and staff, of the conduct of legislative business and all records that are created, stored or distributed through legislative branch facilities, equipment or mechanisms, including electronic. Each member of the general assembly is the custodian of legislative records under the custody and control of the member, their employees and staff. The [chief clerk of the house or the] secretary of the General Assembly [senate are] is the custodian[s] for all other legislative records relating to the [house and the senate, respectively] General Assembly.

(c) Legislative proceedings, including committee proceedings, shall be public meetings subject to generally applicable law governing public access to public meetings, including the Sunshine Law. Open public meetings of legislative proceedings shall be subject to recording by citizens, so long as the proceedings are not materially disrupted.

Section 20(a). The general assembly shall adjourn at midnight on May thirtieth until the first Wednesday after the first Monday of January of the following year, unless it has adjourned prior thereto. All bills in [either house] remaining on the calendar after 6:00 p.m. on the first Friday following the second Monday in May are tabled. The period between the first Friday following the second Monday in May and May thirtieth shall be devoted to the enrolling, engrossing, and the signing in open session by officers of the [respective houses] General Assembly of bills passed prior to 6:00 p.m. on the first Friday following the second Monday in May.

The general assembly shall automatically stand adjourned sine die at 6:00 p.m. on the sixtieth calendar day after the date of its convening in special session unless it has adjourned sine die prior thereto.

Section 20(b). Upon the filing with the secretary of state of a petition stating the purpose for which the session is to be called and signed by [three-fourths] a majority of the members of the [senate and three-fourths of the members of the house of representatives] General Assembly, the president [pro tem of the senate and the speaker of the house] of the General Assembly shall by [joint] proclamation convene the general assembly in special session. The proclamation shall state specifically each matter contained in the petition on which action is deemed necessary. No appropriation bill shall be considered in a special session convened pursuant to this section if in that year the general assembly has not passed the operating budget in compliance with Section 25 of this article.

The general assembly shall automatically stand adjourned sine die at 6:00 p.m. on the thirtieth calendar day after the date of its convening in special session under this section unless it has adjourned sine die prior thereto.

Section 20(d). If any provision of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, [or] 20(a), 20(b), 20(c), 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, or 45 or the application thereof to anyone or to any circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of those provisions and the application of such provisions to others or other circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Section 21. The style of the laws of this state shall be: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows." No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so amended in its passage through [either house] the General Assembly as to change its original purpose. [Bills may originate in either house and may be amended or rejected by the other.] Every bill shall be read by title on three different days [in each house].

Section 22. Every bill shall be referred to a committee of the [house in which it is pending] General Assembly.

After it has been referred to a committee, one-third of the elected members of the [respective houses] General Assembly shall have power to relieve a committee of further consideration of a bill and place it on the calendar for consideration. Each committee shall keep such record of its proceedings as is required by rule of the [respective houses] General Assembly and this record and the recorded vote of the members of the committee shall be filed with all reports on bills.

[Each house of the] The general assembly may provide by rule for such committees [of that house] as it deems necessary to meet to consider bills or to perform any other necessary legislative function during the interim between the session ending on the thirtieth day of May and the session commencing on the first Wednesday after the first Monday of January.

Section 24. No bill shall be considered for final passage [in either house] until it, with all amendments thereto, has been printed and copies distributed among the members. [If a bill passed by either house be returned thereto, amended by the other, the house to which

the same is returned shall cause the amendment or amendments so received to be printed and copies distributed among the members before final action on such amendments.]

Section 25. No bill other than an appropriation bill shall be introduced in [either house] the General Assembly after the sixtieth legislative day unless consented to by a majority of the elected members [of each house] or the governor shall request a consideration of the proposed legislation by a special message. No appropriation bill shall be taken up for consideration after 6:00 p.m. on the first Friday following the first Monday in May of each year.

Section 26. [Each house] The General Assembly shall publish a journal of its proceedings. The yeas and nays on any question shall be taken and entered on the journal on the motion of any five members. Whenever the yeas and nays are demanded, or required by this constitution, the whole list of members shall be called and the names of the members voting yea and nay and the absentees shall be entered in the journal.

[Section 27. No amendments to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other, nor shall reports of committees of conference be adopted in either house, nor shall a bill be finally passed, unless a vote by yeas and nays be taken and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded as voting favorably.]

Section 29. No law passed by the general assembly, except an appropriation act, shall take effect until ninety days after the adjournment of the session in either odd-numbered or even-numbered years at which it was enacted. However, in case of an emergency which must be expressed in the preamble or in the body of the act, the general assembly by a two-thirds vote of the members [elected to each house], taken by yeas and nays may otherwise direct; and further except that, if the general assembly recesses for thirty days or more it may prescribe by [joint] resolution that laws previously passed and not effective shall take effect ninety days from the beginning of the recess.

Section 30. No bill shall become a law until it is signed by the [presiding officer of each house] president of the General Assembly in open session, who first shall suspend all other business, declare that the bill shall now be read and that if no objection be made he or she will sign the same. If [in either house] any member shall object in writing to the signing of a bill, the objection shall be noted in the journal and annexed to the bill to be considered by the governor in connection therewith. When a bill has been signed, the secretary[, or the chief clerk, of the house] of the General Assembly [in which the bill originated] shall present the bill in person to the governor on the same day on which it was signed and enter the fact upon the journal.

Section 31. Every bill which shall have been passed by the General Assembly [house of representatives and the senate] shall be presented to and considered by the governor, and, within fifteen days after presentment, he shall return such bill to the [house in which it originated endorsed] General Assembly with his approval or accompanied by his objections. If the bill be approved by the governor it shall become a law. When the general assembly adjourns, or recesses for a period of thirty days or more, the governor shall return within forty-five days any bill to the office of the secretary of state with his approval or reasons for disapproval. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within the time limits prescribed by this section it shall become law in like manner as if the governor had signed it.

Section 32. Every bill presented to the governor and returned with his objections shall stand as reconsidered in the [house to which it is returned] General Assembly. If the governor returns any bill with his or her objections on or after the fifth day before the last day upon which a session of the general assembly may consider bills, the general assembly shall automatically reconvene on the first Wednesday following the second Monday in September for a period not to exceed ten calendar days for the sole purpose of considering bills returned by the governor. The objections of the governor shall be entered upon the journal and the [house] General Assembly shall proceed to consider the question pending, which shall be in this form: "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the governor thereto notwithstanding?" The vote upon this question shall be taken by yeas and nays and if [two-thirds] a majority of the elected members of the [house] General Assembly vote in the affirmative the [presiding officer of that house] president of the General Assembly shall certify that fact on the roll, attesting the same by his or her signature[, and send the bill with the objections of the governor to the other house, in which like proceedings shall be had in relation thereto]. The bill thus certified shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state as an authentic act and shall become a law.

Section 34. In the year 1949 and at least every ten years thereafter all general statute laws shall be revised, digested and promulgated as provided by law. No [senator or] representative shall receive any compensation in addition to his or her salary as a member of the general assembly for any services rendered in connection with said revision.

Section 35. There shall be a permanent [joint] committee on legislative research, selected by and from the members of [each house] the General Assembly as provided by law. The general assembly, by a majority vote of the elected members, may discharge any or all of the members of the committee at any time and select their successors. The committee may employ a staff as provided by law. The committee shall meet when necessary to perform the duties, advisory to the general assembly, assigned to it by law. The members of the committee shall receive no compensation in addition to their salary as members of the general assembly, but may receive their necessary expenses while attending the meetings of the committee.

Section 45. When the number of representatives to which the state is entitled in the House of the Congress of the United States under the census of 1950 and each census thereafter is certified to the governor, the general assembly shall by law divide the state into districts corresponding with the number of representatives to which it is entitled, which districts shall be composed of contiguous territory as compact and as nearly equal in population as may be. Beginning with the general election of two thousand and twenty-four, the boundaries established for congressional districts under this Constitution shall also serve as the boundaries for legislative districts for purposes of electing members of the General Assembly. If the Congress of the United States enacts legislation giving states the right to elect members of the House of the Congress of the United States from multiple-member districts or at-large, the state of Missouri shall elect its members at-large, if given a choice of the two, or from multiple-member districts, if that is the only choice, with those multiple-member districts composed of contiguous territory as compact and as nearly equal in population as may be. In either case, the General Assembly shall by law continue to divide the state into a number of districts corresponding with the number of representatives to which the state is entitled in the House of Congress, composed according to the guidelines provided in this section and those districts shall continue to serve as the legislative districts to be used in electing members of the General Assembly and for electing delegates to a convention to revise and amend the constitution of Missouri if voters should vote in favor of such a convention.